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WHO SHALL RIDE HIM?

Sharp contention is said to have arisen between Gen. Chiang and the Communists for control of the Kuomintang

THE KIUKIANG AGREEMENT SIGNED

To Become Effective Next Week: Chinese Pay $40,000 Compensation for Damage Done During Looting of Concession: Municipality Abolished: Its Property Transferred to Kiukiang Club

NEGOTIATIONS FOR RETROCESSION OF TIENTSIN

Shanghai Defence Force Strengthened: Questions in the House of Commons: Labour's Ignorance of China Situation

A wireless message received last Friday from Kiukiang by courtesy of the British naval authorities stated that an agreement concerning Kiukiang was signed on March 2 and will become effective on March 15. Under this arrangement, the Chinese agree to pay $40,000 compensation for the damage done during the looting of the Concession. The policing of the Concession is to be handed over to the Chinese and the Municipality is to be abolished, all Municipal property being transferred to the Kiukiang Club.

No elaboration of the above could be secured in Shanghai last Friday. An agreement of some sort had been expected, but the general opinion was that it would be on the lines of that at Hankow. It is presumed that the Kiukiang Club is taking over the Municipal property as being a representative British body.

Damage Paid for Kiukiang Looting

Hankow, Mar. 4.

Mr. Eugene Chen, on behalf of the Nationalist Government, has handed Mr. O'Malley a cheque for $40,000, covering damage sustained by British subjects at Kiukiang.

Notes were exchanged between Mr. Chen and Mr. O'Malley on March 2, in which it was agreed that the British Government "will cancel the British Municipal Regulations and hand over unconditionally the administration of the (British Concession) area at Kiukiang to the Nationalist Government as from March 15 next." The Nationalist Government agreed to confirm the existing Bund frontage licenses issued to the former British authorities for the current period of ten years.

The distribution of the $40,000 to the British sufferers is left entirely to the discretion of the British Government.—Reuter.

Mr. O'Malley's Recent Visit

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Kiukiang, Feb. 28.

Mr. O'Malley arrived from Hankow in H. M. S. Cricket on the afternoon of the 23rd and went ashore to have a look round the Concession and inspect the looted houses. Later he met the members of the Municipal Council on board the Floating Concession (str. Kiangwo) and other residents and discussed with them a solution of local problems. He left for Hankow the following morning together with Mr. A. G. N. Ogden, the British consul. We expect to hear soon that an agreement for Kiukiang has been signed, whereupon presumably the Kiukiang residents, who have now been cooped up in small ships for seven long weary weeks, will be able to return to the shore.

Almost immediately following the signing of the Hankow agreement there was an intensification of the strike at the A. P. C. installation. This was obviously an anti-British move as the S. O. C. installation alongside, which as regards wages and conditions is similarly situated, was not affected. The strike is now complete, only the personal servants of the two British subjects living there being allowed to remain.

One day coolies actually broke in and chased the installation compradore and it seems probable that he would have been murdered had not the foreigners concealed him in their house until an opportunity could be found to smuggle him away. He has now to stay in hiding in terror of his life and he was accused of was "being the running dog of the British imperialists."

In spite of protests to the local authorities, they have made no attempt to interfere in this anti-British demonstration which is known to have been ordered by the General Labour Union in Hankow.

The Concession has been remarkably free of posters during the past few weeks, but the native town outside right up to the Concession gates is still covered with them. Recently some new posters have appeared, this time advocating a British boycott. Instead of the usual cry "Beat down the British imperialists," these posters say "Beat down British goods." We anticipate that as soon as the foreigners return to the shore the Concession will again be plastered with posters. They are not allowed at present because the authorities are anxious to induce the foreigners to return and do not wish to give them any excuse for not doing so.

Mr. Tang, the Nationalist official from Hankow who was here the other day, then said that the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs would be dismissed as he was found to have been so inefficient. Actually in order to save his face, as is the usual Chinese custom and one which the Nationalist Government cannot disregard, the C. F. A. has been "promoted" to a post in the Provincial Finance Department at Nanchang.

It is said that the new C. F. A. will be Mr. Edward Chang. If the report is true, it is probably that relations will be very cordial as Mr. Chang is a member of a well-known and respected local family. By appointing officials of this stamp the Nationalist Government prove that they are not communistic at heart and it is to be hoped that they will soon be able to turn round on their Bolshevik comrades and expel them from the country, if they can.

Chiang's Orders Ignored

Southern soldiers have been pouring down river during the past week and it is thought that a concentration is taking place in the neighbourhood of Hukow and Mateng. In the native city soldiers of the 6th Army have moved out of the American Mission houses which they have occupied almost ever since the arrival of the Southerners last November. Their removal was a consequence of Chiang Kai-shek's recent order that foreign properties were not to be occupied. But since then the 3rd Army has arrived in Kiukiang from Nanchang. They were men of this army who revolted at China New Year, shot their officers and looted the Provincial Treasury. These men have reoccupied several of the mission properties and, when shown Chiang Kai-shek's proclamation posted on the walls, have merely laughed and stated they proposed to please themselves.

To-day was the day set apart throughout the provinces controlled by the National Government for a general strike of one hour's duration to protest against the landing of British soldiers at Shanghai, those soldiers to whose protection thousands of Chinese are running from the looting Chinese armies in that neighbourhood. In Kiukiang the intention of the organizers was to lead a procession round and round the Concession. The first time round there were some 200 enthusiasts in the crowd. But it was a cold day and a gentle snow was falling and the second time round there were scarcely one hundred enthusiasts left. Before a third round could be completed the numbers had so diminished that the procession had to be abandoned.

Tit for Tat

To-day should have been pay-day for the office and other employees of British firms, but owing to the general strike the pay arrangements have been seriously interfered with This is unfortunate for those interested, as to-morrow the Kiukiang foreigners are holding a celebration of their own. This will be known as "The day of Chinese shame to protest against the looting of the houses of peaceful foreign residents at Kiukiang by Chinese regular soldiers who have not been punished yet." It is feared that the foreigners will be so busy celebrating that it may be several days yet before the February pay is forthcoming.

Explanation of Some of Differences from Hankow

Mar. 3.

The str. Tatung arrived yesterday afternoon from Hankow with

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Messrs. O'Malley and Ogden (British Consul) on board. Mr. O'Malley invited the residents of the Floating Concession to meet him in the saloon and he there explained to them the agreement he had made about Kiukiang with the National Government. This agreement was in accordance with the opinions of the Kiukiang Municipal Council.

In order to understand the situation at Kiukiang it is necessary to know something of the local history and geography. Kiukiang was opened to foreign trade by the Treaty of Tientsin. Foreigners thereby acquired the right to live at Kiukiang, but as every purchase of land involved a long argument with the local officials, a method was adopted which had already been tried with success elsewhere. The British Consul bought a large plot of mud bank along the Yangtze river foreshore, about 600 yards long by 400 yards broad. He then divided the plot into lots which were sublet to British traders and also to traders of other nations. There was only one big argument with the Chinese officials over this one big plot, instead of numerous small arguments over numerous small lots. The new lot-holders, however, instead of holding Chinese title deeds held British Crown leases.

The lot-holders improved their property by laying out two roads. Later a wall was built round with gates at the ends of the roads and in the course of time the watchmen, kept by individual lot holders, were organized into a force of Municipal Police, a public sanitary service was formed, a Municipal Council elected, and some public buildings erected. Thus grew up in the course of years what eventually became to be known as the British Kiukiang Concession.

Why it Was a Concession

It was called a Concession merely because the lots held by foreigners happened to be all on one plot, which geographical fact induced the foreigners to elect a Municipal Council to supervise the various public services they found it convenient to organize. Had the lots been scattered, as for instance at Wuhu, there would have been no Municipal Council and the foreign leased land would not have come to be called a Concession.

Now some 80 foreign families live in the Concession, while outside the Chinese town has spread all round and contains 100,000 inhabitants.

Kiukiang has always been notorious for its riots. These are due to the presence of numerous unruly coolies who have been attracted to the place by the trade which the foreigners have brought in their wake. Almost invariably when there was a riot the local officials made no attempt to assist the Municipal Police to quell it until after considerable damage had been done. They have, in fact, almost always been too late on the scene and for some time it has been felt that the best thing to do would be to invite the Chinese to take over the policing of the Concession so as to throw the whole onus of protection on them. That is exactly what has now been arranged with the National Government.

No Alteration of Leases

The so-called Concession is returned to the Chinese. This does not mean that there is any alteration in the Crown leases. It merely means that the Chinese will police the roads round the foreigners' property. There will be no Municipal Council, foreign or Chinese. All those clerks, all that organization, even the Commissioners and Superintendents, who have ensconced themselves so comfortably in the Municipal Buildings, will have to move elsewhere. The Municipal Property, buildings, tennis courts and gardens have been transferred to the Kiukiang Club. The Municipal Buildings were built entirely out of the ratepayers' money and as all the ratepayers were foreign the money was all foreign. The buildings consist of a hall, used for dances and cinema shows, three residential flats and some police quarters. The present lessors of the flats will continue to occupy them and the photograph of Sun Yat-sen will come down from the hall and be replaced by the cinema screen. The police quarters will be loaned to the Chinese police, if they require them. These quarters are up-to-date and better than anything the Chinese have in their own town.

For the looting which took place, $40,000 compensation will be paid.

No Loss of Face

It is said that the foreigner will lose face at having allowed themselves to be chased out of their houses by a Chinese military rabble. That may be true in China. But in the West the loss of face will be to the nation which allowed its soldiers to loot the homes of peaceful foreigners for a whole week and then to go away unpunished, as the soldiers of the 6th and 7th National Armies have gone unpunished to this day.

Kiukiang foreigners are now faced with the question of returning to the shore. There is no anxiety on their part to do so as they know they are threatened with a general strike, followed possibly by rioting, as soon as they leave their Floating Concession. So it is expected that for the next few days the situation will be carefully examined and no rash move will be made. With the examples of Chungking, Ichang and Changsha before us we are under no illusions as to what to expect, be ever so many agreements signed.

Li Lieh-chun, who was Governor of Kiangsi in the first years of the Republic, has now returned to Nanchang as First Deputy of the Provincial Committee (a post which corresponds to Governor). He is a member of the right wing of the Kuomintang and he has succeeded in driving all the members of the left wing out of Nanchang. They have come to Kiukiang. It is said that there is no more "Bolshie" place in China now than Kiukiang. That is another reason why the foreigners are not anxious to return to the shore.

During the anti-British processions and demonstrations of February 28, it was found that as many posters were put up denouncing the right wing of the Kuomintang as were anti-British posters. The strike of shipping company coolies is still on and so are the strikes at the A. P. C. and S. O. C. Installations.

Impressions of a Visit to Hankow

Since the Chen-O'Malley Agreement was signed and the Provisional Council set up under the Directorship of Mr. H. O. Tong, there has been a quiet period, where hostility to foreigners has lied down and one can move about again freely.

Posters are appearing, however, daily on all walls of the ex-British Concession and the Native City; leaflets are distributed; processions wander along the Bund all hours, and rickshas and motor-traffic are held up for tribute.

The Bund and wharves are crowded with loafers now and knots of idlers gather there to listen to the addresses of the propagandists. Residents see already a marked degradation in the condition of the Concessions, coolies observing no rules; but hope that under the auspices of the mixed Council a better state of things will prevail.

During a three days' stay it is only fair to say that we met with no incivility of any kind in the streets, beyond extortion from rickshaw coolies. British residents seldom take one for this reason.

The Labour Unions

It is from the Labour Unions that the real trouble and the difficulties for trade are to be feared. The demands of the Unions are numerous and extreme and sometimes fantastic. Much detail has been made public already and space forbids recapitulation. Unions spring up and multiply each week, calling for extra pay, shorter hours, holidays, leave, messing allowances, etc., etc., which if loyally adhered to might help to a partial resumption of business and better relations: but already there have been instances of breaches of faith and further demands, and one despairs of such agreements becoming practical working arrangements.

The better-class Chinese suffer as much and more than we do. In cases when they have found it impossible to grant the demands and have wished to close, they have been forbidden to do so, and in two authenticated cases the workers have entered the premises and carried on, with the natural ruinous results.

The government are seeking to impose extra forms of taxation: 12½ per cent. is levied on all wines and spirits, stamps for which are gummed on each bottle. There is also a "Dining and Gaming Act" tax applied to hotels and restaurants, which it is sought to levy also on foreign clubs.

No Place for Women

The return of women and children would be injudicious at present for there is no certainty that a fresh incident may not arise any day, and it is that under-current of apprehension in men's minds that one recognizes and feels present in Hankow to-day. The strain that has been felt there since last year can hardly be exaggerated. Though it is much relieved nowadays, the constant movement of large bodies of people waving flags and holding daily their "peaceful" processions and demonstrations keeps everyone in a keyed-up state of strain. Houses some way out occupied by women and children would be a serious embarrassment as they might be cut off in the event of a disturbance, and no means available to succour them. The community are cheerfully resigned to living *en garçon*, but expenses in many cases are much increased thereby and add a further anxiety to a difficult time.

As regards actual trade and the prospect of resumption, it is difficult to find grounds for optimism. A fair amount of cargo is being carried up to Hankow, but these are old contracts, the deliveries of which have been delayed. Conditions further up the river are deplorable and it may be necessary to close up altogether shortly. The dislocation of the railways prevents cargo being brought down and it must be long ere this situation is changed for the better.

Apart from all local considerations it would appear that an entirely new economic organization must be reached in travail before British trade in China will flourish again. A scale of higher wages and fresh forms of taxation will have to be slowly and painfully digested and assimilated and buyer and seller alike become accustomed to a new scale and set of conditions. It is premature, therefore, to make any predictions, whatever pious hopes one may cherish.

Everyone in Hankow has become a politician watching and discussing ad nauseam the various tendencies, movements, cross currents: such a state of future uncertainty added to present apprehension does not encourage the steady application and resource necessary to the mind of a business man, even if there was a field for either.

One leaves Hankow with a feeling of sympathy for our countrymen dwelling there, and admiration for their courage and cheerfulness in times of the greatest difficulty. Good luck to all.—C.R.S.

MR. O'MALLEY ARRIVES IN SHANGHAI

Hankow, Mar. 3.

Mr. O'Malley left Hankow yesterday morning for Peking to report to Sir Miles Lampson. Mr. Teichman will remain at Hankow to attend to the execution of details in regard to the Concession agreements and to maintain diplomatic contact with the Minister of Foreign Affairs (Mr. Chen) on behalf of the British Minister.

Before Mr. O'Malley's departure, a settlement was reached on the subject of the Kiukiang concession administration, which is being handed over to the Chinese authorities and the question of compensation for losses sustained by British subjects during the disturbances was satisfactorily settled.

Later.

Mr. O. St. C. O'Malley is leaving for Shanghai and Peking to-day. His departure does not indicate any change in the relations between the British Legation and the Nationalist Government. It is due to the obvious necessity of full consultation between the British Minister at Peking and the British representative at Hankow.—Reuter.

Mr. O'Malley arrived in Shanghai on Sunday by the C. N. S. Tatung and will for the next day or two be the guest of Sir Sidney Barton.

Outbreak of the Mob at Wuhu

Full and reliable particulars available on Wednesday with regard to the situation at Wuhu amply proved the necessity of waiting for corroboration before accepting just any rumours coming through. For two or three days past, there have been most alarming reports concerning Wuhu, but it is now shown that, although there was some trouble there, the British naval authorities dealt with it firmly and diplomatically and apparently quiet now reigns and there is little cause for alarm.

Putting two and two together, it would appear that the extremists in Wuhu became excited over a report that the Cantonese had been badly beaten in the neighbourhood of Taipingfu, the next place of importance lower down the Yangtze, and apparently also they have but little faith in Chen Tsiao-yuan, despite his recent declaration that he had thrown in his lot with the South. The first agressive act was the seizure of the Indo-China str. Kutwo and it is understood that it was stated she was to be used as a transport. A protest was immediately lodged with Mr. Eugene Chen, with a request that he would secure the prompt release of the ship.

Firmly Handled by British Naval Authorities

A Chinese transport was run alongside the Kutwo, evidently to prevent her leaving and as there seemed to be every intention of detaining her, a British naval party took charge and moved her to an anchorage in the open river. The last report received was that it was proposed to send her to Shanghai with H. M. S. Wolsey as an escort.

The local hotheads became further emboldened when the Cantonese army began rapidly to move down the line of the river and on Tuesday a mob of rowdies broke into the Chinese Customs House, which was looted, the Customs Club later being similarly treated. If not openly encouraging this act of sabotage, the military authorities at least did practically nothing to check the riot. Arrangements were made for a big demonstration to be held on Wednesday and, fearing the possible outcome of this, the British naval authorities, with valued assistance from the American destroyer Preble, transferred all the foreign women and children to the Butterfield & Swire str. Shasi, in readiness to send them to Shanghai if necessary. The men also made preparations for evacuation, but did not go on the ships.

The latest reports were more reassuring, for it was stated that the city then was quiet, that Gen. Chien Chung had assumed control of the local troops and seemed to have the situation well in hand. Meanwhile, the naval forces were standing by, ready to intervene if occasion demanded it.

News from Ningpo is somewhat scanty, but it is understood that a somewhat similar position has arisen there. However, H. M. S. Keppel has gone down and is standing by, so there need be little anxiety. It is significant that quite a big colony of missionaries still is in residence there and their headquarters in Shanghai have not received any alarming reports, nor even a suggestion that they are evacuating.

The Evacuation of Ningpo

The trouble at Ningpo, of which only vague reports reached Shanghai, developed in so menacing a manner early this week that eventually all the foreigners were evacuated and most of them now are in Shanghai, the last to leave coming in on the str. Hsin Ningshao.

The unpleasantness started at the mission schools after the Reds had gained undisputed possession of the place, the populace apparently being whole-heartedly on the side of the Nationalists. When things had toned down, the schools were re-opened, most of the pupils returned and work was progressing fairly satisfactorily. However, the Kuomintang came along with the by now familiar demands, such as would give them practical control and, of course, these were not agreed to.

The next step was to demand that billets be found in the schools for certain of the troops, and, though the space ill could be spared and the fact of having soldiers quartered in the premises naturally would cause much inconvenience, room nevertheless was found for them. Fortunately, after a few days they were taken away and sent to the front, but the hope that this would end the trouble was not realized.

It is said that no cases of actual violence against foreigners occurred, but as the days passed the Chinese became increasingly rude and foreigners of all nationalities were subjected to all sorts of indignities, a special mark being made of the British. Practically no action could be taken to check this, because no one seemed to be in control, or, at least, responsible foreigners never could ascertain, right up to the time of leaving, who was at the head of affairs. Demonstrations were of frequent occurrence and there was at least one rather serious disturbance in the hospital, where students started a riot.

Hospital Staff's Ingratitute

Much surprise was occasioned by the attitude of many of the hospital staff, who not only did not stand by those who had taught them so much and done so much good for the Chinese in general, but were openly hostile. It is reported of one Chinese doctor that, when given instructions on quite an ordinary matter, he bluntly declared:—"We have orders to oppose the British in every way." The Red virus appeared to have spread greatly amongst these people and this attitude also was typical of most of the Chinese in the city.

The situation showed no signs of improvement, but rather became worse and when it was learned that it was proposed to hold a big demonstration last Tuesday, specially directed against foreigners, it was decided that it was time to evacuate. An unpleasant report went around that a feature of this demonstration was to be the parading of foreigners in cages and it was said that three cages had already been prepared for this purpose. Some knew of an occasion in the past when a foreign lady actually was shut in one of those cages, so small that she could only crouch in it, and in this unpleasant and degrading plight she was carried through the city amidst the jeers and insults of the people. It was thought best that no chance of a repetition of such an incident should be given, so the last remaining foreigners (several had left some days before), including Bishop Molony and all the staffs of the schools and hospital, on Monday went on board the str. Hsin Ningshao, which later sailed for Shanghai.

Chinese Audacity the Greater

The foreign community had the more reason to apprehend trouble—in fact, most probably it was the reason why the Chinese behaved so audaciously—because, while all this was going on, they did not have the protection of a gunboat. H. M. S. Widgeon had been there a little while before, but left when there did not appear to be any need for her services. When things again became serious, H.M.S. Keppel was sent down from Shanghai, but she had not arrived when the foreigners were evacuating the city.

It will please the sporting folk of Shanghai to learn that, although their departure was hurried and, of course, very few things could be brought away, the refugees got all their household pets safely to Shanghai. One group who were visited yesterday had a regular pack of small dogs in the house, all blissfully ignorant of their owners' fears that probably never again would they see their homes in the condition in which they left them, bearing in mind the way things went at Kiukiang.

Propaganda at Ningpo

Following are translations from the Chinese newspapers at Ningpo:—

The Ningpo Citizen's Association received a letter from the Ningpo Kuomintang Executive Committee yesterday stating:—British soldiers have landed on Chinese territory, and Fengtien troops have crossed the river. The danger to our people's revolution becomes greater and greater. The final success depends upon whether our people will use their full efforts to support the people's government, and so to strengthen the front of the revolutionary force, so as completely to root out British Imperialism, and

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its "running dog" Fengtien militarism. To this end we have decided on a third committee meeting in order to unite all classes in Ningpo and make effective propaganda for Anti-British and Anti-Fengtien work, and we have also decided to call a citizens' mass meeting at the drill ground at 1 p.m. March 8, for demonstration. Please summon the different committees to form another committee for preparing various things. As the future prospects of the revolution depend on this, please act accordingly.

A Hangchow Anti-British and Anti-Fengtien Society has been formed, and circulars have been sent to various districts to do the same.

O! Ningpo citizens, this may be said the last day of the British Imperialists. The Kuomingtang flags are now flying in our Ningpo, which we never dreamed of by them. Why, we can see the Kuomingtang flags, we can at once recollect the Hankow case again, the Nanking incident again, the "May 30" tragedy of two years ago. O! Ningpo citizens, by whom these things were done? Is it not by the blue-eye and yellow-hair British Imperialists? O! so many of our beloved brethren were killed, our financial and political powers were robbed away, and the shameless militarists were induced to oppress our people. By whom these things were done? Is it not by the blue-eye and yellow-hair British Imperialists? O! our beloved Ningpo citizens, we must revenge for these brethren sacrificed before them. This is the right time. Be equal all unite and organize together and attack these pitiless British imperialists. We must take over the financial and political powers into our own hands. We must deprive all their influence in China, and overthrow their running-dog militarists. Then we will have a day of freedom. O! Ningpo people, let us tell you: The Anti-British Society, which could not exist for being oppressed last year, now revive under the Kuomingtang flag. We will still do the same work as last year of severing the financial relations. We will make them absolutely unable to have a footing in China. O! people, all arise! we can express our indignation now. We adopt four slogans, which we hope, all will shout loudly:—

(1) Sever financial relations with British.

(2) Overthrow British Imperialism.

(3) All Ningpo Citizens stand under the anti-British flag.

(4) Revenge for these brethren who died.

Propaganda at its Very Worst

Apparently all the propaganda that served its cause during the Russian revolution has now been turned to use in China. A foreigner who has just arrived from Hangchow—one who normally travels throughout the country districts—gives two striking instances of what is being posted on the hoardings in these places and otherwise circulated.

The most flagrant of these posters states something to this effect:—"Jesus Christ was a British subject. He was born in Jerusalem which is in a British protected country." Thus the attempt is made to couple the anti-Christian with the anti-British movement.

A second one is a copy of a well-known poster used by the Bolsheviks. It is to the following effect:—"Jesus Christ died 2,000 years ago. Communism is still alive. Why worship anything dead?"

Apparently such posters are being placed broadcast throughout the district.

Cost of the Defence Force

London, Mar. 3.

In the House of Commons Mr. George Lansbury (Labour) asked whether the whole cost of sending Indian troops to China would be a charge upon the Imperial revenue.

Mr. Winston Churchill replied that the question had not yet been discussed with the Government of India and, therefore, he was unable to make a statement at present.

Mar. 4.

Mr. Baldwin, the Premier, will take over the Foreign Office for the first time during Sir Austen Chamberlain's impending attendance of the Council of the League of Nations at Geneva.

The "Daily Express" says that the Premier is accepting this responsibility because he is a member of the Cabinet committee dealing with China.

Labour's Questions on China

Mar. 7.

Replying to Mr. Trevelyan (Labour) in the House of Commons today, Mr. Locker-Lampson, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, said that the Chinese Maritime Customs administration was collecting the customs at Shanghai, which was paid into certain foreign and Chinese banks and was applied to the service of Chinese, foreign and domestic obligations. The Northern Government got the benefit.

Col. Wedgwood (Labour) asked if Marshal Sun Chuan-fang had carried off the customs. The question was not answered.

Mr. Trevelyan asked whether the Government intended to refuse to allow Cantonese troops to enter Shanghai if they offered to guarantee the safety of the foreign concession.

Mr. Locker-Lampson said he could not attempt to answer hypothetical questions of this kind.

Replying to supplementary questions by Labour members Mr. Locker-Lampson declared that no armed Chinese forces had been allowed to enter the Settlement.

History Lesson on Shanghai

Mr. Locker-Lampson outlined the history of the International Settlement at Shanghai. He stated that negotiations were at present in progress for the addition of Chinese members to the Municipal Council.

Col. John Ward (Constitutionalist) drew attention to the statement of the Washington Government that it had no concessions and no treaties connected with territory in China.

Mr. Locker-Lampson, in reply, said that this was not a case of a treaty at all. The International Settlement had not been established by Treaty but by certain Land Regulations which Chinese officials had subsequently recognized as valid.

The Case of Gen. Sutton

Asked whether it was proposed to take any action against the Briton, General Sutton, who was in charge of the arsenal at Mukden, Mr. Locker-Lampson replied that his information in that regard was incomplete. He was awaiting a full report.

Replying to Mr. Oswald Mosley (Labour), Mr. Locker-Lampson emphasized that there were no Chinese armed forces whatsoever within the International Settlement at Shanghai.

Miss Susan Lawrence (Labour) asked if there were Chinese troops within the British lines.

Mr. Locker-Lampson replied: "Certainly not."

The Cantonese Forces

Replying to Capt. Garro-Jones (Liberal) Mr. Locker-Lampson said that the British military commander at Shanghai had been instructed to co-operate with the commanders of troops of foreign Powers landed for the defence of the International Settlement. Neither he nor any military officer had been empowered to treat with the Cantonese forces.

Capt. Garro-Jones asked if it were intended to empower the local commander to treat with the Cantonese forces if they established contact.

Mr. Locker-Lampson replied that that was the subject of a further question.

Britain and Question of Negotiation

Mar. 8.

Replying to questions in the House of Commons to-day, the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Locker-Lampson, said that, apart from the declarations of Mr. Eugene Chen to Mr. O'Malley with regard to the policy of the Nationalist Government towards concessions in China, there had been no negotiations with the Cantonese authorities with regard to Shanghai. The British Government was always ready to negotiate, but he did not think the Government could possibly shift the responsibility of protecting the lives of British subjects to the shoulders of anyone else.

The British Consul-General at Shanghai, Mr. Locker-Lampson said, had been empowered, if he thought fit and it became necessary, to carry on negotiations with either of the contending forces.

Commons and the Defence Force

Mar. 9.

Introducing an estimate of £960,000 in the House of Commons to-day for the despatch of troops to China and covering expenditure in this connexion up to March 31, Captain King, Financial Secretary to the War Office, pointed out that 1,518 reservists had been called up to bring the units of the Shanghai Defence Force up to strength. Only four had failed to respond (cheers).

Creditable Work

Captain King expressed the opinion that it was most creditable to the military, civilian and Board of Trade staffs concerned that the force was sent 10,900 miles and was landed within two months from the day the first orders were given. The whole movement had been carried out with very little fuss and ostentation. The country might be proud of the way the War Department had carried out its duty (cheers).

Mr. J. R. Clynes, re-stating the Labour Party's policy as regards China, declared that the Opposition had never attempted to negotiate with anyone in China. That was the responsibility of the Ministers (Conservative cheers). The Opposition called for peaceful negotiations and there was not a single objectionable word dangerous to the national interest in any statement by anyone authorized to speak for the Opposition.

Mr. Looker (Conservative) and Mr. Ian Macpherson (Liberal) supported the Government's policy.

Commander Kenworthy (Labour), opposing the sending of the troops to Shanghai, asked whether the wealthy Shanghai colony and municipality were going to contribute to the cost of the force. He remarked that the troops were being sent from India without the sanction of the Assembly and it looked very much as if the British Government would have to pay it.

Estimate Carried

Colonel Wedgwood (Labour) urged the Government to come to a settlement and recognize the Southern Government as the Government of China.

Sir Laming Worthington-Evans (Secretary of State for War) said that the Government had been advised that their precautions were adequate but not excessive. There was nothing provocative about sending troops to China. There had been no attack on them. He hoped there would be no attack. They would be a sufficient force at Shanghai not to invite attack. If there were no attack they would certainly not be used. The Government were satisfied with the double course they had taken, namely, willingness to negotiate and protection of British nationals. They were willing to negotiate on terms that had been made public whenever there was a Chinese Government willing or able to continue those negotiations. Meanwhile the Government intended to give protection to their nationals at Shanghai.

The estimate was carried by 303 votes to 124.

Why Local Communities Sleep Soundly in Their Beds

Mar. 9.

Criticizing the attitude of Labour M. P.'s towards China, Mr. L. C. Amery, the Colonial Secretary, in the course of a speech at Birmingham to-day said that perfect peace prevailed at Shanghai: the British and Chinese communities there were sleeping peacefully in their beds because they had British troops looking after them.

One Way of Looking at It!

Replying to Sir Clement Kinloch-Cooke (Conservative), Mr. Locker-Lampson, the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, attributed the fall in land values and municipal bonds at Hankow mainly to the uncertainty of the political situation in China.

He said that it was hoped that the Hankow Agreement, far from contributing to losses, would prove the first step towards gradual restoration of confidence.

Questioned by Labour Members in regard to negotiations with the Cantonese or any other Government in China, Mr. Godfrey Locker-Lampson, the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, pointed out that Sir Miles Lampson had opened conversations with the Peking Government in regard to the proposals communicated by him to Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo, the Acting Premier, but the discussions had not advanced beyond the question of general principles.

VICE-ADMIRAL SIR REGINALD TYRWHITT
Commander-in-Chief on the China Station

CANTON CAMPAIGN OF DESECRATION

According to information received last Friday from Hunan, the Cantonese have instituted a vigorous campaign against "idolatry," in which they have violated church property, crucifixes, etc.

Representation in the Wuhan Cities

Col. Wedgwood (Labour) suggested that a British representative might be permanently stationed at Hankow with the Southern Government.

Mr. Locker-Lampson said that this suggestion raised a rather larger question. He imagined that, certainly for some little time, Britain should have a representative at Hankow. He pointed out that the Chinese Secretary of the Legation at Peking, who remained at Hankow to attend to the execution of agreements and to maintain contact with Mr. Chen, was an Englishman.

Government's Pious Hopes

Replying to Commander Kenworthy (Labour), Mr. Locker Lampson, the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, said that in the last two years cases of direct molestation of British Consular officials had been reported from five places in China. There had been, he said, also various instances of indirect molestations through boycotts and strikes.

Commander Kenworthy asked how it was proposed to prevent molestation of Consular officials in the interior of China. Mr. Locker-Lampson said that he hoped they would not be molested.

Mr. Locker-Lampson said that he did not think that there was any indication at present that they would be molested.—Reuter.

Britain's Liberal Policy

Geneva, Mar. 8.

Addressing foreign journalists, Sir Austen Chamberlain said that the British policy towards Chinese aspirations was a liberal one. The British were looking forward to the time when a Government of China would adopt the code of civilization and bring up her administration to modern requirements.

Sir Austen expressed the hope that the civil war would soon end and a stable Government be installed. He added that nobody felt that intervention by the League of Nations would be useful.—Reuter.

The Landing of U.S. Marines

Washington, Mar. 3.

Reuter was informed by the Navy Department to-day that Admiral Williams as commander-in-chief of the United States naval forces in Asiatic waters had absolute discretionary authority to land men in Shanghai whenever he saw fit. No word had been received from Admiral Williams regarding the proposed march of American marines through the International Settlement at Shanghai on Saturday but, it was emphasized, the marines could be landed for exercise when their commanding officer chose.—Reuter.

The Maine at Hongkong

Hongkong, Mar. 4.

The hospitalship Maine arrived here to-day.

Mar. 5.

Under the Emergency Regulations, the Gazette announces the prohibition of seditious meetings and procession.

Cameronians Reach Hongkong

Mar. 6.

The Herminius with the First Battalion of the Cameronians on board has arrived.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

Macao, Mar. 8.

The Portugese cruiser Republica has left for Shanghai.—Reuter.

Porter Resolution Killed

The following despatch was received on Sunday by the "China Weekly Review" from its Washington Correspondent, Mr. Underwood:

Washington, Mar. 5.

The Porter resolution proposing the granting of Extraterritorial Rights and Tariff Autonomy, etc., to China, died in the Senate owing to a filibuster on the Resolution in the closing session. The Porter Resolution had previously been adopted in the House of Representatives by a vote of 259 to 45.

The State Department maintains silence on the question.

It is expected that the Administration will adopt a more vigorous foreign policy everywhere now that Congress has adjourned.

Note:—The reference to a "filibuster" in the first paragraph above means that under the Senate Rule of unlimited debate, it was impossible to bring the Porter Resolution to a vote before the close of the present session of Congress which was at midnight, March 4.

Evangelists' Cable to China

The following cablegram was received on Sunday from London from the World's Evangelical Alliance, which is the central association of evangelical Christians of British and foreign nations, founded in 1846, and active in the promotion of cooperation and unity, the maintenance of religious liberty and kindred causes, and under whose auspices the Universal Week of Prayer is conducted yearly in January:

"Representatives of Christian churches and agencies assembled in London under the auspices of the World's Evangelical Alliance in a Day of Prayer for China endorse the peaceful intentions of the British Government and the friendly attitude towards all China, hoping negotiations will issue in lasting goodwill and co-operation, also in the attainment by China of national aspirations on a Christian basis. We send greetings to all missionaries, Chinese and foreign, with assurance of sustained prayer to God through Jesus Christ. Please circulate this message."

Negotiations for Tientsin

Peking, Mar. 7.

It is understood that a commission is being formed to effect the retrocession of the British Concession at Tientsin to China and that it will consist of H. B. M. Consul-General at Tientsin, Sir James Jamieson, the Chairman of the British Municipal Council, Mr. P. C. Young, Mr. P. S. Kent, Mr. Philip T. Yan of the Waichinopu, the Commissioner for Foreign Affairs of Chihli Province, Mr. Chuang Chingkeh and Mr. Uau Chih.—Reuter.

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ROUND THE BOUNDARY WITH THE TROOPS

Photos by Ariel L. Verges, Far Eastern Correspondent for the International Newsreel Corp., of New York.

WHERE BRITISH AND FRENCH DEFENCES JOIN

TOMMIES INVESTIGATING A NEW FORM OF OFFENSIVE

PUNJABI COOK BUSY AT JESSFIELD

SATURDAY.

The Shanghai Defence Forces

It is stated, although no official confirmation has been received, that seven additional battalions of infantry have been ordered to join the Shanghai Defence Force, and that they will shortly leave England. It is also understood that, in view of the war developments in the neighbourhood of Shanghai, the transport Kinfauns Castle carrying the Coldstream Guards is due to arrive here on Monday. She will be succeeded within a day or two by the transport Kildonan Castle.

While the neighbourhood of Jessfield Park is probably the best point for watching the daily activities of the British troops, those in the Yangtszepoo district will have the opportunity this morning of seeing the battalion of Marines on the march. The transport Kildonan Castle is now alongside the wharf on this side of the river, and the Marines are leaving here this morning for quarters in the compound of the China Soap & Candle Factory. This should be a parade equally as striking as that of Thursday, as the number taking part will be 1,200 men.

MONDAY.

March of American Marines

On the first American route march of the year, the 4th Regiment of "Devil Dogs," U. S. Marines had an exercise drill on Saturday, when after landing at the Customs Jetty in tenders, they formed in company line and marched to Bubbling Well Cemetery, *vid* Peking, Carter, and Avenue Roads, returning to their point of embarkation along Bubbling Well Road.

Nearly 1,600 men formed the column, many of whom have had experience in France, and others of whom, including the majority, served in San Domingo and later as guards on American mail trains. Among the number were about 180 recruits, who enlisted just before leaving America for special China service. Spectators along the route became cognizant of the fact that about 40 per cent. of the men wore expert marksman's medals, while of the entire number, probably less than 20 per cent. were without some token of ability with the rifle. Not a few wore both rifle medals with bars and the leafed medal for efficiency with the pistol.

Some of the Americans who witnessed the parade knew from their American affiliations, and recognized three all-American football players who are now serving as officers with the unit. Others recognized professional pugilists of American reputation among the enlisted men.

An Imposing Band

At the head of the parade was Col. C. S. Hill and Lieut.-Col. F. D. Kilgore and several majors and captains attached to the regimental staff. Immediately behind marched the 79-piece band, including fifes and drums. Capt. Corbett's company was the first in line.

To the martial strains of the band, which played Souza's "Stars and Stripes For Ever," and the same composer's "Under the Double Eagle," the regiment moved off. Americans and British alike applauded. Through congested Peking Road, which the traffic department had cleared for the march, the men moved forward, the head of the column nearing Honan Road as the flag bearers swung around Ewo corner.

As this was the first American unit to march through the Settlement, large numbers of American women and school children lined the pavement while they passed, and not a few Chinese remarked about the military bearing and clean-cut appearance of the "Devil Dogs."

Halt at the Race Course

The men marched all the way to the cemetery and back to the Race Course without a stop. At the Loong-Fei gate, Col. Hill issued the order of column right over the baseball field, the further end of the column coming to a halt near the further end of the grandstand. The men were given 15 minutes' liberty on the grounds and most of them went over the spacious place, fraternizing with British soldiers or listening to a regimental band or had the pleasure of witnessing the Punjabis in a drill.

The bugler brought them back at the expiration of leave and the column re-formed facing Bubbling Well Road. The order of "right about" came, the band struck up again and the column took possession of Nanking Road to the Bund. They moved into the Public Gardens, filling them completely, one battalion to each side of the statue.

The tenders were on hand, the men embarked and returned to the Chaumont just in time for a delayed "lunch."

The Coming of the Coldstreamers

While we announced on Saturday that the Coldstream Guards were due in Shanghai to-day from Hongkong by the Kinfauns Castle, it is not absolutely certain whether they will arrive this morning or to-morrow. The first of the transports due to-day is the Karmala, and there is the possibility that there may not be a berth available for the Kinfauns Castle until to-morrow.

It is understood that the headquarters of the 14th Infantry Brigade are coming by the Karmala. The Brigade commander is Col.-Commandant Sir James Burnett, and to his brigade the Coldstreamers are posted. One of the principal arms which the Karmala brings in half of an Armoured Car Company, which was despatched from England. There are eight cars aboard ship. The arrival of Sir James Burnett will see the commencement of the building up locally of the second brigade of the Shanghai Defence Force. It has not yet been announced when the third of the infantry brigades will be formed. This will be the 13th Brigade under the command of Col.-Commandant W. A. Briggs, C.M.G., D.S.O.

Col. Campbell, V. C.

When the Coldstreamers arrive they will be billeted at the Race Club, taking the place of the 2nd Suffolks. This latter battalion are being sent to Hongkong to-day aboard the transport Vosna on which they originally arrived. It will be remembered that the Suffolks were ordered to China from Gibraltar, but as they actually do not form part of the Shanghai Defence Force as constituted under Major-General Duncan, they are being displaced by the Coldstream Guards. The Guards are commanded by Col. J. Campbell, V.C., who has been commanding officer since 1923. He won the V. C. in 1916.

TUESDAY.

Men Cheerless Work in Cold and Wet

A certain cheery little household on Sunday invited four of the Durhams to a day's entertainment and brought in three men friends to assist in keeping things gay. Naturally, almost the first question put to the visitors was:—"What do you think of Shanghai?" The soldiers were not impressionable recruits, but seasoned old campaigners and any who have an intimate acquaintance with such men will agree that invariably they speak the truth, often with a pronounced bluntness.

The spontaneous reply was a testimonial to Shanghai. One man said:—"Shanghai! I'm all for it. There is nothing in India—not even the best stations—anything like this. It looks more like home and there are many of our own people, and they don't seem to mind talking to a chap. I wouldn't mind a job here when my time's up." After which, of course, someone had to call:—"Boy!"

A Little More

Since the troops landed, Shanghai has done well for them, but if the character as stated above is to be sustained to the full, there is a trifle more to be done, for the reasons which follow.

Two ponies had to be exercised during the afternoon and so two men of the party excused themselves for an hour. For a variety of reasons, the principal of which is the flat of the Master that "the country now is closed to cross-country riding," ponies now must keep to the roads and the favourite occupation of riding men is to make a tour of the outer defences. These really are very interesting and such as "Thames Embankment," "Hell-fire Corner" and "Wipers" are well worth a visit.

Both the riders had done some service themselves and, as they trotted past one post, one of them thought to ask whether the section had got certain little incidentals which make life in trenches and bivouac tents more comfortable. The answer was that they had not got them, that regulations did not prevent them having them, but that such things did not come their way. At that the ponies went for home at a smart canter, the household busied itself for a few minutes and soon some well-filled baskets were on their way to the outpost.

Feeling the Cold

By the time it was reached, it was dark and then the worst was seen. The men had built two fires, round which the whole post were huddled. The timber for these has to be "won" and the men said they had to spend much of their time when off sentry-go gathering odd scraps of wood for the night. People possibly do not appreciate how acutely these men feel the cold, which is made the worse by the drenching rains. They have served for a long time in a very hot country and they came here at short notice with very little more than the kit they wore and their shaving and polishing materials. Army rations, too, though sufficient to keep a man alive and all right in their way in barracks or billets, are not very cheering fare on outpost duty. In a very few minutes, with songs and jokes and the insides of the hampers, the men round the fires were having a royal time—and the visitors nothing less—but of course it could not last.

In France and Flanders, in difficult and dangerous circumstances, it was possible to keep the men, even in the front line, well supplied with all sorts of things. The Shanghai outposts are only a little distance beyond the residential quarter and they have nothing to do but watch and wait. In 1925, when the S.V.C. were mobilized, some kindly ladies did splendid work for them with travelling canteens and there would not be a single Volunteer who, if he saw those Regulars at their posts, would not admit that their need is much greater than ever he experienced. Reliefs come only once a fortnight, so the canteens in town do not meet this particular case.

Probably in the bustle, the outposts just have been overlooked, but it is hoped something now will be done for them, if only to give them fire-buckets and a supply of coke.

Departure of Suffolks Postponed

Again the arrival in Shanghai of the Coldstream Guards has been postponed. Originally they were expected yesterday, but subsequently it was announced that their transport, the Kinfauns Castle, would probably be in Shanghai to-day. As the Coldstreamers are to take the place of the 2nd Suffolks, the latter were to have left yesterday, but in the early morning orders were given that they should continue to occupy their billets at the Race Club. The delay in the arrival of the Guards is expected, however, to be of only the shortest duration, for the Kinfauns Castle, on which they sailed from London, was reported to have left Hongkong at noon to-day, and she should be here on Thursday morning.

The transport Karmola was due this morning, but has been delayed by fog. It is believed that she will be here this afternoon. She brings half an Armoured Car Co., while Colonel-Commandant Sir James Burnett is also aboard.

So far as present arrangements go, the transport Kildonan Castle, which left home immediately after the Kinfauns Castle, will not come to Shanghai, but will remain until further instructions at Hongkong.

It will interest the Scottish members of the community to know that a captain of the Cameronians (Scottish Rifles) is at present in Shanghai, making arrangements for the accommodation of his battalion which is coming out on the transport Herminius.

Yesterday the headquarters of the Shanghai Defence Force were busily engaged in moving into headquarters at Ewo Terrace. From to-day onwards headquarters will be situated there. It is understood that General Duncan will take up his residence at No. 15 Avenue Road.

French Reinforcements

Additional French reinforcements, amounting to about 200 officers and men arrived in Shanghai from Tonking by the M. M. S. Paul Lecat.

WEDNESDAY.

Transport Karmala Arrives

The transport Karmala arrived in Shanghai yesterday afternoon, having been delayed by bad weather, and berthed at the Hongkew Wharf. Aboard her are a large number of Divisional details, while the staff of the 14th Brigade also travelled by her. As already stated, the 14th Brigade, is commanded by Sir James Burnett of Leys. He is a Gordon Highlander, and was awarded the D.S.O. in 1915 and the C.M.G. in 1919. He first served in the South African War and was severely wounded in the European War. For the [illegible] being he and his staff are remaining aboard the Karmala.

None of the armoured cars carried by the Karmala were brought ashore yesterday, but it is expected that as early as possible they will be disembarked to-day. It was very interesting yesterday afternoon to see the decks of the transport thronged with men of the Armoured Car Co. wearing the blue cap which has now been adopted by the Machine Gun Co., S.V.C. Originally it was intended that the armoured cars should proceed to the northern district of the Settlement, but as the available space there is at present a quagmire owing to the heavy rains, they may have to proceed to Yangtszepoo in the first instance.

THURSDAY.

Coldstreams Arrive

According to the information available at the headquarters of the Shanghai Defence Force yesterday, the Kinfauns Castle with the Coldstream Guards aboard of her, should arrive this morning. The Guards will remain aboard the transport for a further 24 hours, and to-morrow will march through the Settlement. They will proceed to hutments in Jessfield Park, accompanied by the bands of probably two of the battalions in port. The Coldstream band is not here, as according to rule it never leaves London.

In our correspondence columns a remark is made about the correct title of the Guards, and it is important to note this. The Coldstream Guards have a remarkable history, for while Coldstream is a village in Scotland, on the north bank of the Tweed with a population of under 1,500, the regiment was raised in 1659 by General Monk, and ever since it has held an honoured position in the Brigade.

Departure from London

To show the position of the Coldstream Guards in the estimation of the people at home the re-

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AROUND THE DEFENCES OF SHANGHAI

Photos by Ariel L. Varges, Far Eastern Correspondent for the International Newsreel Corp., of New York.

A DURHAM SENTRY AT THE BARRIER ON BOUNDARY ROAD

BARBED WIRE, SANDBAGS AND PUNJABIS: A USEFUL COMBINATION

THE RALEIGH TOUCH: GLOUCESTERS CARRYING MISS OLIVE YOUNG, CINEMA ACTRESS, OVER THE MUD

part of their departure, taken from "The Times" may be quoted:—

The battalion left the barracks for the railway station shortly after 10 o'clock. A great crowd was awaiting them in Birdcage Walk, in spite of the stormy weather and the threat of heavy rain. Lieutenant-Colonel P. R. B. Lawrence was in command, and Major-General Lord Ruthven, General Officer Commanding London District, took the salute as the battalion marched from the parade ground. In Birdcage Walk the band struck up "Tipperary," and the battalion marched at ease, resembling schoolboys released for the Midsummer holiday—singing, laughing, joking, and shouting. Civilians entered in the ranks, girls principally, and relieving the Guardsmen of kit bags and rifles marched side by side with them and in some cases arm-in-arm. Many of the girls were sweethearts and some were wives.

In this way a surging crowd accompanied the battalion along the whole route to Waterloo, past the Houses of Parliament, and over Westminster Bridge. The footways were thronged with cheering spectators. From the windows of the Board of Trade girls waved an affectionate farewell. The band changed from "Tipperary" into "Shanghai," and followed this with "Yes, Sir, That's my Baby," and each tune had a vocal accompaniment from pathways and windows, as well as from the ranks.

At this point an unpleasant element was introduced. A leaflet advocating strikes to enforce the "Hands off China policy"—issued by the Young Communist League—was distributed by girls among the crowd, and as the battalion was crossing Westminster Bridge the leaflet was flung in showers among the men. None of them, so far as could be seen, paid any attention to the leaflet—they were more pleasantly engaged otherwise—and probably were wholly unaware of its purport; but cries of "Shame" were raised by the crowd and an attempt to hustle the girls was only frustrated by the police. By contrast, there was a very pretty incident as the battalion turned into the Westminster Bridge-road entrance to Waterloo. An elderly lady stood there with a basket of white heather, and gave the sprays to the men.

The Armoured Cars

The principal military event of interest yesterday was the unloading of the armoured cars from the transport Karmala. A half company of these is here, consisting of eight cars with headquarters. The cars are an absolute delight to the eye. Painted drab green, the top of the turret is only about nine feet from the ground, and the armour-plating throughout is very complete on all vital parts. The bonnet is well protected, and there is a folding door in front of the radiator to allow the free passage of air when travelling fast and which is closed by a lever when it is required to bring the car into action. The cars weigh about four tons.

The engines are six-cylinder Rolls-Royce, capable of developing between 40 and 50 h.p., and the car can travel at 60 miles an hour if necessary. The tyres are pneumatic, with double wheels at the rear. The normal complement of the car, which carries either one or two Vickers guns, is four men, but additional men can travel when necessary. The total strength of the half company is 100, these being under the command of Major Caldecott.

Two other vehicles of great interest were also disembarked from the Karmala yesterday, namely two travelling workshops. These belong to the Army Ordnance Corps, and contain all the equipment necessary for doing temporary repairs which come under the widespread wing of Ordnance.

Defence Force Headquarters

It has been a matter of comment that Ewo Terrace has never looked so well as it does now. A fresh coat of paint has been given to its walls, flowerpots now adorn the verandah edges, and generally everything is spick and span. This shows how quickly can the headquarters of a force succeed in getting things into the exact order in which they require them, for the interior has been revolutionized in exactly the same manner in order to accommodate General Duncan's Defence Force headquarters.

By knocking doors through the partition walls the verandah is now a long corridor, and there is ready access to all the various departments which go to make up what the troops call "Division." A telephone exchange is at work, while with a guard room, sentries and all the other adjuncts the whole presents a very businesslike appearance.

One of the most interesting things about headquarters, is that staff officers have been able to make excellent office accommodation out of kitchens and servants' quarters. Those who know Ewo Terrace in the old days probably never suspected that the place was so spacious, but the fact that divisional staff can find it sufficiently commodious says a very great deal for the man who designed the place.

Nationalist Views for Shanghai

The Central Executive Committee of the Nationalist Party have issued a statement in which they clearly define their diplomatic policy with regard to the foreign Settlements of Shanghai. In this statement, it is said that the Nationalist Government have decided to take back the Settlements by means of negotiation rather than by force. The term "force" is explained as indicating army movements and riots by organized mobs, but the statement says that lecturing, the severance of economic relations and boycotts, which have no direct bearing on the peace and order of the community, are considered to be lawful acts.

The Nationalist Government has instructed all military agents under the control of the Kuomintang Government to refrain from firing at the foreign troops unless they are forced to do so. Should any such firing occur accidentally, representatives of the Powers will be requested to notify the Nationalist Government and the Nationalist Government will be prepared to settle the matter in an amicable manner.

The Nationalist Government have also informed the public that those holding letters of authority from the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Nationalist Government, and those only, will have the right to represent the Nationalist Government in any negotiations, according to the extent of their authority, otherwise any arrangement that may be arrived at with the Powers, which involves the rights and interests of the Nationalist Government, will be considered null and void.

The above statement was contained in a *communiqué* issued yesterday by the local branch of the Kuomintang according to whom it has been circulated among members, merchants, students and labourers for their information in order that they shall exercise all necessary care in avoiding friction.

Netherlands' Crack Ship Here

One of the most interesting additions to Shanghai's international fleet is the Netherlands armoured cruiser Sumatra, which arrived here on February 19 under the command of Captain Jhr. George L. Schorer. The vessel is the most modern warship possessed by the Netherlands Navy, to whom it was delivered by the Netherlands Shipbuilding Co. Works at Amsterdam, the engines being fitted by the Werkspoor Works. At her trials she attained a speed of 31.8 knots. The vessel's displacement is 7,500 tons, length 172 yards, greatest breadth 18 yards and draught 22 ft.

The engines include three steam turbines of the Zoely type. At the trials these engines attained a capacity of 82,000 h.p. The steam is delivered by eight double ended oil-firing boilers.

Protection is provided by three inch belt armour and a protective deck of 1.2 in. The armoured turret has a wall three inches thick. Her armament consists of ten 5.9 in. guns and four 3-in. anti-aircraft guns. Space is provided for mines and two seaplanes. Fire control is on up-to-date lines, and in conjunction with it six searchlights are carried.

The Sumatra carries a crew of 36 officers, 39 petty-officers and 350 enlisted men. The vessel is bound for the Netherlands East Indies where the crew will be brought up to 500.

Her present trip will be of a leisurely description, in the course of which she will pass through the Panama canal and will pay calls at a number of foreign countries. It is not known how long she will remain in Shanghai.

FRIDAY.

Coldstream Guards Here

Early yesterday morning the transport Kinfauns Castle made her way up river, and about 7.30 o'clock berthed at the Old Ningpo Wharf, carrying with her the 2nd Battalion of the Coldstream Guards. The voyage had been an uneventful one, but very satisfactory. The men embarked at Southampton in a first-class downpour of rain, and throughout the Bay had to encounter very rough weather, but thereafter all was plain sailing. At Port Said and Colombo the transport called to coal, but the only other place she touched before reaching Hongkong was Singapore, where she halted to send ashore one of the guardsmen who was suffering from appendicitis. Then she stopped at Hongkong, and from there came to Shanghai. Altogether only five men were sick during the voyage. The battalion has not as such been ashore since leaving England, although leave has been granted to parties at different ports. To-day will be the first time that the battalion will be ashore as a unit since the embarkation.

Splendid Appearance

At the Old Ningpo Wharf yesterday forenoon there was much activity, parties in fatigue dress and sentry groups being seen performing their various functions. Naturally attention was centred on the men formed up to carry out guard duty, and their spic and span appearance, with rifle slings and all web equipment khaki-blancoed, attracted admiration, as well as everything they did on the word of command. There was a good opportunity to realize the fine physique of the men and their wonderful drill, but this could be only a forerunner of what may be expected when the Guards are in their quarters in Jessfield Park.

The Battalion

The battalion consists of 830 men with about 150 details belonging to headquarters' staff. The average height of the men in the battalion is 5 ft. 11 in., while in the case of No. 1 Co. the height of every man is over 6 ft. Only two chargers are with the battalion those of the commanding officer and second in command. The following is a list of the officers:—

Lt. Col. P. R. B. Lawrence, M.C.; Major L. M. Gibbs, D.S.O., M.C.; Major J. C. Wynne Finch, M.C.; Major Sir D. M. B. Hall, B.T., D.S.O.; Major The Viscount Marsham; Capt. M. M. F. Trew; Capt. L. Bootle Wilbraham, M.C.; Capt. A. G. Salisbury Jones, M.C.; Capt. The Lord Bingham, M.C.; Capt. G. R. de C. B. Guinness; Lieut. and Adjt. S. Stewart-Brown; Lieut. A. E. C. Tennyson-d'Eyncourt; Lieut. T. W. Forde; Lieut. Lord Strathcden; Lieut. G. Whitaker; Lieut. R. Myddelton; Lieut. C. B. Toller; Lieut. R. Bucknall; Lieut. Sir Walter Barthlet, B.T.; Lieut. S. L. Preston; Lieut. H. M. Sainthill; 2nd Lieut. J. C. Campbell; 2nd Lieut. H. R. Norman; 2nd Lieut. W. J. St. C. Anstruther Gray; 2nd Lieut. A. W. A. Smith; 2nd Lieut. E. L. Gibbs; and 2nd Lieut. E. V. Somerset and Lt. Q. M. S. D. D. Jones. Battalion Sgt.-Major W. Kyte has been with the battalion 18 years.

It is understood that the tallest man in the battalion is the commanding officer's orderly, Pte. Rouse, who is 6 ft. 6½ in. He is familiarly known as "Tiny".

The Battalion Ashore

Arrangements were made for the battalion to come ashore yesterday afternoon to engage in physical training in the neighbourhood of the wharf, while the commanding officer proceeded to Jessfield Park to inspect the billets which the men will occupy there.

The battalion will leave the Old Ningpo Wharf at 1.30 p.m. to-day for Jessfield, where they will be billeted.

Other Officers in Shanghai

Among the officers who have reached Shanghai within the past few days are one belonging to the Scots Guards, who is taking up military police duty, and one to the King's Own Scottish Borderers, who is Brigade-Major of the 14th Brigade (under the command of Col.-Commandant Sir James Burnett).

The headquarters of the 14th Brigade are now being established at No. 8 North Soochow Road.

AFTER hearing a report on the military and political situation on Sunday afternoon, the General Labour Union decided on constitutions for different workers' bodies, to draw up labour laws and to print 100,000 leaflets for distribution.

THE gentry of the Paoshan district held a meeting on Sunday morning in Chapel under the chairmanship of the district magistrate, when the question of Allied military expenses was discussed at length. The decisions taken have not been made public.

IT is reported of a newly-arrived British officer, when approached by three of the little Chinese girls who so persistently endeavour to sell lily buds (or whatever they are) to passers-by on The Bund, that he ejaculated:—"Great Scott! Do you have flag days here as well?"

IN the course of a proclamation, the Pootung police recommend that local people should remain in their homes and not move into the Settlement for safety, as the Chinese police are quite capable of protecting their lives and property should emergency arise.

A JAPANESE reader draws our attention to the fact that there are at present six Japanese men-of-war in harbour, namely, the Tone, Hirada, Tenryu, Sumida, Kalada and Sendai; in addition to which there are three destroyers. The cruiser Isuzu is also expected here, so there will be in all ten Japanese naval units in port.

APROPOS of the recent correspondence regarding the assistance of persons of various nationalities in the catering for the comfort of the British troops, who are "each of them doing his country's work" and incidentally shouldering the white man's burden, it is gratifying to note that ladies of the local Danish community are ready to do their share, when needed. The following is a portion of a letter received by one of these ladies from the chairman of the British Women's Association in reply to her offer of help, made some weeks ago: "The British Women's Association very much appreciates your kind offer of help. At present we have sufficient helpers in the canteens, but I shall keep the names of all the Danish ladies you mention, to be called on for any future emergency work which may arise."

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CHINA'S CIVIL WARFARE

Country About Sungkiang Still Very Quiet: Shantung Troops Taking Over Defence from Marshal Sun's: No Sign of Any Offensive by Southerners

THE MILITARY SITUATION IN HONAN

Dissension in Marshal Wu's Camp: Lawlessness on Part of Disaffected Troops

SATURDAY.

A foreign merchant who returned from Sungkiang yesterday by motor-boat describes that city as quiet. Marshal Sun Chuan-fang's troops are retiring by every kind of craft along the waterways leading out of the city while Marshal Chang's troops are coming in by rail.

From observations at Sungkiang and from conversations with the people, this observer reached the conclusion that there are no Nationalist troops anywhere in Kiangsu province and that there has been no actual fighting about Sungkiang, nor does there seem to be a disposition on the part of the troops there to do any immediate fighting. Certainly the Nationalists are not moving up from Hangchow toward Shanghai by this route at the present time.

On the western front, the furthest city reached by the Nationalist army is Huchow, which has been occupied by some troops, not exactly described. At Changhsing and Ihsing, (the town on the neck of land between hills and water west of the Taihu Lake) there are still troops belonging to General Bei Bao-shan, but they are inactive. It is understood that an Ankuochun (Northern) army has been marching in the direction of Huchow. In Chinese circles, it is understood that, if fighting does take place in Kiangsu, it will be on the Taihu rather than the Sungkiang front.

A Labour Union Story

According to a statement made to a representative of the "North-China Daily News" yesterday afternoon by officers of the Shanghai General Labour Union, the Nationalist Government has offered Gen. Meng Chao-yueh, commander of the Allied Forces which have just been withdrawn from Sungkiang, the command of the 18th Nationalist Army, a post held by Gen. Hsia Chao, former Civil Governor of Chêkiang, when he declared the independence of Chêkiang some months ago. The offer was made, we are told, on condition that Gen. Meng shall order his subordinate, Gen. Li Pao-chang (who commands the 9th Allied Division and is Commissioner of Defence for the Shanghai and Woosung Districts), to disarm the Shantung forces in Shanghai, which are under the command of Gen. Pih Shou-chen. Gen. Li will be permitted to retain the local Military Governorship, according to the agreement, if he will obey Gen. Meng's order.

All this would suit the Labour Union very well, no doubt. The statement is merely published for purposes of interest.

Reported Defection of Anhui

Once more Shanghai was full of reports yesterday,—said to be "telegrams in confirmation"—that Gen. Chen Tiao-yuan, Tupan of Anhui and one of Marshal Sun Chuan-fang's best military leaders, had declared his independence of the Peking Government and the Ankuochun (National Restoration Army, led by Marshal Chang Tso-lin) and had accepted command of the 37th Nationalist Army.

These reports went on to say that Gen. Chen immediately cut the Tientsin-Pukow Railway at two points and announced that he would not permit the Shantung-Chihli forces to enter Kiangsu to fight the Southerners by way of his province. The result, if true, would be to cut the Shantung army here from its base and prevent reinforcements from being sent down south.

Gen. Chen was former Commissioner of Defence at Hsuchowfu Kiangsu, and, upon the retreat of the Fengtien Army from Kiangsu two years ago, he was made acting Tupan of Kiangsu. When Marshal Sun Chuan-fang established himself in Nanking, Gen. Chen was given the Tupanate of Anhui. He is reported to be annoyed at the way the Shantung military leaders have treated him.

The Suspicion of Propaganda

These reports are published under reserve. There is no confirmation of them whatever, while the fact that Marshal Chang Chung-chang has as many troops in Anhui as General Chen is against them. The latter has been an uncertain quantity for some time and it seems unlikely that Marshal Chang would leave the railway unguarded. The possibility of spreading disaffection among the Shantung troops by stories of their being cut from their base is another factor to suggest Kuomintang propaganda.

Excepting for a congestion on the line due to military movements the Shanghai-Nanking passenger services are running as usual and the report that the line had been cut near Soochow, therefore, proves as untrue as we thought it was. No goods trains are being run but a few wagons bringing in some cattle have come in.

Word is received that an agreement has been reached between Marshals Sun and Chang to the effect that the Allied Army under Marshal Sun, which hitherto has been known under the title of the Allied Army of the Five Provinces of Kiangsu, Chêkiang, Fukien, Anhui and Kiangsi, will be changed to read the Allied Army of the Seven Provinces, so as to include Shantung and Chihli, which provinces are under Marshal Chang.

North Station Full of Troops

Marshal Chang's troops from Tsingtao, which two days ago were said to have arrived at Woosung, have not got there yet. On the other hand, however, the North Station yesterday was in the hands of the Fengtien soldiers, and several troops trains, together with a large number of men eating their evening meal on the platforms, were in evidence. Just after five a train of 25 cars, empty except for one car loaded with several hundred sacks of flour, was despatched to Sungkiang. The vacant cars were for the purpose of bringing back more of Marshal Sun's troops from the front, who, as has been stated, will be repatriated (if one may use the word) to North Kiangsu, where they will be reorganized and incorporated into the defence forces.

About 4,000 troops from the Sungkiang front arrived in Shanghai yesterday by boat and by train Others are on the way.

Southerners at Huchow

According to information received yesterday, the Cantonese have occupied Huchow, on the Taihu. This was accomplished on February 28. Mission property including that of the South Methodist Mission and unoccupied foreign residences was taken over. The Cantonese issued word that they would bilet soldiers in the churches and hospitals.

The incoming army displayed no roughness nor was there any of the violent desecration of religious property known elsewhere described in the advance on Hankow. Foreign motor boats and house boats were commandeered.

Later information from Sungkiang from official sources is to the effect that bridge 31, the outpost of the defensive forces is still being held and that the local forces are entrenching themselves more effectively than in the past week.

Their exact position is uncertain, although as far as can be ascertained the first line projects from Bridge 31 to Kinshan. Another line of defence has been formed from Sungkiang to Minghong, defending the Huangpu River.

Attempt to Commandeer

Chinese soldiers of Marshal Sun Chuang-fang's army, which is retiring, yesterday morning commandeered a motor-launch belonging to the Standard Oil Company. They were intercepted by American marines, surrendered and put off the vessel.

The soldiers, who were said to be in the charge of an officer of sufficient standing to have known better, seized the company's launch Mei Foo 14 as she lay near Garden Bridge. Attached to the launch were several lighters and, with officials powerless to intervene the soldiers moved slowly down the river to the bend about six miles down.

When the launch was opposite the Standard Oil Company's wharves however, those in charge managed to send signals of distress and company officials on shore immediate sent an urgent appeal for assistance to the American Admiral. No time was wasted in diplomatic inquiry. An officer, between 40 and 50 American marines and a machine gun were sent off in another launch to intercept the soldiers.

Recovered by U. S. Marines

The marines had unrolled their heavy overcoats and piled them on the edge of their own launch to use as rifle rests when those on board the commandeered launch thought better of it and surrendered. The marines boarded the launch forced the military intruders to leave her and then returned the craft to her original station.

Some of the Chinese soldiers who were standing on deck when the marines arrived were fully armed and it is said that there were large stores of ammunition and arms in the cabins.

MONDAY.

Rumoured Cutting of Shanghai-Nanking Railway Unconfirmed

In spite of the rumours in circulation during the week-end that the Nationalist forces had succeeded in cutting the Shanghai-Nanking railway near Soochow, all substantiated news received up to yesterday afternoon indicated that this was not by any means the case. Possibly the Nationalists have reached a point twenty-five miles from the line at the very nearest. The impression now prevails that the effort to cut the line will be made nearer Wusih.

Throughout the week-end Chang Chung-chang was working hard to counteract these movements. In the first place he succeeded in bringing two armoured trains across the Yangtze from Pukou, and it is understood that these are now ready for the work of patrolling the line.

Shantung Troops Hurrying Across Yangtze

In the meanwhile Chêkiang troops on the Sungkiang front are being replaced by Fengtien men, although the replacements are not being made with the rapidity that characterized such transfers last week. Sungkiang remains quiet. There have been no menacing manœuvres on either part, the defenders entrenching themselves more strongly.

While Chang Chung-chang despatched troops from Shanghai to meet the movement at Soochow, he commenced the work of ferrying other forces across from Pukou to Nanking, the number of these being estimated at from 15,000 upwards.

Attempts were made on Saturday night to disrupt traffic on the railway between Shanghai and Chenju. It was apparently hoped to derail trains by means of bolting pieces of cast iron to the rails, but after one train had successfully over-run one of these snags, the railway employees found out the situation and removed the obstructions.

The Position at Soochow

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Soochow, Mar. 4.

It seems to be true that the Southerners have already taken Pingwang which is 30 miles south of Soochow, on the Grand Canal between Kashing and Soochow and a few miles across the boundary line of Kiangsu.

It is also reported that the Northern troops have retired as far north as Wukiang, the walled *hsien* city 12 miles south of Soochow. The Northerners are said to have blocked the canal with rafts of wood and bamboo.

Another report has it that the Southerners have reached the railway at a spot nine miles north of Soochow and 21 south of Wusih. This, however, is unconfirmed.

To day the reticence of the Soochow people, which has been preserved for the last few weeks, is breaking down and there is much rejoicing at the coming of the Southerners.

Estimate of Shantung Forces

Unlike a week ago, there were very few troops at the Shanghai North Station yesterday, most of the Shantung men there, we were informed, having been transferred to Soochow under the personal command of General-Admiral Pih Shou-chen, commander-in-chief of the 5th Army route.

Gen. Soo Ting-chang, Shanghai agent for the Shantung Army, left for Nanking on Saturday evening on the same train which transferred the 137th Brigade to Soochow. Marshal Chang Chung-chang was to have paid another visit to Shanghai during the week-end, but owing to the Soochow situation, decided to remain in Nanking, there to direct the movements of his troops. He has ordered Brig.-Gen. Chang Tzying, former Commissioner of Shanghai and Woosung Police, to move from Changchow to Wusih to protect that city and the northern shores of the Taihu Lake against the Southerners. Gen. Chu Yu-pu, Tupan of Chihli, who is in Nanking, will also take part in the fighting. It is estimated that, in all, there are some 100,000 Shantung-Chihli troops in and near Shanghai (we give this huge figure under all reserve), apart from approximately 50,000 Allies. According to the Kuomintang, there are only 30,000 Nationalist troops in this part of the country, which is said to include a number of Cantonese, Hunanese and Kiangsi men. This number does not include the 1st and 3rd Chêkiang Divisions, which turned against Marshal Sun and number 25,000.

Anhui Tupan Resigned?

According to a gentleman who has just returned from Anhui, Gen. Chen Tiao-yuan, the Tupan, has resigned as a protest against the action of the Fengtien forces under Gen. Hsu Ching in disarming his troops, and even taking from them their boots, but a circular telegram from Gen. Chen appeared in the Chinese papers yesterday that Gen. Chen would remain in the province and resist any attempt on the part of "visiting" troops to enter Anhui.

TUESDAY.

Troops Movements Held Up by Week-End Rain

The rainy weather over the week end has put a stop to troop movements on the part of the Cantonese, but has not affected Marshal Chang Chung-chang adversely.

At Sungkiang the low country and clay soil make it almost impossible for rapid transit and the situation remains the same. The defenders are holding Bridge 31 and the trenches this side. Beyond Kashing the Southerners are slowly bringing up reinforcements.

At Soochow the Fengtien people are complete masters of the situation and, despite pro-Cantonese reports to the contrary, the Southerners have not advanced beyond Pingyuan. Wukiang, about 12 miles north of this place *en route* to Soochow, is held by Fengtien soldiers.

Secret and reliable information in Shanghai is to the effect that Marshal Chang Chung-chang has 30,000 troops in four or five bodies which he is moving toward Shanghai and Anhui. Others between Hsuchowfu and Tsinan are being mobilized and the armoured trains brought this way.

The Angkochun Armies have posted notices in Chapei, which denounce the Nationalists in Hupeh and describe the Soviets as despoilers of Mongolia and the North. They have, according to the Chinese press, established a military Court in Chapei which is to take up the matter of undesirables.

Rumours of Southern Advance

In Chinese circles, it is reported that Gen. Ho Yin-chien, commander of the Southern armies in Chêkiang, has been establishing a base at Kashing, and that Gen. Lai Shih-huang will direct the attack at Sungkiang, while Gen. Chow Feng-chi will command on the Soochow sector. Other reports have it that Gen Chiang Kai-shek has appointed Gen. Bei Chung-hsuan as commanding officer of all troops in Chêkiang.

A well authenticated report has it that Gen. Li Pao-chang has realized that his little game of bull in the china shop is up and that he will depart for the North tomorrow or on Thursday. Gen. Pi Chou-shen appears to have established himself firmly here.

Patrol Boats for Woosung

Admiral Pih Shou-chen, commander of the Shantung forces in Shanghai, after paying a flying visit to the Sungkiang front on Sunday, returned to Shanghai and left for Soochow to inspect the defences of that city yesterday. The withdrawal of the Allied forces is continuing and there remain in Shanghai, Sungkiang and Woosung only the 9th Allied Division and 7,000 men under Gen. Chow Yin-jen, former Tupan of Fukien. Some 30,000 have already left for Kiangpeh (North Kiangsu), these including members of the 8th, 11th and 13th Divisions, the 15th Mixed Brigade, (2nd Division), 7th Brigade (4th Division) and a number of others. The 31st Regiment, 13th Division, left for Nanking on Sunday, and yesterday the 13th Regiment, 4th Division, and the 7th Regiment, 2nd Division, moved out of Shanghai, bound for Chinkiang. Two companies of the 3rd Division and a company of artillery-men from the 9th Division under Gen. Li Pao-chang, Commissioner of Defence for the Shanghai and Woosung Districts, were transferred to Sungkiang on Sunday evening.

The Shantung Naval patrol boats, which have been stationed at Nanking for the last week, have come to Shanghai and are patrolling the Woosung water. Admiral Wen Shih-teh, former commander of the Cantonese and later the Shantung Squadrons, has been appointed Precautionary Commissioner for the Lower Yangtze and four gunboats and a regiment of marines have been placed in his command by Chiang Chung-chang. Admiral Wen has arrived here to make the necessary arrangements in connexion with his office, which will be situated either at Nantao or Woosung. He will also be in charge of the water defences of the Taihu Lakes.

The New Mayor

Gen. Wu Kuang-hsin, former Anfu Minister of War and brother-in-law of Marshal Tuan Chi-jui, has returned to Shanghai from a visit to Nanking where Marshal Chang Chung-chang appointed him Tupan (Director-General) of the Shanghai and Woosung Port Development Bureau. Though he has not officially assumed office, Gen. Wu is expected to take over in a few days' time after he has conferred with the local military leaders. Meanwhile, he is endeavouring to bringing about better relations between the Allied and Shantung troops.

Attempt to Hold Up Railway

A second attempt was made yesterday to dislocate traffic on the Shanghai-Nanking Railway. It will be remembered that during the week-end, when Chang Chung-chang was engaged in moving an armoured train from Pukou and troops from Shanghai, an attempt was made to block traffic at Chenju by derailing a train. In this the Nationalists failed, although one train ran over part of the obstructions which they had placed on the line. Yesterday a further effort to put a stop to traffic was also made, but although different methods were used it was again without success.

On this occasion the means employed were the usual ones of attempting to paralyze matters by a strike. As the employees in the workshops at Woosung were proceeding to work in the morning they were held up by pickets armed with pistols, and as a result none were able to take up duty. At the same time another gang undertook the intimidation of the locomotive drivers and firemen working out of Shanghai North Station, and succeeded in securing a number of absentees from their usual work.

The attempt, however, proved a failure, especially so far as military traffic was concerned. Under the protection of the northern soldiers, troop trains still continued to run, conveying more men to the point of expected danger, and it is greatly to the credit of the staff of the railway that it was found possible to run a few passenger trains.

Shantung's Armoured Cars

Side by side in the North Station of the Shanghai-Nanking railway,

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stand the two twin armoured trains "Yangtse River" and "Great Wall." Each consists of six cars, in pairs, and a locomotive in the centre. The first pair of cars, one at each end of the train, are ordinary flat cars, loaded with one layer of railway sleepers, arranged side by side and across the cars, while above them is a layer of extra rails running from end to end of the cars. At one end of each car, i.e. front and back of the train are powerful electric search lights, some two feet in diameter. The next pair of cars, coupled one each to each of the flat cars, are of the same construction as to trucks and platforms but are protected with steel armour about to a height of four feet from the platforms. On the outer end of each of these is mounted a field gun, on a wheeled gun carriage, so pivoted that the gun can be swung in a complete circle. And in the body of the car behind is carried various apparatus for repair work on tracks and a store of ammunition for the guns. The last pair of cars, one on each side of the locomotive are more business like in appearance than any of the others and are apparently the only ones constructed expressly for the purpose to which they are being put. They are armoured all around to a height of four feet with steel plating, with an open pit at each end for occupation by riflemen, while over the centre is an arched steel roof, open at each end, and surmounted by a low steel turret mounting two machine guns. There is also a machine gun peeping through an apperture at each outer end of these two innermost cars. The total battery thus consists of two machine guns and a field piece for fire fore or aft and double that number on either broadside supported by riflemen behind cover in the four central cars.

WEDNESDAY.

No Southerners Seen for Miles South of Soochow

It will be no surprise to those who kept their heads to hear that the reports that the Nationalist Army had captured Soochow are officially denied, and according to a gentleman who arrived yesterday afternoon from Wukiang, a town some 18 miles to the south of the old provincial capital, that place is still in the hands of the Northern Armies. Our informant says also that farmers coming from the country 10 or 12 miles to the south of Wukiang say they have not seen any Southerners in their home districts or the places through which they passed.

The Shantung military authorities inform us that there is no truth in the rumours of skirmishing on the western shores of the Taihu Lakes, near Ihsing, and they are confident that the Southerners will not be able to get anywhere near the railway as there are sufficient forces around the place to keep off any attack.

Military Movements

Admiral-General Pih Shou-chen, commander of the Shantung troops here, visited Soochow and Woosung yesterday to inspect the Shantung lines and reports that everything is in good order. Gen. Soo Ting-chang, Marshal Chang Chung-chang's Shanghai agent, has returned from a visit to Nanking and says that the Marshal is bringing down his 10th Shantung Army and the 149th Mixed Brigade. Some of these men have already left Tsinanfu on their way south. Gen. Wu Kuang-hsin, former Minister of War, who has been appointed Tupan of the Shanghai and Woosung Special Municipality, left for Nanking yesterday to see Marshal Chang. A regiment of Shantung forces arrived yesterday by sea under Col. Nieh Tien-ping; and the Quartermaster-General of the Shantung Army, Gen. Li Kuei-wu, is reported to have sent down large quantities of rifles and ammunition to Nanking from Hsuchowfu.

The armoured car Nanking, belonging to the Allied Army, is patrolling the railway lines and it is expected that the Shantung armoured cars, Chang-cheng (Great Wall) and Chang-kiang (Great River or Yangtze), will be put on the same kind of work to-day.

The Chinese Press says that Gen. Li Pao-chang, Commissioner of Defence and commander of the 9th Allied Division, is being transferred to Kiangpeh (North Kiangsu). The local situation is entrusted to Gen. Pih Shou-chen.

Rumours of a Loan

Most of the Chinese papers yesterday contained a report that Marshals Chang Chung-chang and Sun Chuan-fang propose to raise a loan of $10,000,000 for military expenses.

According to these reports, the Marshals propose to float certain bonds which will be circulated at par. Security will be the 2½ per cent. Customs surtax and the bonds will be redeemed within ten months "at the usual rate of interest."

Messrs. Chu Yu-chi (Superintendent of Customs and Special Collector of the Surtax) and Chu Chi-hsien (Peking's Special Surtax Collector) have been appointed as special agents to administer the bonds which will be issued in the near future.

These reports are quoted under reserve as it will be remembered that the great objection raised by the Nationalist Government to the imposition of the surtax (which they had themselves first imposed) was that it would provide the Northerners with war funds.

Pawnshops in Trouble

Several of the Chinese pawnshops in Chapei have suspended business as a protest against what they term "military interference" with their business.

The pawnbrokers complain that soldiers have been compelling them to lend good money on worthless stuff. Yesterday, most of the pawnshops remained closed, posters appearing on their doors with the following statement, "We have removed our business elsewhere and will announce our new address shortly."

THURSDAY.

Troop Movements Locally

Gen. Li Pao-chang, commander of the 9th Allied Division and Commissioner of Defence for the Shanghai and Woosung Districts, yesterday began to withdraw his troops from Shanghai to Nantungchow, where they will be stationed until further orders from Marshal Sun Chuan-fang. The Allied troops at Woosung Forts also began to move out yesterday. After Gen. Li has withdraw all of his troops, their places will be filled by those under the command of Gen. Pih Shou-chen, commander-in-chief of the Shantung Army here, who has established his headquarters in the 4th Chapei Police Station, Kungho Road. Gen. Pih, by the way, yesterday received orders to proceed immediately to Nanking.

A telegram was received in Shanghai yesterday announcing that Marshals Chang Chung-chang and Sun Chuan-fang have officially dismissed Generals Chen Tiao-yuan Tupan of Anhui who has assumed command of the 35th Nationalist Army, and Wang Pu, Commissioner of Defence for Southern Anhui, both of whom have gone over to the South and announced their determination to oppose the Northerners, and ordered their arrests.

A visitor from Sungkiang yesterday afternoon said that all was quiet in that district and that there has been no fighting yet. The people, however, are scared and there is already a shortage of food. Various benevolent organizations are caring for some 3,000 refugees.

Suppression of Strikes

The Commissioner of Shanghai and Woosung Police, Gen. Liu Tzyung, yesterday issued a proclamation, in which he says that many rumours are about and many unscrupulous persons are attempting to stir up trouble. These must be suppressed and no meeting must be allowed on Chinese territory. Special detectives, he says, are being sent out to see that this order is enforced.

Soochow Still Awaits War News

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Soochow, Mar. 8.

Soochow still awaits news from the war front. No small amusement was given our Soochow community by the reports on Sunday, that appeared in some of the Shanghai foreign papers, telling us a great battle was being fought just outside of our ancient city!

When Gen. Pih used a small car to drive from the station to the Chang Men, there was almost as much excitement over this bit of machinery as the nearness of the Cantonese. In fact, this little car created more interest than was created two and a half years ago by Marshal Chi's great bombing planes with their twin 360 h.p. Rolls-Royce motors. This is the second car that has ever been seen in old Soochow!

The Military Situation in Honan

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Kaifeng, Ho., Feb. 22.

In these days it seems useless to write a letter describing local conditions, for if it is not posted immediately it will certainly be consigned to the waste paper basket.

Over night the situation changes, or else a new batch of rumours are afloat, making "the news of yesterday quite out of date to-day." However a glimpse over the present local Honan situation, as it appears to us in Kaifeng, may not be out of place.

It is well known that Marshal Wu Pei-fu's Generals in this province have been quarrelling among themselves, and their disunity has been the reason no attempt has been made to advance against the South.

Dissension in Wu's Camp

Marshal Chang Tso-lin has become tired of waiting, and after several exhortations to Marshal Wu, has now definitely declared he can wait no longer, and has ordered the advance of his troops into Honan. Immediately all of the quarrelsome under-generals signed a secret agreement to unite under the leadership of Gen. Chin Yun-ao to oppose the entry of the Fengtien troops, and since they are short of funds and ammunition, have turned to the South for help. It is stated that the Southerners have agreed to their terms, one of which is that the Nationalist troops shall not advance north of Sinyangchow for the present. It is significant that the senior generals have not signed this agreement, and some of them have now definitely committed themselves to the side of Fengtien.

The Fengtien troops now occupy all the district north of the Yellow River, and the Shangtung troops, under Gen. Sun Tien-ying, a Honanese, now occupy the Lunghai Railway from Suchowfu almost to Kaifeng, and are spreading out in the districts south of the railway in eastern Honan. Gen. Mi Chen-piao, the head of the Yi Chun troops, has drawn most of his men back from the country districts to Kaifeng, and having been appointed head of the Fengtien army, it has been decided that he and his Yi Chun troops, who now form part of the 18th army, shall protect the city of Kaifeng. This will mean that Kaifeng will have little to fear unless the Fengtien troops meet with defeat at the hands of the Southerners.

Fengtien's Strength

From what one can learn the position of the Fengtien army is a particularly strong one. They are apparently well equipped, are well co-ordinated, and seem to be pursuing a steady policy. Their immediate objectives seem to be three. To control the important junction city of Chengchow, to send troops southwest via Chowchiakow to Sinyang or Yencheng, and to protect the western border of the province from the Kuominchun.

With regard to the first objective, the city of Chengchow, up to now they have not attempted to force the issue, but are still on the north bank of the Yellow River, as far as is known here. Although their progress south has appeared to be very slow, yet this has been intentional. To have come too rapidly would bring them into conflict with the disunited Chihli troops, and cause much hindrance to themselves in the long run, as well as suffering for the people. As it is there were a few skirmishes north of the river, and the Chihli troops tore up rails on the Yellow River bridge to prevent the Fentien troops passing over after them, but the damage has not been great and can readily be made good when the time is considered ripe to pass over in force. As far as can be learnt the delay is mainly to allow the Chihli leaders and troops to adjust themselves to the new Fengtien control, and every opportunity and incentive is given to enroll under Fengtien.

The Chengchow situation is still far from clear, and there is a general fear that a serious clash may occur there between Fengtien troops and the Chihli troops who may desire to oppose them. But those who know the inner situation are very decided that the Chihli troops have not the slightest chance of withstanding the Fengtien.

The second objective is the southern party of the Kinhan railway, by overland marches via Chowchiakow, from points along the eastern section of the Lunghai railway.

Despite the execrable roads, for it has been snowing and raining for some days, we hear that troops have been steadily proceeding along that route. This appears to be a very strategic move, for not only will it threaten the rear of the disloyal Generals in the centre of the province, but it will retard, if not prevent, the Southerners entering the south of the province, until the Fengtien troops should strengthen their footing here. It is said that troops from Anhui are also heading for the same point by way of Kushih (Kuangchow).

The Kuominchun Threat

The third objective seems to be the weakest point in their strategy at present. It has been suggested that Marshal Wu and the loyal Chihli units should be responsible for the defence by the western border against the Kuominchun, leaving a clear road along the Kinhan railway for the Fengtien army to proceed south, but so far divided counsels have prevailed, and no adequate movement has been taken to that end. On the contrary it is said that Gen. Chang Tsu-kung has retreated eastward from Loyang to Hehshihkuan, leaving an unopposed road for the Kuominchun to enter. From a reliable source we learn that Gen. Feng Yu-hsiang is now at Tungkuan, the pass between Honan and Shensi, with some 20,000 troops, and it is inconceivable that he should not use this opportunity to come through with his men. What may perhaps be of some significance is the fact that representatives of Gen. Feng Yu-hsiang are now at Chengchow, and apparently quite openly. Although public traffic on the Kinhan railway has stopped, the Lunghai is still running a regular service, though trains are never on schedule time. The Kaifeng branch of the Kuomintang is far from inactive, for insidious "anti-Imperialist" propaganda, is often seen in the local papers, sometimes over the name of the Hankow propaganda bureau, while considerable anti-foreign and anti-Christian literature comes through the mails. Three weeks ago the Kaifeng Kuomintang Executive Committee sent out a new year card the main sentiment of which was that Wu Pei-fu must be trodden under foot this year.

Honan at the Mercy of Soldiers

Feb. 27.

The push on Honan has now begun in real earnest, and the people of this province are beginning to experience once more the horrors and anguish caused by civil war in their midst. In hardly more than two years there have been four civil wars for supremacy in Honan, not to mention the continuous warfare by the armies of bandits, and such free lance military leaders as Fan Chung-hsin.

Up to the present the Northern (Fengtien) troops had remained north of the Yellow River, and only the Shantung troops had come into the province in eastern Honan, many of whom had been sent across country by way of Chowchiakow, to reach the Kinhan railway at Yencheng and Sinyangchow.

Lawless Resolutes

Several of Marshal Wu Pei-fu's disaffected Generals had leagued themselves together under the leadership of Gen. Chin Yun-ao, who had recently been deposed from his command, and this group declared they would oppose the Fengtien troops' entry into Honan. Fengtien was content to go slowly in the hope of effecting a settlement by negotiation, for some of Wu Pei-fu's leading generals were in favour of allowing Fengtien an immediate entry.

Fengtien had appointed a military governor for Honan in the person of Gen. Sun Tien-ying, a native of eastern Honan (Kueitehfu), who commanded a unit in the Shantung army. Gen. Sun brought his troops into eastern Honan, and was gradually coming west along the Lunghai railway, evidently intending to pass Kaifeng and proceed to Chengchow, where it would be expected the Fengtien troops now north of the river would join him. However, on the 24th instant four train-loads of Gen. Chin Yun-ao's troops left Chengchow and arrived at Chungmow, a station 20 miles west of Kaifeng, with the intention of opposing Gen. Sun's advance.

Chang Chung-chang's Concern

The Chihliang *débâcle* has now caused the Ankuochun (northern army) suddenly to change their plans. Gen. Sun Tien-ying and his Shantung troops have all been recalled to Hsuchowfu, so that the Shantung army may have its full strength to meet its responsibilities at Pukow, and this province has been left entirely to the Fengtien troops. Yesterday Fengtien troops began pouring in, and in the afternoon two whole "teams" of cavalry, said to number 3,000 troopers, arrived here. They are treating the local people very harshly, having ruthlessly turned them out of their homes, not only commandeering the buildings, but bedding and other possessions.

They are to move on towards Chungmow to-morrow, and a clash with Gen. Chin Yun-ao's men is almost sure to occur unless the latter realize their helplessness and make up their minds to retire. For the Fengtien men are very well equipped, while their opponents are short of ammunition, and are very poorly fed.

Train service is now very uncertain, and may stop at any time, so that the postal authorities have now inaugurated a courier service both east and west of Kaifeng.

Doubtful General's Declaration

Peking, Mar. 0.

Fengtien military officials state that General Chang Chih-kung, commander at Loyang, whose attitude has for some time been considered doubtful, has now declared his determination to support the Ankuochun and prevent an entry by the Christian General Feng Yu-hsiang, into Honan.—Reuter.

Mukden and the South

FROM A CORRESPONDENT

Mukden, Feb. 18.

The plan of the Northern militarists at this time is to draw the Nationalists out into the open for the purpose of forcing a decisive encounter. Picked Fengtien troops have poured and are still pouring into Honan, whereas Gen. Chang Chung-chang, having decided to re-establish his headquarters at Hsuchowfu, northern Kiangsu, is determined to have his campaign mapped out for him by his Russian officers. These are, of course, "Whites," men who have fought for years simply for the sake of fighting. Gen. Chang Chung-chang has a few battalions of "White" Russian troops and these are reported to be very eager to have a go at the Nationalists not because they have any grudge against them but on account of their connexions with the "Reds." According to those in the know, the Nationalist forces may be full of the revolutionary spirit, but when they are confronted with the Mukdenites, veterans of many campaigns, they will discover that they have met more than their match.

Aerial Strength

It is a question which side has the best aerial equipment. The Southerners are reported to be equipped with many air machines, all in charge of "Red" aviators, but the Fengtien forces are also well equipped in this respect, if not better, having but recently purchased from France and Germany several all metal planes. The writer recently saw these machines in operation and must state that their evolutions under the guidance of Fengtien aviators would do credit to any modern army.

Attempts have been made in certain quarters to establish the existence of a growing feud between Marshals Chang Tso-lin and Wu Pei-fu. Actually there is no such feud. The latter realizes that without the stronger influence of the Fengtien forces it would be impossible to launch a decisive offensive against the Southerners. Marshal

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Wu has been singularly unfortunate with his subordinates. Most of them are composed of truculent officers, ready to listen to the jingling of silver. They have plotted and counter-plotted against each other and generally speaking have wasted a lot of time. As Marshal Chang has recently declared in a statement, fully six months have been wasted through the dilly-dally tactics of these truculent Wu Pei-fu subordinates.

Northern Strategy

Japanese military experts here discern a better observance of prescribed military practice by the Southerners. They have, so far, conducted their troop movements in secret and have invariably attacked their enemy when least expected. The Northerners, however, resort to advertising. They announce in advance how they propose to attack the other fellow and take all the friendly newspapermen into their confidence. Perhaps they have more confidence in the old time policy of striking terror into the roots of their opponents by reciting, before hand, all the terrible things coming to them, than in the prescribed methods of modern warfare. These experts, however, agree that the Fengtien army has better material, considerably better than that of the Nationalist army in fact. For one thing, the Fengtien men are hardy fellows and albeit fresh for the fray, whereas the Southerners, having advanced hundreds of miles away from their base, are unquestionably tired out. When it comes to a show-down, declare the Japanese militarists, there can be no question but that the Northerners, with these Fengtieners as their backbone, would disperse the Southerners to the four winds.

Japan's Attitude

Considerable interest is being evinced over the latest declaration of Baron Shidehara, the Japanese Foreign Minister, that his government does not propose to leave Japanese interests in China in the lurch in case of their becoming affected. And now that this pronouncement has been made, the feeling is growing more and more that Japan, in order not to be outdone, would in the near future dispatch troops to Shanghai. Great Britain has had the support of France and Italy in this respect, and even the American Government has thought fit to take certain precautionary steps, and now the Japanese could proceed to follow the lead of these Powers and could offer the excuse that they have been reluctantly compelled to do so inasmuch as it would be obviously unfair to leave the protection of Japanese lives and property in Shanghai to the care of British, French and other troops.

It is noteworthy that the students in Manchuria are going about their business in an orderly manner. Whatever interest they may be paying to political matters is being paid on the quiet. The authorities have made it plain from time to time that the students should stick to their studies and this advice has not been left unheeded. The story is told of a certain student, but the writer cannot vouch for it, who attempted to preach something radical and of how the authorities came to hear of it and of what happened to him under "third degree." Be that as it may, the students in Manchuria have always been less truculent than those in provinces now under Nationalist influence.

THE NOTORIOUS YANG SEN

Birthday Attempt at Assassination: Destined Victim Wounded

Chungking, Mar. 5.

It has just transpired that an attempt was made to assassinate General Yang Sen at Wanhsien on his birthday on February 25. He received a slight arm wound. His assailant was apprehended and executed.—Reuter.

ON the recommendation of Mr. Hsu Yuan, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs and acting Mayor of Greater Shanghai, the Chinese Government at Peking has conferred upon M. J. Meyrier, the French Consul-General in Shanghai, the third class of the *Chih-ho*, or Order of the Excellent Crop.

Photo by Ariel L. Varages, International Newsreel.

TIT FOR TAT IN PROPAGANDA

NORTHERN PROPAGANDA AGENTS TALKING TO CROWDS AT THE SHANGHAI NORTH STATION. POSTERS BEHIND THEM GRIMLY ILLUSTRATE CANTONESE EXCESSES

MME. BORODIN'S ARREST ON SOVIET STEAMER

Taken to Tsinanfu with Alleged Diplomatic Couriers: Protest Lodged in Peking by Soviet Embassy: Executions Denied

Peking, Mar. 7.

The Soviet Embassy on March 5, lodged a protest with the Waichiaopu against the seizure by the Shantung troops at Pukow of a Russian steamer and the arrest of Mrs. Borodin, demanding that the steamer together with her crew and passengers be released without delay, and at the same time reserving its right to claim compensation for the loss incurred by the delay. Dr. Wellington Koo has wired to Marshal Chang Chung-chang, notifying the latter of the contents of the protest and asking him for a reply in this respect.—Toho.

Peking, Mar. 7.

The Tass News Agency states that the Soviet Embassy sent a note to the Waichiaopu on March 5 drawing attention to an "unheard-of incident" namely that Russian (White) guards in Marshal Chang Chung-chang's Army on February 28 seized a Soviet merchant steamer, the Pamiat Lenina, when she was on her way to Hankow for a load of tea and used the steamer for the transportation of troops, detaining the crew and passengers, including Diplomatic couriers, whose fate is up to the present, unknown. The Embassy protests very strongly against the "outrage" and demands that orders be given for the immediate release of the steamer, with the crew and passengers; she must be allowed to pass unmolested to her destination. The Soviet holds the Chinese Government responsible for the life and property of its citizens endangered thereby and reserves the right to claim damages for all losses sustained.—Reuter.

Suspect Taken to Tsinan

Nanking, Mar. 7.

Mrs. Borodin, who had been under detention, together with the Russian steamer, at Pukow, was escorted to Tsinan by Shantung troops yesterday.

It is rumoured that a large number of Southern plain clothes soldiers have of late secretly entered Soochow and Chinkiang with the object of destroying railway-tracks.—Toho.

Perturbation in the Soviet Embassy

Peking, Mar. 9.

News of the seizure of Mme. Borodin, which was at first discredited, is now causing much perturbation at the Soviet Embassy here, where it is pointed out that Marshal Chang Chung-chang has resolutely declined to have any dealings with the Soviet and does not allow any Soviet Consul to reside in Shantung.

It is asserted on the Chinese side that the str. Pamiat Lenina was carrying ammunition to Hankow when she was seized.

Accusation Against Captive

Marshal Chang Chung-chang has wired to Marshal Chang Tso-lin stating that Mme. Borodin and the other Russians who were captured have been carrying out active revolutionary propaganda against the North subversive to social order and have been stirring up internal strife. Many pamphlets to that effect, Marshal Chang Chung-chang declares, were seized on board. He therefore, urges Marshal Chang Tso-lin to press the Peking Government to sever all relations with the Soviet. He also requests Marshal Chang Tso-lin to instruct a diplomatic expert to investigate the matter and advise how Mme. Borodin should be dealt with.

Marshal Chang Tso-lin's Alleged Order

Mar. 9.

With reference to the reports that Marshal Chang Tso-lin has ordered the execution of the three Russian couriers arrested with Mme. Borodin, the Ankuochun headquarters state that Marshal Chang Chung-chang has full powers to deal with matters of this kind and is not asking for authority from Marshal Chang Tso-lin.

It is reported in Chinese unofficial circles that Marshal Chang Chung-chang has already executed the three Russians.

The Soviet Embassy has handed in a Note protesting to the Waichiaopu in connexion with the matter. The Waichiaopu has wired to Marshal Chang Chung-chang asking for the facts of the case before replying to the Note.

With reference to the report that the British authorities have been requested to intervene on behalf of Mme. Borodin, the British Legation has no knowledge of any such request.

Executions Denied

Mar. 10.

General Yang Yu-ting, who returned to Peking yesterday, officially informed Reuter this morning on behalf of Marshal Chang Tso-lin that when Marshal Chang Chung-chang captured the str. Pamiat Lenina, he fully reported the matter to Marshal Chang Tso-lin, declaring that the several Russians who had been arrested on board had been plotting against the North and asking what steps he should take.

Marshal Chang Tso-lin replied that those against whom clear documentary evidence could be produced should be dealt with drastically and others should be released or detained.

General Yang Yu-ting emphasizes that Marshal Chang Tso-lin has not ordered any executions.

Yesterday Marshal Chang Chung-chang sent a further report to Marshal Chang Tso-lin saying that all those arrested were being detained at Tsinanfu. They were closely guarded but well-treated and no untoward incident had happened to them.

Marshal Chang Tso-lin wired to Marshal Chang Chung-chang last night emphasizing the importance of the affair and instructing Marshal Chang Chung-chang to collect all possible evidence concerning the prisoners.

Marshals Chang Tso-lin and Chang Chung-chang are closely co-operating in the matter and no execution can occur without their consent.—Reuter.

The Most Piquant Factor

London, Mar. 10.

The "Daily News" says that in "capturing, acquiring or borrowing Mrs. Borodin (*alias* Mrs. Brown)" Marshal Chang Tso-lin has undoubtedly achieved his greatest military success in the present civil war. The most piquant factor of the situation, the paper remarks, is the intervention of the Russian Government. It asks how Moscow can make such a protest to the Peking Government which it refuses to recognize, and, if the arrested persons were indeed "diplomatic couriers" to the Cantonese, how Moscow can any longer pretend it is not directly concerned in Comrade Borodin's connexion with the Cantonese. The irony of the situation, says the journal, would be complete if there is any truth in the rumour that application has been made on Mrs. Borodin's behalf for British protection, "but that is probably too good to be true."

The "Times," commenting on the situation, says that, if the Cantonese Government seems to have two voices for its policies, the British Parliamentary Labour Party has a multitude of discordant voices but no policy at all.—Reuter.

* * *

High officials under Marshal Chang Chung-chang, seen on Thursday, which Mme. Borodin and three Soviet diplomatic representatives were removed, had long been suspected by the Northerners of carrying on illicit trade. At Vladivostok, agents could not ascertain what the vessel carried, as the G.P.U., supplanting the Cheka, kept strangers away.

"The military authorities allowed several journeys to be made, but on a recent occasion the River Police noticed, while on board ship, that several large cases of cargo were dropped overboard. Their suspicions aroused, the military seized the Pamiat Lenina on her next trip toward Hankow, seizing large quantities of literature—which is being translated—and much amunition.

"Mme Borodin, we knew, had made several voyages to Siberia, but Marshal Chang assured her that it would be unsafe, because of his military movements, for her to proceed to Hankow. She was taken to Tsinan. She was permitted to send a telegram to Borodin and write him. At present she is detained in comfortable quarters in Tsinan."

M. Merkuloff said that he saw Mme. Borodin personally and she told him that she was satisfied with the attitude of her Chinese guards, the leader of whom spoke good Russian. She denied that her husband was Radical and said that he worked merely for China, for the Chinese.

"Marshal Chang Chung-chang will fight the Red curse in China to a finish, he cannot be bought, nor will he bargain for advantage with representatives of the Soviet," M. Merkuloff continued. He added that there had never been any thought of compromise with the Cantonese in the mind of his superior. The Fengtien, Shantung and White Russian factions were working in perfect accord and with a common objective, to stamp out Communism. In this Army, the Russians were just as Chinese. They fought shoulder to shoulder with the Chinese and acted under orders from the general staff. There were about 5,000 Russians in the pay of Shantung.

Questioned as to Marshal Chang Chung-chang's plans for the defence of Shanghai and military preparations in the vicinity of Nanking and Sungkiang M. Merkuloff refused to go into detail, but emphasized his personal belief and Chang's confidence in their ability to defend the entire area, including Soochow.

Photo by Ariel L. Varages, International Newsreel.

WHAT SOUTHERN RULE MEANS

THE NORTHERNERS ARE PROVING ALL ROUND SHANGHAI THAT THE REDS ARE NOT THE ONLY "SPELL-BINDERS". A TYPICAL SCENE OF A LECTURER ENLIGHTENING THE CROWD ON WHAT RED RULE MEANS

COMMUNIST CELLS ON STEAMERS

Canton Agitators Endeavouring to Arrange General Strike

Hongkong, Mar. 7.

It is reported from Canton that the seamen's unions there are endeavouring to form a communist cell in every steamer trading with Hongkong. The object is to create a federation of labour unions preparatory to the calling of a seamen's strike on river steamers, which, if successful, might lead up to a general strike in Hongkong.—Reuter.

THE SOUTH'S USUAL TACTICS

Emissaries Going North to Create Trouble Among the Workers

Peking, Mar. 9.

There are increasing evidences that Southern emissaries are coming up North to try to stir up trouble among workers.

The authorities are taking every precaution, but if any trouble occurs it will be much more likely at Tientsin than at Peking as the mill operatives there are easier to influence with Red propaganda.—Reuter.

CHINESE CUSTOMS' RESIGNATION

Lo Wen-kan's Short Tenure of Office

Peking, Mar. 6.

Mr. Lo Wen-kan, who was appointed Tupan of the Shuiwuchu (Customs) when Admiral Tsai Ting-kan resigned at the time of Sir Francis Aglen's dismissal, has in turn resigned. He retains, however, his post as Minister of Justice.—Reuter.

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WHEN NORTHERNERS WERE FORCED TO LEAVE CHEKIANG

Hangchow in Full Power of South: Enter Posters and Red Gang: General Pah Well Intentioned but Powerless: Moscow Must Be Paid

BY FLOYD TANGIER SMITH
Special Correspondent of the "N.-C. Daily News"

(Continued from last week.)

Saturday, February 19, was a busy day in Hangchow. Crowds were early astir and everyone seemed imbued with the idea that it was up to each individual citizen to occupy himself in some manner in the administration of the people's government. The organized department for dissemination of propaganda was decidedly on the job. To the observer in the streets it would appear that a goodly number of the population had applied themselves to this line of work and posters seemed literally to *grow* on the walls, house fronts and telegraph poles, while a young army was hustling about on foot distributing hand bills (largely to one another) and bands of young patriots were throwing others into the crowds from motor-cars which scuttled about through all the streets. The first posters to appear were mostly in the nature of general slogans such as "Welcome to the Southern invaders."—"Support the National Government."—"Fight for China's Unifaction." "The three principles of the people will save China" etc. with nothing, as yet that was not merely expressive of enthusiastic support of a common cause or that any opposed to the principals of bolshevism might consider dangerous or objectionable.

The Purification Gang

From reports going about some of the patriots were leading their voluntary services in establishing the new *régime* along less peaceable lines that the distribution of blistering literature and had banded themselves together into "clean up gangs" for the purpose of thoroughly purging the city of all remnants of Northern sympathizers. A particularly gruesome case of mob vengeance had occurred the evening before.

Two bakers who had a shop in the district near the railway station where looting had taken place were thought to have rendered assistance to the soldiers in the matter of advising them where the best loot was to be obtained, and were said (and very likely truthfully) to have themselves appropriated and stored in their premises some of the stolen property. At seven in the evening the shop was raided and the two culprits dragged out and taken to the square in front of the railway station for "public execution" in most horrible fashion. The implements used were the heavy cleaver-like knives used in the baker's trade and taken from their own shop. With these they were gashed across the limbs until no longer able to stand and, when they had sunk to the ground their heads were hacked off. After the killing the entire contents of the shop were piled up on the same spot and burned.

It seemed probable that these two victims of popular wrath had deserved punishment, but other incidents suggested the possibility of hideous mistakes being made by these enthusiastic patriots, resulting in the death of perfectly law-abiding and innocent citizens of either Northern or Southern persuasion.

A Japanese's Escape

A Japanese was stopped on the street as a Northern suspect and when he replied to questions asked in mandarin it was apparently taken as certain proof of guilt and it looked as though he might be bayoneted out of hand. Fortunately he had both the agility and the strength to get a grip on the guns of the only two armed persons among his assailants and hold them off until, in rapid speech, he was able to persuade them at least to examine his card before committing any foolish extremity. When this was produced and not only established his Japanese nationality but also the fact that he was a foreign official, the mistake was admitted and he was allowed to proceed.

In another instance a respectable citizen of means who had formerly held a post in the army, had apparently been denounced as a northern militarist. When challenged with the crime he foolishly bolted into his house; gained the roof and attempted flight across the roofs of the adjacent houses, *à la* Bill Sykes. The hue and cry was taken up; he was soon captured and was receiving a preliminary hammering by the first few who could lay hands on him, when his son, who had quickly taken in the situation and joined in the forefront of the chase, interfered and was able to restrain the gathering people long enough to explain that his father was a Hangchow citizen from Anhui who had held no official position of any sort for the past two years, while he, himself, was at the time in the employ of the "Nationalist Government." The explanation and the establishment of his certain identity sufficed to save his father's life, but there was grave cause for anxiety that all similar cases of impetuous mob enthusiasm might not end so fortunately.

A Fortunate Downpour

For the fact that many sad and regrettable tragedies were not enacted thanks may have been chiefly due to the continuous rainy weather, which settled down to regular business in a chilling and steady drizzle just at the psychological time when excitement was at its highest, and continued to keep the spirits of the more fiery patriots in a healthy state of dampness and discourage altogether the less ardent citizens until the first wave of popular enthusiasm had passed and things somewhat settled down with the newly appointed authorities and the civil and military police in effective control.

At the same time it must be said that those in the Southern advance units responsible for maintaining order and officially establishing the new *régime* in occupied territory gave evidence of some considerable and efficient organization. The military "Department of Civil Administration," which accompanies every army of occupation, established headquarters immediately after setting foot in the city and plunged straightway into the business of organizing a new local body for administering civil affairs in accordance with the system laid down for municipalities under the control of the Nationalist Army. They immediately appointed Mr. Tsu Yi-tah, a Fukienese citizen of Hangchow, as provisional civil magistrate, and appointed provisional heads of the various departments, at the same time retaining certain of the under officials of the previous administration in advisory positions, and posters announcing to the people what steps had been and were to be taken, and calling on all to go about their affairs as usual, were put up all over the city.

On the morning of the 20th the new officials had already taken up their duties at the various departmental headquarters; administrative affairs were apparently running quite smoothly, while a newly organized police force, supplemented by military patrols on police duty were posted about the city, and apprehension of further immediate mob violence was quieted.

Enter the Reds

At the same time on the 20th three were also the first indications that the radical propagandists were getting busy. More elaborate posters, printed in colours, and apparently brought along with the troops, began to adorn the street sides, and these set forth particularized ideals of Bolshevism in pictorial form illustrating "the wrongs suffered by the common people" at the hands of the "wealthy gentry" and "military imperialists," and the "Nationalist Government" as saviours of the country.

Many of the posters attacked individual persons and classes as enemies of the people in the form of standard slogans such as "Exterminate the Rotten Gentry"—"Death to Chang Chung-chang and Sun Chuan-fang"—"Down with Imperialism" "Chang Tso-ling has committed violence against the eternal security of the state by attempting to restore the Manchu Dynasty." Others were appeals to the common people to rise and assert their rights by supporting the "Nationalist army," as:—"Fight for equality"—"Let us all join the national cause"—"Let us organize farmers associations and unions of students and labourers," Whoever attacks the liberty of the people is the enemy of the National Army—our orders are to destroy them"—"It is our determination to avenge our martyred dead" etc. into the dozens.

Nor were attacks on foreigners and Christianity wanting as, for instance, "Down with British Imperialism"—"Sun Chuan-fang is a running dog of British imperialism and has obtained ten million dollars from the British government to seal up all labour unions in Kiangsu"—"Jesus Christ is dead, why not worship something alive such as Nationalism!" and "Mission schools are the breeding places of running dogs of Imperialism."

Seduction of Soldiers

New handbills also appeared and were being distributed all over the city to spread propaganda of the same sort at greater length and many of these were made up of arguments with a special appeal to particular classes. A fair example was one addressed to "All under Officers of the Northern Armies" as follows:—Brothers, you have been betrayed and, pressed by poverty, lured into lending your services to enrich officials while receiving no pay yourselves. Taxes fill our coffers and we pay for all services rendered to us. Our soldiers hearts are united and they are brave. Our officers are kind and our treatment is equal to all alike. Our aim is the three principles and our background the common people. We are under the pure white sun in the blue sky. Does Sun Chuan-fang offer anything like this?"

During this time there were daily arrivals of more southern troops. On the 20th it was claimed that the 1st, 2nd, 21st and 26th divisions had already entered the city, and at the same time Gen. Pah Dsong-hsi arrived and took over command from Gen. Sih Hoh of the 1st division, which had been the right wing of the advance and had reached the city first. It was said that the centre of the advance was made up of the 2nd and 21st divisions while Gen. Chao Feng-chi's new 26th division (originally the northern 3rd) had covered the right wing. Troops were quartered in public buildings all over the city, and to all appearances law and order had been completely established.

The General Hands Tied

But also daily there was an increase in labour parades and demonstrations and reported organizations of strikes, as also an increase in propaganda of the more radical sort inciting the people to rise and assert themselves. Gen. Pah Dsong-hsi, himself, was apparently against disorder of any sort, and assured Christian institutions that full protection would be afforded to everyone except those who were openly active against southern interests. He also, as I have later found out, commissioned Mr. Hu Hsin-fu, one of the officials who had stuck to his post and whose services in the foreign office had been retained, to approach all foreigners individually and assure them that their lives and property were perfectly safe.

But apparently Gen. Pah had no authority over the department for the dissemination of bolshevik propaganda. He obviously could not interfere to suppress dangerously inflamatory literature or the demonstrations of the various unions and strikes that were being organized, and there were still grounds for anxiety that the people who were being aroused might get out of hand and repeat in Hangchow what had taken place in other places occupied by the "Nationalists."

It would seem, whatever might be the wish of individual Chinese leaders of the Southern army, that having accepted Russian assistance to further their aims, they must also accept Russian methods of demonstrating the achievement of liberty and freedom for all, and the recent reports received of the outrage committed on the C.M.S. hospital would seem to indicate that there is grave danger of yet another proof of the fact that no life or property is safe wherever Russian-subsidised, Cantonese "Nationalism" sets its heel.

RED STUDENTS RIOT IN HANGCHOW

Disgraceful Behaviour in C. M. S. Hospital: Egged on by Nationalist Officials

Our correspondent experienced considerable difficulty in getting the following story through and the messenger who brought it stated that it is understood that the writer and a large party of foreigners are endeavouring to get to the safety of Shanghai this week, from which it is assumed that affairs in Hangchow have taken a turn for the worse.—Ed.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Hangchow, Mar. 4.

Just a week ago to-day, I happened to pass by the C.M.S. Hospital. It was raining heavily at the time but, nevertheless, there was a nondescript muster of a certain fraternity and the main entrance was congested with a squadron of rickshas extending right across the roadway. "There is something pretty lively going on inside there," I said to myself. Fortunately I did not stop to inquire, for, certainly, I should have been severely manhandled. Within the precincts of that well-known institution of mercy, something slightly out of the ordinary was happening at the time, and it was this.

A mob of frenzied, irresponsible students besieged the hospital and forcibly took possession. Doors immediately were barred, and everyone within who bore the least resemblance to an official immediately was put under arrest and pinioned. Most of the members of this raving gang were armed with sticks. Dr. Yang Yeh managed to elude the searchers, but Dr. Fu Ih-teh was rather roughly handled. After being bound, a large notice was pinned on him, and he was compelled to sit in the front entrance, as a laughing-stock. The notice ran:—"Here is a man who is opposed to the People's Movement." To make some show of authority, these rowdies stuck a large notice on the wall:—"These premises are closed up and taken over by order of the committee appointed by the Hangchow Students Association, organized for this purpose."

Sealed by the Spoilers

A round of the various departments of the hospital was made, and each department was duly sealed with the official papers of this improvised committee. A demand was made on the accountant to turn over all the papers and Dr. Thompson's private offices were taken over. The foreign houses were duly sealed.

Later in the morning, a meeting was called in the hospital chapel, of all the Chinese nurses and students who happened to be on the premises. "Give the names of all the teachers and staff against whom you have a grudge" was the first sentence which opened this conference. In the meantime, the telephone was put out of commission to prevent anyone communicating with the outside. Several foreign and Chinese members of the hospital staff came under special abuse. A further search was ordered, to bring to book, if possible, these miscreants. In the midst of all this turmoil, a group of students was told off, with note-books, to take an inventory of the various departments. They went about with the air of officials and did their work well. They had not even the decency and courtesy to spare the maternity wards, but burst in with a flourish of excitement and acted like demons.

It was not until the afternoon that anyone with the slightest semblance of authority put in an appearance. Mr. U Ken-mien, of the Board of Administration, eventually came on the spot, and expostulated, in a peaceful way, with the riotous gang of students. He told them that they had made a mistake and that the present time ought to be used in cultivating friendship and not stirring up animosity. The head of the Students Union, I understand, also put in an appearance and, through his efforts, the doctor who was posted at the front gate, as a butt for the taunting crowd, was unbound and released. In due time, a few policemen came on the scene and towards evening the mischievous crowd began to dwindle. The posters on the hospital walls reminded one of the trend of the day's proceedings:—"This hospital is full of foreign slaves." "The Church is the gateway of the devil." "The pastor of the Church is the devil." "Down with the Christian devils."

Hankow All Over Again

It is quite apparent that the majority of the leaders in this disgraceful proceeding have had some connexion with the hospital and medical school. This was made clear by the intimate knowledge of the various offices and departments, also the personnel, which was at their fingers' ends. I asked one of the most level-headed Chinese friends I know what he thought of such a disgraceful affair as this happening right in the heart of Hangchow. He replied:—"Why, can't you see it? It is Hankow all over again." Then he went on to show how these students evidently had been egged on to this lawlessness and, when they had got in possession, the officials came in with soothing words and apologies. Representatives of this student body are still supposed to be in possession of the hospital and daily hold meetings in the chapel. I am glad to say, however, the committee of Chinese doctors, left in charge by Dr. Thompson, now are unmolested, and the institution is functioning once again in its work of bringing relief to the suffering humanity around.

During the days of this violation of law and order, a missionary of the Southern Presbyterian Mission was lying dangerously ill. He was attended by one of the Chinese doctors belonging to the C.M.S. Hospital. On account of the fracas, this doctor was unable for a period to gain admittance to the hospital or laboratoyy, and even when access was permitted, he was forbidden to carry out any implement or medicine which he was so anxious to use in the treatment of his foreign patient. Eventually, Dr. Goddard and one of his assistants from Shaohsing came to the rescue.

Advertising Anti-Foreignism

A casual glance at Hangchow in these days gives one the impression that the whole city has been given over to some advertising agency. The particular commodity brought before the public, however, is hate, spite and acrimonious couplets against foreigners in general and certain countries in particular. During the past few days, this loathsome phraseology has been focussed against the Christian Church and schools. At present, the only schools open, and which are making a brave effort to serve the people, belong to the Church.

Last Sunday there was a gigantic open-air gathering to greet Gen. Ho Ying-ching. He gave a fine address to the populace. He warned them that it was quite possible to retard and undo the present victorious march of the National Army through indiscreet actions, however well-intentioned, by students and other bodies. He exhorted all to be circumspect in their attitude, especially towards foreigners and the Church. During the day there was quite a galaxy of orators, many of the rabid persuasion, and, alas, these latter called forth the loudest applause.

No matter how one may dislike certain phases of the present Nationalist movement, there is one outstanding fact—the people, in general, seem to have entered into a realm of freedom and safety never before enjoyed. On every hand, there is to be seen a harmony and a clubbing together which never was dreamt of under the recent Northern *régime*. Shopkeepers are no longer afraid and women and girls not only venture out after dark, but go unattended.

Col. Hoh Hsu-lin, former Commissioner of Chêkiang Provincial Police, and Gen. Toong Yung-ching, late chief of the Allied Military Court in the same province, arrived in Shanghai on Saturday and left at once for Nanking to report to Marshal Sun Chuan-fang on the Chêkiang situation.

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COMMUNISTS AGAINST MODERATES IN THE KUOMINTANG

Nanchang Conference Fails to Come Off: Wrecked by Violence of Extremists Struggling for Supremacy: Ferocious Attacks on Chiang Kai-shek: His Reply

The plenary session of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang which was to have taken place in Nanchang on March 1, has not yet been held. A quarrel developed between General Chiang Kai-shek and Mr. George Hsu Chien over the question of the place of the meeting.

General Chiang, who is bitterly opposed to the C. P. and who therefore will not come to Hankow, insisted that the actual capital is Nanchang and that therefore the meeting must be held there. Hsu Chien, who represents the C. P. and is Borodin's chief political tool in China, started a propaganda against Nanchang and against General Chiang.

It is understood in Shanghai that Comrade Borodin actually visited General Chiang in Nanchang in this connexion but that he made no progress, the commander-in-chief of the Nationalist Army refusing to consider himself subject to the will of the Communist Party of China, whose strength in Hankow arises from the large bodies of unemployed there, who bend the Government to their will through mass action.

C. P. Assault on Chiang

Since the beginning of this month, the C. P. has hurled a furious attack on General Chiang. He has been denounced as a neo-militarist and has been accused of being worse than Marshal Chang Tso-lin. The most serious charge against him is that of autocracy, of building up his own political and military machine at the expense of the party and of attempting to utilize the conquests of the revolutionary army for personal aggrandizement. Mr. George Hsu Chien has been particularly bitter in his attacks, as he is fighting for the supremacy of the Left Wing against the Centre, which is led by General Chiang.

It was understood that at the plenary session, the Right Wing would be present at the invitation of General Chiang and that the Right and Centre Wings, representing the entire genuine Kuomintang membership would unite to drive out the C. P. and Comrade Borodin. The Communists led by Mr. Hsu Chien naturally fought this move as, if Comrade Borodin disappeared, they would have no support in the party or the government.

In one of the circulars, it was alleged that General Chiang had amassed a huge fortune of many millions of dollars and that he was therefore now opposed to Communism. "Because of this opposition, he should be hated as much as Marshal Chang Tso-lin and all labourers should rise against him." These circulars all have their inspiration in the C. P., which is now seeking to destroy the Centre Party as it destroyed the Right Wing politically.

Moscow Tactics

The tactics of the C. P., as evolved in Moscow, may be summed up in the phrase "join and divide." They do not work from without, but rather join a movement and once inside, bore from within. So, in 1923, the C. P. joined the Kuomintang and immediately began to divide the party into groups and cliques.

Last year, when Comrade Borodin returned from Moscow, he decided the time was ripe to use the Centre Party to drive the Right Wing out of the Government. The fact of the Northern Expedition gave him the opportunity he wanted and he was able to force General Chiang Kai-shek into the position of betraying the Right Wing, with which he was most closely associated.

By permitting himself to be used in this way, General Chiang placed himself in an exceedingly awkward position. For practically all the civilian offices in the Government and the control of the party machinery fell into the hands of Left Wing Extremists and the Communist Party of China. He could not work with these men who have, in many respects, vitiated the value of his military success by the extremism of their actions.

Chiang's Move to the Right

General Chiang is therefore moving steadily toward the Right, but he is still apparently not sufficiently daring to take drastic steps against the Left Wing and the C P. and to take hold of the situation in Hupeh as well as in Kiangsi. Gradually, he is finding himself with an organization in which there are no Kuomintang members, but only C. P.'s or personal agents of his arch enemy, Comrade Borodin. He is surrounded by Borodin's spies and associates. He is seeking to effect a union with the Right Wing so that he may still have civilians to work with who have a reputation in the country as Kuomintang leaders, but these men will not return to assist him, unless he shows daring and a clear-cut decision as regards the C. P. and Comrade Borodin.

By keeping out of the present quarrel, the Right Wing give the appearance of inertia and of having ceased to be a political factor but as a matter of fact, they possess keen political wisdom. For Comrade Borodin would probably use their return to Nanchang to befog the issue between Nanchang and Hankow, which is whether he is to remain as dictator of the Nationalist Government or whether a Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang minus the C. P. members shall rule.

Executive Committee Meeting

Hankow, Mar. 3.

The first meeting of the Executive Committee of the Nationalist Government since its arrival at Wuhan will take place on March 7.—Reuter.

Gen. Chiang as Moderate Leader

Peking, Mar. 6.

Both Chinese and foreign newspapers here have lately been giving much prominence to an alleged conflict between the moderates and extremists within the Kuomintang, which, they state, has been going on in Canton as well as Hankow and Nanchang. Mr. Hsu Chien, the Nationalist Minister of Justice and leader of the radicals, is reported to be determined to overthrow General Chiang Kai-shek, while General Chiang is said to be anxious for the expulsion of Comrade Borodin. Some of the Chinese papers foresee the formation of a moderate party led by General Chiang opposing both the Bolsheviks and the Northern militarists.—Reuter.

Chiang Kai-Shek's Declaration

Hankow, Mar. 3.

At a great inaugural mass meeting held at Nanchang when General Li Lieh-chun was instituted Governor of Kiangsi, General Chiang Kai-shek declared: "Communism is only one method of economic development. It may be adapted to conditions in some countries but for China to adopt communism would be fatal. It would mean the downfall of China and the revolution."

General Chiang's attitude towards foreigners is extremely friendly. He has assured foreigners at Nanchang absolute protection and has also issued a proclamation to the people urging them to preserve foreign friendship and give foreigners all safety.—Reuter.

Rumoured Plan for a Coup d'etat

Hankow, Mar. 3.

It is reported that the members of the Communists in Wuchang are apprehensive for their personal safety and panic-stricken for these few days, owing to rumours that General Chiang Kai-shek will carry out a *coup d'état*. It is reported also that those military officers who are graduates of the Military Academy at Whampoa, Canton, are attempting to separate from the Nanchang faction.—Toho.

A POSTER DISPLAYED AT HANGCHOW

"BLOOD AND SWEAT" IS BEING SQUEEZED OUT OF THE VICTIMS BY THE DOUBLE PRESS OF LONG HOURS AND SMALL PAY, WHILE THE BLOATED FIGURE OF "CAPITAL" ON THE LEFT IS SUCKING IT THROUGH A TUBE FROM THE VAT INTO WHICH IT FLOWS

Chiang's Reply to Communist Party

In view of the reports of a breach between General Chiang Kai-shek, the Southern Commander, and of the campaign of vilification which the Communist Party has launched against him, great interest attaches to the following speech made by him at a meeting held in Nanchang, capital of Kiangsi on February 21 on the occasion of the 14th anniversary of the unification of North and South.

General Chiang Kai-shek said:—"Fellow citizens and brother members of the Kuomintang, the vice-chairman of the Political Committee, Mr. Kuo, has just delivered a report in which he has outlined the progress of the Nationalist arms and gives us the pleasing news that the Nationalist Armies have been meeting with success on all fronts. He says that militarism and imperialism in China will sooner or later have to go. Brethren, our ultimate revolutionary victory is near at hand. Mr. Kuo has said that, if we can but unite our forces as one strong unit, we will, without a doubt, realize our aims in the immediate future. The elimination of the Northern militarists is only a question of time now as they are dying a natural death. Our victory, therefore, is at hand.

Subversive Propaganda

"Now, in Wuhan (Wuchang, Hankow and Hanyang), a section of the Kuomintang members have initiated a new movement and have been disseminating a new sort of propaganda. They claim to uplift and to centralize the authority of the Kuomintang. As the authority of the Kuomintang is the highest authority of the Nationalist Government, is it then necessary that it should be lifted to a higher plane by any person or persons? There is no necessity to centralize the Kuomintang for is it not already centralized? I am safe in saying that these people are employing the words 'to uplift and centralize the authority of the Kuomintang' to blind the people, to make them their tools, and to eliminate those whose ideas are not in common with their own.

"As chairman of the Central Executive Committee and the Political Committee of the Kuomintang, I will see to it that my duty in preventing the authority of the Kuomintang and the Nationalist Government from being broken or influenced by any selfish person or persons is carried out. This is also a responsibility in which every member of the Kuomintang has a share. Let me ask those who advocate the principle of uplifting and centralizing the authority of the Kuomintang whether they can tell me who has reduced the authority of the Kuomintang? Can they tell me where its authority has been broken that they want to centralize it?

A Second Authority

"Furthermore, certain persons allege that the Nationalist Government is being directed towards an autocratic tendency and they fear that a second Napoleon will make his appearance in China. Others say that the Central Executive Committee is the highest committee and that there is no other equivalent in power to it. I do not understand what this 'other committee' is or what it indicates. I emphasize again, the central authority of the Kuomintang is the highest authority of the party and it cannot and must not be broken down or cut down or even lifted or even shaken.

"There can be no other committee equivalent in powers to the Central Executive Committee because it will impair the central power. In case there is one, it is the joint conference in Hankow, which has no historical background and which they advocate as a higher authority. If they want to 'uplift' the authority of the Kuomintang, they should and must first dissolve this Conference as we demand. If they do not do this, there can be no Kuomintang and no Nationalist Government. Is this what they call order in the party that this Conference should direct the operations of the Kuomintang and the Nationalist Government? Is this what they mean when they want to 'centralize the Kuomintang authority'?

"At a meeting of the Political Committee and the Central Executive Committee, it was decided to dissolve the Joint Conference at Hankow and, instead, to form a political committee, but these people insist that the Joint Committee should be upheld. They have, therefore, defied the authority of the central authority of the Kuomintang? How, therefore, can the Kuomintang authority be centralized and upheld by these people? If these people are permitted to organize their Joint Conference at will and claim that theirs is the highest committee and authority in the Nationalist Government, contrary to the principles and rules of order of the party, what then is the difference between their Joint Conference and the conference which was held in Shansi last year by the opposing members of the Kuomintang?

"If we go on in this way, our authority will be less and less respected, and our fellow-members will gradually lose their confidence in us. There are people who say that the Kuomintang is directed towards an autocratic tendency but I do not know who this autocrat is to be or who he is taken to be. If they mean that the commander-in-chief (Gen. Chiang himself) is an autocrat, they are entirely wrong and far misled. The commander-in-chief possesses no authority of his own but what has been granted to him by the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang and the Nationalist Government. He has been appointed and become commander-in-chief by mandate of the Government and in accordance with the Kuomintang principles and rules or order.

Hsu Chien Denounced

"I believe that Mr. Hsu Chien (the Minister of Justice in the Nationalist Government in Hankow) and only Mr. Hsu Chien is an autocrat. He has taken over the chairmanship of the Joint Conference in Hankow to himself and he has attempted to direct the Government. Aside from Mr. Hsu Chien and his Joint Conference in Hankow, there is no other man or organization in the Kuomintang that is autocratic.

"I am the chairman of the Political Committee of the Kuomintang. Any of you may ask the members of this committee whether any resolution in the minute books expresses my sole will. You can ask whether or not the resolutions of the committee have been carried out as a result of my personal decision or whether such have been carried by the free voting method. If I am an autocrat, then our government would be contrary to the spirit of a real citizen's government and, at the same time, contrary to the Kuomintang rules of order. If such is the case, then you can regard me as an enemy of the Kuomintang and not a follower of the late President Sun Yat-sen. You may punish me then in accordance with the law or shoot me if you think fit."

Sun's Followers First

"Our Kuomintang has an historical background. It will be no good to cut it off. Our Kuomintang has its own ideals, its own spirit and its own independence and principles. If our fellow-members disregard these historical backgrounds and ideals, and pay no respect to those old members of the party, who were our late President's faithful followers, and look upon them merely as useless old pieces of wood, they are only trying to cause a breach in the party and to break it up. They are putting impediments in the path of the Nationalist success.

"All that I have said is not idealist talk, but it is based on historical backgrounds of the Chinese Republic. I cannot bear to see the History of my country being burnt, nor can I look upon our old-fellow members, the faithful and loyal disciples of our late President, removed from power. I am proud of the bright history of China and I am ready always to uphold it. I will see to it that these faithful old followers of our President are duly respected."

(To be continued)

THE DEPARTURE OF SIR F. AGLEN

Largely Attended Farewell Luncheon in Peking

Peking, Mar. 7.

A large farewell luncheon was given to-day at the Wagon Lits Hotel in honour of Sir Francis Aglen and was attended by most of the foreign Ministers, representatives of all the Legations, the heads of the Customs, the Salt Gabelle and the Post Office, and the taipans of the leading foreign banks and firms.

Speeches wishing Sir Francis Aglen God-speed were delivered by M. Oudendijk, doyen of the Diplomatic Corps, Mr. Yoshizawa, Sir Miles Lampson and a member of the British Legation speaking for the Minister on behalf of the Anglo-American Association.

Sir Francis Aglen suitably replied.

Mr. Edwardes is giving a large farewell reception for Sir Francis this afternoon. He leaves for Shanghai on March 9.—Reuter.

RAILWAY DIRECTOR ARRESTED

Action by Nationalist Ministry of Communications

Hankow, Mar. 4.

Mr. W. K. Li, managing director of the Peking-Hankow Railway, was arrested and removed from office yesterday.

Mr. Li is charged by the Ministry of Communications with stirring up trouble among the workers. The Ministry is of opinion that such trouble would impede the operation of the railway and interprets his activities as counter-revolutionary.—Reuter.

THE Commissioner of Shanghai and Woosung Police, Gen. Liu Tz-yung, has issued an order forbidding two persons to travel in public richas as it is inhuman and, at the same time, makes it difficult for the coolies to manœuvre and avoid collisions.

AT the elections of the Left Section of the Kuomintang held during the week-end, the following central executive committee was elected:—Yang Hsiang-fu, chairman; Tsu Peng-chang, secretary; Yu Chieh-hung, director-general; Kan Lan-po, chief of the propaganda section; Wang Sho-chien, chief of the department of foreign affairs; Chang Cheng-yu, chief of the membership department; Lin Chun, chief of the department of citizens' assemblies; and two others, Tang Chi-chan and Kuo Shao-kiu.

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LEADING ARTICLES

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WHAT IS TO BE THE END?

Mar. 5.

TO-DAY'S issue brings to a close Mr. Floyd Tangier Smith's most interesting account of his recent adventures in Chêkiang. Sent to report on the operations of Marshal Sun Chuan-fang's army, he was caught up in their retreat, tramped thirty-five miles back to Hangchow like one of the leaderless soldiers themselves and spent five days in the capital city watching the arrival of the Southern troops and the changes their advent brought. It is specially interesting to note how quickly the cloven red hoof peeped out under the robes of Southern success. At first they showed a semblance of efficient and peaceful organization. But as always, the Red Political Bureau came hard on the heels of the soldiers. To-day's article, both by photographs and description, gives a fair sample of the methods employed to excite class hatred and to stir up the people. General Pah, the Southern Commander-in-Chief, did his best to assure foreign residents of protection and fair play; but, as has been the case with other Southern Generals, our correspondent says that General Pah evidently had "no authority over the department for the dissemination of Bolshevist literature." The fate of the C.M.S. Hospital, which, notwithstanding its title deeds and the fact of its having been built with foreign money, must be "restored" to China, is sufficient evidence of where real power lies. As our correspondent says, the Southerners "having accepted Russian assistance to further their aims, must also accept Russian methods." Moscow's bill must be paid.

What will be the end, that is, as regards the Chinese people themselves? In the great crisis through which we are passing foreigners are really a secondary issue. They are and will be protected by their respective governments. But for the millions of the Chinese there is no such protection unless they can nerve themselves to provide it out of their own resources. Already the hollowness of Cantonese promises is being found out. In Hunan especially the tyranny of the unfit whom, in the guise of peasants' and workmen's unions, the Political Bureau has let loose on the province, has already worked frightful injury. Already so much harm has been done to business that employment is declining rapidly and the promised paradise of high wages and easy living will go down in the ruin and misery which have already been seen in Russia and which are the inevitable fruit of the insane doctrines of Bolshevism. Only yesterday we received a letter from north Kiangsu saying how much public opinion, at one time disposed to be favourable towards the Southerners, had been damped by the flood of information now arriving of what Southern rule really means. Wherever the Cantonese armies have gone, there in logical sequence have followed Bolshevist propaganda and ruined trade. Yet the respectable people of China, a phrase which includes the overwhelming majority of peasants and workmen, seem powerless to resist their fate. Possibly some help may come from the Southern Generals, who clearly do not love their Red masters; while the common soldiers undoubtedly detest the unions and their pickets, who grow rich while they themselves cannot even collect their meagre pay of $10 a month. And that way lies yet more destruction, blood and misery. Such is the invariable reward of those who put their faith in Moscow.

A WORD FOR THE OPTIMIST

Mar. 7.

Superficially our present age is characterized by a certain pessimism. This, however, is a transitory phase of thought due to the depression following the great war that wrought such incalculable havoc in Europe. Underneath these dark clouds the sun of hope still shines and the normal attitude of the average man is one of optimism. The discoveries of science have done for our age what the voyages of Columbus and kindred adventurers did for the Elizabethans. Their horizon was enlarged, with the vision of a new world beyond the sea, but ours looks further and we see undreamt of forces ruling and guiding the immeasurably distant stars. As they set no bounds to the possible enrichment of mankind, to be derived from the lands beyond the horizons, both east and west, so we perceive unlimited possibilities in the enlarged command over the forces of nature which we are only beginning to learn to use. When the early navigators set sail from England, on their voyages of discovery, they were lost to the world from the moment their masts vanished, as completely as though they had been transported to the planet Jupiter. Now they would be in touch with home by wireless electricity and daily bulletins would record their progress. So far we have gone, but how much further we may go is beyond the capacity of man's mind to imagine. Therefore we are optimistic and though none of us shall live to see the triumphs of science that are yet [illegible] be we do not, for a moment, doubt the certainty of their coming.

But though our eyes are fixed on the future we display an inordinate curiosity regarding the past. Whilst the astronomer searches the depths of space the archæologist unearths the buried records of the past with his spade. Egypt is yielding her secrets and we can reconstruct her unwritten history and the lives of her people five thousand years ago as though it were printed on parchment. A German expedition has uncovered the ruins of Ephesus, once the capital of Asia Minor and the scene of the labours of St. Paul. The tradition of the Seven Sleepers of Asia used to be told in the baron's hall and in the huts of the peasantry surrounding the castle. A less credulous age scoffed at the myth and our story-books for children contain no reference to the tradition. But vast catacombs have been discovered in which the early Christians buried their dead and it is probable that the fable of the seven martyrs, who went to sleep during the persecution and awoke when the church was triumphant two hundred years later, was a parable enshrining the faith of the early believers that "truth, crushed to earth will rise again; the eternal years of God are hers." The dark ages were the ages of faith but it was a blind faith, based not on knowledge but on intuition; on the inward conviction that right would ultimately win the day in spite of all the forces of evil arrayed against it. This is the truest and noblest optimism.

The dawn of scientific discovery ushered in the age of doubt. Everything had to be tested, weighed and measured and an alleged fact, unsupported by tangible evidence, was laughed out of court. The tale of Troy may be taken as a striking example of the new spirit in historical criticism. In the estimation of the critics, there was no proof that Troy, or even Homer, had ever existed. The Iliad showed evidence of a composite authorship. It was probably the old nature myth of the fight between night and morning, summer and winter, idealized as was the manner of the ancients. Professor Sayce said that "to seek for fragments of history in the Iliad is like looking for gold in the rays of the sun." Then Dr. Schliemann shouldered his spade, wended his way to the modern Troas, dug up the very walls of ancient Troy and recovered such piles of gold ornaments as had never been seen before. Here was confirmation of the old legend with a vengeance. Homer, according to the best evidence we have, was an itinerant bard like the venerable man Scott wrote of in his "Lay of the Last Minstrel." Homer's was an ancient and honourable profession and is still held in honour particularly in China and Japan. Dozens of storytellers may be found any day in the tea shops of Shanghai. They recite the prowess of Kwan Yu, afterwards canonized as the god of war, as Homer extolled the valour of Achilles. Their tales are true history, with certain embellishments, and do much to keep the fire of patriotism burning in the hearts of those to whom the knowledge of books is denied. It is absurd to suppose that these unlettered men could weave out of their imaginations tales more entrancing than the legends of the kings and heroes of bygone times and battles long ago. The history of the Emperors Yao and Shun must have been transmitted orally for centuries by the Chinese as was that of Abraham and Moses by the Hebrews, but there is no ground for thinking that the tradition in either case was untrue to fact.

WET DAYS

Mar. 8.

WET days produce depression all the world over. But in Shanghai the proverbial silver lining of grey skies is probably more appreciated just now than it usually is. For on wet days soldiers do not fight and labour agitators prefer to stop indoors; and the activities of both soldiers and strike-leaders occupy a large place in the public imagination. It is not unnatural that they should. The downfall of Marshal Sun's army in Chêkiang has brought the war uncomfortably near and the strike agitator we seem always to have with us; also the size and importance of Shanghai must tend to make any dislocation of its machinery more serious than is the case with smaller towns. But in dwelling on the gloomy side of things we are certainly doing no good and are actually doing much harm. The whole purpose of the professional scaremonger is to excite the state of general nervousness which is too prevalent now in Shanghai. And while it is undignified to fall so easily into his traps, we may also ask ourselves whether it is not also unnecessary.

The old saying "Believe only half you see and nothing that you hear" never had greater force than [illegible] has to-day. Last week an evening paper published, with much prominence and emphasis, a categorical statement which, if true, would have been serious. There was not a word of truth in it. Yesterday the report reached us that in anticipation of a big anti-foreign outburst, all foreigners were to be hurriedly evacuated from Ningpo. Again no truth in it, the foundation for the report being apparently certain precautions taken several days ago and such as have been taken in many places. Four days ago "confirmatory telegrams" were said to have been received that Chen Tiao-yuan had gone over to the South and had cut the Tientsin-Pukow Railway in two places. The Tupan of Anhui has had a reputation for being wobbly for a very long time and it certainly seems most unlikely that Marshal Chang Chung-chang should have left the T. P. R. unguarded; also, if the railway had really been cut, the effects of such a reverse must have been apparent by now. On Sunday there were sensational reports of the Southerners driving up the Grand Canal from Kashing and the Northerners "falling back" on Wukiang. With fine inconsistency the same papers that published this report also printed estimates of the rival forces, giving Marshal Chang Chung-chang 100,000 men in this area and the Southerners only 30,000. The map shows that Wukiang is a walled city on a neck of land between the Great Lake and a maze of smaller pieces of water—in fact the natural position for a line of defence against a threat via the Grand Canal; and it is quite possible that the story of the Northerners "falling back" on Wukiang really means that they have sent troops there to complete their defences. We admit that in respect of military movements we deal in surmise. But considering all circumstances may there not [illegible] as much ground for confidence [illegible] for gloom and perhaps even more?

Then as regards Shanghai. It would be absurd to pretend that strikes and labour disturbance are not likely to occur. Already the agitators have tried once to call a general strike and it cannot be expected that they will not try again. But that strike, being for the first time fought in earnest, failed; and with like resolution there is no good reason yet why a second attempt might not be beaten. We admit the power of the intimidators, who do not stick at murder to gain their ends; but there are powers also that can be used against them. Nor are the general conditions so favourable for a strike as in 1925: there is no such big single incident to be used for a lever as there then was; there are not the funds that there were in 1925 when subscriptions to the strike chest were pouring in from all quarters; and while undoubtedly thousands of work people are paying interest on money they had to borrow two years ago, they are well aware of how the strike leaders enriched themselves out of the war chest. Finally the presence in Shanghai of thousands of British, American, Japanese, French and Italian soldiers and bluejackets and of many men-of-war cannot but have a steadying effect. And this consideration may also be borne in mind when we look farther ahead. It is plain that the British Government is fully resolved there shall be no repetition of Hankow's tragic story and has backed its resolution in a quite unmistakeable way, nor do we doubt for one instant that other Governments will take the same view. Before any serious threat to Shanghai, they could not and would not stand aside.

Lastly, as regards the whole Chinese situation—and in this respect it already becomes apparent that the threat to China herself from the extremists is more serious than that to the foreigner and even begins to occupy more of the Red faction's energies. Can it really be that all China is about to be Bolshevized as Russia was? Many people will say that there is no reason why she should not be. Yet there are actual concrete facts which may fairly be thought to point a great difference between the positions of China and Russia. As yet the Southerners have stretched their power over much less than half the country, and against them is not only the size and fighting ability of the North but its inherent contempt for the South. Also the Kuomintang have plainly said that they are only using the methods of the Communist Party for so long as they are necessary to success, and already in Canton efforts are being made to repress the violence of the labour unions, against which also there is rising antagonism wherever the South has so far gone. Here indeed the outlook is uncertain. The fable of Frankenstein's monster recurs to every mind. But the ultimate sanity of the Chinese people is a safe rock on which to build and already in the south of the country there are signs of that sanity reasserting itself.

We would not appear sanguine, nor cry peace where there is every reason to prepare ourselves for the very reverse. In the old phrase, we "touch wood" as we write. But surely there are factors enough to make for confidence that the grey skies will lift as they have done before.

THE OLD IS BETTER

Mar. 9.

ENGLISH headmasters, meeting in annual conference a few weeks ago, decided by a majority vote that the English pronunciation of Latin is more suitable for our schoolboys than the so-called Continental. No more distorting the mouth with "wanee weedee weekee"; the schoolboy may once more be happy with "veni, vidi vici." Whether the minority at the conference which passed this momentous vote will bow to it, remains to be seen. Headmasters are prone to be stiffnecked in their own opinions. But this is by the way. The importance of the decision in favour of the old pronunciation is the evidence it gives that the post-war period of restless negation and futile changing for the mere sake of change is coming to an end. It was the phase so aptly described by the Red Queen's criticism of Alice: "She's in that state of mind that she wants to deny something if she only knew what to deny."

Nowhere was the virulence of reformers more noticeable than in educational matters. One could not open a magazine without finding some fresh exposure of the old systems, regardless of what the public schools had just done in winning the war and what they have long been doing, in their inconspicuous way, to run the Empire. Special emphasis was put upon the beauties of "vocational training," the principle of which, it would seem, is to find out what a boy likes doing and then give him a disgust therefor by making him do it in school. The older ideal was, not to teach a boy what he likes (and will therefore learn of his own accord), but to induce him if possible to like what he is taught. Luckily the stolid conservatism of English schoolboys and of the average master seems to have survived the reformers' assaults. The writer of a perfectly delightful article in the "Spectator" gives an epitome of conversations with a fourteen-year old schoolboy. Things seem to be much the same as they were thirty years ago. Boys still have to write out "I must behave myself in class" 250 times as an imposition, to the ruin of their handwriting. "Dickie" prefers to be on the classical side because "French and 'Math' masters are always fools"—an opinion of great antiquity and, it must be confessed, much truth. And the examination papers set in the summer of 1926 might easily

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have served Dickie's father in 1886.

"In Divinity, for instance, what better problem could be put before adolescents than 'Estimate the ability of Solomon in the government of his people'? Again, an essay on the state of Israel at the time of the Judges is an excellent corrective for restless and too-eager minds.

"Out of nineteen papers, four are on Latin and three on Greek. Dickie's form, for instance, was asked to translate a portion of Briseis's complaint that though she has been stolen from Achilles, he has made no attempt to rescue her; again, it was asked to give three short sentences containing a locative case, one of which must not contain the name of a town; and to write an account of the arms and equipment of a Roman legionary, giving the Latin words when possible.

The three "math" papers were "full of ghosts of problems that haunt me across three decades."

"The solitary paper on Science demands the life history of the paramecium and an explanation of how the blood of a fish becomes oxygenated. Nothing about human life or breath: no question on the indelicate subject of man's body."

But the reformer is not quite vanquished yet. This same "Spectator" publishes an article lamenting the schoolboy's ignorance of modern events and protesting that the history of the world's newest nations would be quite as good mental training as that of its ancients and much more useful. But we venture to maintain that it would not be. Anybody can "smug up" the history of the new nations, but where does it take him? They are still in the making, they have not yet reached their apogee, the story is incomplete and therefore, for the best purposes of history-reading, useless. But the history of the ancients is the whole life of man in a nutshell, his growth, his glory and his decline; and while the meaning may not be apprehended when the facts are being driven into the youthful mind, they will bear fruit later. After all, the original meaning of "educate" is to draw out, not to put in; and the evidence of the lives ■ great men and of thousands of lesser ones seems to be that there is nothing like study of the classics and of the men who made them for drawing out the mind. So that everything the headmasters do for the re-assertion and strengthening of the old ideas is worth watching. If the nurseries of the nation are sound, the innate conservancy and well-proved caution of the British people will not be long in getting the better of the reformers. In the prime of his manhood Lord Melbourne had known all the upheaval of the Napoleonic wars, as great for those days as that through which the world has lately passed; and to him we owe perhaps the greatest maxim ever enunciated by a statesman: "Why can't you let it alone?"

A KNIFE IN THE BACK

Mar. 10.

To the misrepresentations of the ignorant and self-important Britons in China have learnt to resign themselves. But when our own people, those who have lived in China and ought to be able to "tell a hawk from a handsaw," speak in the same strain, we justly feel aggrieved. The address given at the House of Commons by Dr. Clifford M. Stubbs of Chengtu, reported by our London correspondent today, is a perfect example of the *suppressio veri* and *suggestio falsi*. There is nothing in it which could be described as positively untrue, but the effect of the whole is somehow to imply that Great Britain is in the wrong and tyrannical towards the Chinese. Why, for example, must Dr. Stubbs say that the British "*have felt* that they have only been defending their rights"? Does Dr. Stubbs wish to imply that there can be any dispute about those rights? And again: "Circumstances might arise in which the police *felt* compelled to fire on the mob." Again the suggestion of doubt is seen as to the justice of strong measures. And not one word, be it observed, of the many occasions on which the foreign police in China have restrained themselves with a forbearance nothing short of heroic, although under similar conditions in almost any other country in the world there would have been shooting.

We read:—"Here is this great city (Shanghai) with eight thousand British residents and a million Chinese and yet the latter have practically no voice in municipal matters." Why has Dr. Stubbs nothing to say of the thousands of residents of other nationalities in Shanghai and of the international character of its constitution? Why must he thus single out the British? The effect on his hearers is to suggest that the British are the chief culprits; we trust that that was not Dr. Stubbs' intention. As for the Chinese having no voice in municipal matters, can Dr. Stubbs point to a single Chinese city in which they have? And why has he nothing to say of the ratepayers' vote last year to put three Chinese on the Council, or of the fact that the Chinese have hitherto done nothing to appoint the desired councillors, while all that they, or a small faction of them, have done is to put up nine men who are supposed now to go into training, as it were, with a view to taking over the whole administration of a great city, which does not belong to them, which they have done nothing whatever to develop, and which they are obviously incapable of administrating. Another extraordinary statement in one coming from Szechuan is that "it was not fair to attribute present-day troubles to the Soviet of Russia." From many sources overwhelming evidence has been received during the past two years that Szechuan is full from one end to the other of Bolshevik agents and propaganda. It seems curious that Dr. Stubbs should be so ignorant of what his brother missionaries have so widely testified. Or was it that the notion of Soviet agency would not fit in with the picture he wished to present of a down-trodden people, groaning under the heel of the brutal British?

From beginning to end we find not one word of Great Britain's extraordinary patience under the campaign of slander and violence of the past two years, nothing of her forbearance in face of the boycott, nothing of the outrages committed by the anti-Christian hooligans, nothing of innocent missionaries hunted out of their homes just in the clothes they were and of their little belongings looted or trampled in the dirt, nothing of the tremendous efforts which Britain has made to meet the wishes of the modern leaders of China, attesting her readiness to give up extraterritoriality and all special privileges for her people, nothing of the assiduous care taken by the so-called Nationalists to prevent these generous offers getting to the ears of the Chinese Republic. We see that at the beginning of his speech Dr. Stubbs "confessed his limitations of experience of the whole of China." One hardly knows whether to be sorry or thankful for those limitations, which in truth are obvious enough. Had he known more, he might have said less; but from what he has said we fear that further experience would only have presented to one of his peculiar mentality greater opportunity for vilifying his fellow-countrymen in the Far East.

On the recommendation of Capt. Fiori, of the French Municipal Police, M. Barraud has been appointed prosecuting attorney in the French Concession.

A DANGEROUS TRAP

Mar. 11

One point in the Nationalist Party's statement of policy regarding Shanghai, which we printed yesterday, calls for notice first of all. The statement says "that the Nationalist Government have decided to 'take back' the Settlements by means of negotiation rather than force." The phrase "take back,"—and we have satisfied ourselves that it is a fair translation of the original Chinese,—cannot be allowed to pass. If and when proposals are put for the surrender of Shanghai to the Chinese, it must be made perfectly clear from the beginning that the question at issue is one of a gift and not of "taking back." Neither the Nationalist nor any other Chinese faction can "take back" what has never belonged to them. The implication that, because eighty-five years ago a few barren acres of mud flats were assigned to foreigners as a place of residence, the Chinese are now entitled to take possession of the vast and thriving city which foreign enterprise and probity have built up on that once barren ground, is not to be tolerated for a moment. Let us get the facts of history right. When the Chinese Government in the early forties of last century assigned certain undeveloped land in this district for foreigners to live upon and manage for themselves, there was no idea ■ the Chinese mind of making a valuable present, but rather of cooping up the foreigners almost as it were in a prison, as had been done in the factories at Canton. In the course ■ years, as Shanghai grew under foreign hands, Chinese came to live here in ever increasing numbers for the purposes of business and, later on, to obtain that security and comfort of life which no other city in China afforded them. For these conveniences they were asked to pay a certain fixed rate on their rents, to-day fourteen per cent., and there can be no question that they have got, and know well they have got, their money's worth many times over. As their numbers increased, foreigners decided, as a mark of goodwill and with a view to friendly co-operation, to invite the Chinese community to appoint three members to the Municipal Council. But it is not to be forgotten that there was no legal or even moral compulsion on the foreign community to take this step; still less is there any obligation on them to go the lengths foreshadowed by the Nationalists' declaration. These are the facts of the case, which it becomes necessary to state plainly in view of the Nationalist Party's cool assumption that they have a right to "take back" what they never gave and what they most certainly have done nothing whatever ■ create.

Going further into the statement, we have no hesitation in describing it as one of the subtlest and most dangerous traps that the Nationalist Party has yet invented. The protestation that possession of Shanghai is to be obtained by peaceful methods, "by means of negotiation rather than by force," is a mere blind intended to hoodwink public opinion abroad. No armed force is to be employed, but "lecturing, the severance of economic relations and boycotts." Never yet have those methods been tried in China without immediate result in an explosion of mob violence; nor is there any room to doubt that the Nationalist Party are counting upon the same results again. In other words, while pretending to pursue peaceful methods, the Nationalist Party deliberately lay themselves out to precipitate a state of affairs in which the defence forces of Shanghai would be compelled to fire upon the mob. Anyone can imagine for himself how such an incident might be made use of for the further inflaming of public opinion against foreigners in China, not only among the Chinese but in foreign countries.

The statement says that the Nationalist Party will not recognise negotiations entered into with any party in China except its own accredited representatives. When the Nationalist Party rule all China, it will be time enough to lay down conditions of this kind. In the main, we do not suppose that the foreign Powers intend at present to negotiate either with the Nationalists or with anybody else regarding Shanghai; we certainly hope most sincerely that they do not. The position of Shanghai is totally different from that of any concession in China. If Great Britain wished to surrender Hankow ■ the Chinese people, it was entirely her own affair. But Shanghai neither belongs to nor derives its existence from any one Power; it is the outcome of an agreement between the Chinese Government and the foreign Powers represented at that Government's seat. No single government could say what should be done with Shanghai nor could they all consent to any alteration of its status except by a new agreement with a united China. At present, so far from China being united, she shows an apparently incurable disposition to break up into ever new combinations of petty states. Under existing conditions, for the Powers even to admit the possibility of negotiating for the surrender of Shanghai would be tantamount to an admission that they were already prepared to hand it over. With no guarantee that China even ten or twenty years hence will be more united than she is to-day, it would be madness to make such an admission; for, once made, it would easily be twisted into a pledge with a time limit attached; and when that limit was reached the pledge would have to be honoured ■ no matter what the state of the country. The mere discussion of a question of such tremendous importance in the present atmosphere of intemperance and passion, would be suicidal.

We do not know whether the Nationalist party's declaration of policy has yet been presented officially to the Powers. If and when it is, we express the most earnest hope, for the sake of the vast interests at stake, Chinese as well as foreign, that the answer will be an unqualified refusal even to talk of negotiations until sanity and order and some form of united government have reappeared and have proved their permanence.

THE ENDURANCE OF MAN

Mar. 12

At the foot of Mount Vesuvius, where once stood the city of Pompeii, thousands of Neapolitan peasants labour and sing in the sunny Mediterranean atmosphere, to-day raising rich crops; to-morrow perhaps running helter-skelter before the molten anger of the volcano. The Yellow River grows weary of its shallow, silted passage and raises itself above its shores, overflowing the farms on either side, working havoc for farmers who for forty centuries have watched this source of all their sorrows subside and again they plant their seeds and sow their crops. Only artificial structures like an empire or a society crumble; man endures, the labour of man endures. Rome decayed but Mussolini stands in Cæsar's forum.

Japan is perhaps a most striking example of man's power to endure. One might expect that after each earthquake, the Japanese people would surrender to the forces of nature, would somehow cease to produce and to labour. But that is not in the nature of man. He sees the work of a life-time torn down in a moment's tremble of the earth. Everything gone—the necessities which only yesterday could not be disregarded for a moment, the savings of centuries perhaps, objects of art handed down for generations, documents carefully hidden in secret places against theft, family records which preserved the entity of the clan—all these disappear in the moment of a shock never to be replaced again. Yet the Japanese rebuilds his house; resows his seeds; raises new temples to his gods and labours that the destiny of his country may endure.

After the earthquake of 1923, Japan was faced with a huge public debt, a burdensome rebuilding programme and a depreciated yen. To-day, the yen has been restored; the public debt has become less burdensome and the cities of Tokyo and Yokohama are rising, modern commercial ports, out of the earthquake's dust. A reconstruction policy has been entered upon, regardless of the dangers to any people inhabitating the earthquake zone. There is but for man the possibility to do or die. Of course, earthquakes may shatter all the works of the present-day Japanese again, but they build, they work, they endure the hardships of nature. That is the character of man.

Often when one sees the political philosopher work his vengeance upon man's stupidity, it seems almost like the forces of nature at work just as heartlessly, but by a different method. The revolutions of history—how unnecessary in many of their phases! Could not man have achieved his development towards individual liberty without so much bloodshed, without such a catastrophic destruction of property and the works of genius? For instance, in Russia, it may have been necessary to move from the despotism of Tsarism to some freer form of government and society; yet why should so many human beings have been forced to undergo starvation and exile, famine and privations, only to find that the philosopher of their revolution announces that he has erred and that there must be a return to a new economic policy, which is so much like the old system against which they fought and in the struggle over which hundreds of thousands, perhaps millions of human beings found death easier than the miseries of life. Yet, man endures even that. The Russian moujik ploughs his field, grows his buckwheat and plays his balalaika. It is, after all, man's fate to suffer and to endure.

Thus one finds man progressing for the millions of centuries he has inhabited this earth, from that which came first of all to that which we now are. The savage who lived in a cave and ate berries and learned to domesticate the dog; the barbarian rushing off the steppes into the civilizations of the middle world; the Huns of Asia crushing before them the rising cultures of Eastern Europe; the jealous monarchs who would not let the boundaries of states rest; the jealouser churchmen who dared others ■ differ from them; the dramatic struggle for new worlds and empires; the modern devastation of manhood that nations might not perish—man has endured even these in the centuries which have passed and are now passing. And through it all, he has produced the beauties of a Gothic cathedral, the charm of a Kuan Yin, the joy of a Shelley, the profundity of Beethoven. Man endures and each age becomes nobler and bigger through his sufferings, his ordeals, his trials of blood and fire.

Mr. Chao Yuan-tu, who has succeeded Mr. Li Shih-shun as Commissioner of Finance for Kiangsu, has come to Shanghai to negotiate a loan with the local bankers.

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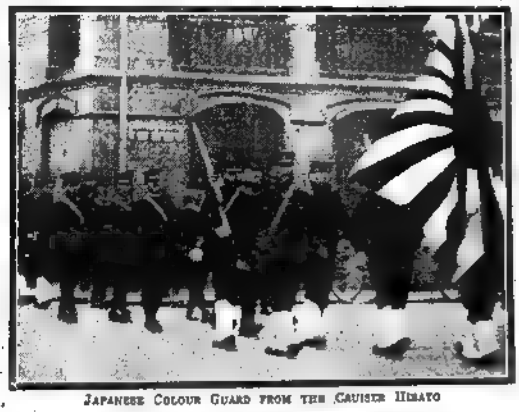
THE MARCH OF THE JAPANESE LANDING PARTY

Photos by Ariel L. Vargas, Far Eastern Correspondent for the International Newsreel Corp., of New York.



JAPANESE COLOUR GUARD FROM THE CRUISER HIRATO

JAPANESE NAVAL LANDING PARTY MARCHING TO SHORE BILLETS

JAPANESE NAVAL DETACHMENTS (18TH. DESTROYER FLOTILLA) LAND AT WAYSIDE PUBLIC JETTY

JAPANESE SCHOOL CHILDREN GATHERED AT HONGKEW TO SEE THE SAILORS PASS

NOTES AND COMMENTS

Congress Adjourns

On March 4 the American Congress adjourned. Mr. Porter's resolution which passed the House of Representatives was talked to death in the Senate and could not be voted on before the fixed adjournment took place. Without making any reference to Mr. Porter or his resolution, one turns with some interest to the workings of the American Congress and the rather generous methods which have been evolved by that body for giving its members ample opportunity to work off oratory and to bring themselves before their constituencies without, however, involving their Government in any difficulties beyond those which may arise from the average foreigner's and foreign Powers misunderstanding of phrase for substance. A system of committees has been worked out by rule and time, so that after a congressman or senator has delivered an address, which may be spoken or may only be printed in that compendium of oratory the Congressional Record, the question at issue is referred to the particular committee in charge, which may kill it beyond the hope of resurrection or may report it unfavourably. Occasionally, a recalcitrant senator, like the late Mr. Lafolette or the present Mr. Borah, may fight for what he wants against all the machinery of party organization and he may sometimes have his way because his opponents fear that he might talk throughout a session on a filibustering expedition which knows no end. Rather than listen to days of oratory, the other senators may compromise with him and let him have action on some particular measure. But then even that does not make it law. The President may sign it or, at the end of a Congressional session, he may pocket the law, and, on his forgetting to sign it in time, it automatically is vetoed. Even should the President sign the measure, it may still be declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of the United States. With such highly developed checks and balances, it is surprising that some of the curiosities of American legislation ever become laws; yet so perverse is the world that they do. Of course, every man thinks his ways are best and Americans might be perfectly good-natured with us when we stand by, in amazement, and admit that we never can understand how they do the business of government. They will, however, admit that the best book on the subject was written by an Englishman and we are quite willing to praise President Lowell's work on our constitutional system. So we are all on good terms again—although perhaps next week or next year we shall again open our eyes wide at something that happens in Washington, which Americans can seem to explain with what is to them conciseness and accuracy, but which is to the rest of us far beyond our experience or ken.

The Election in Japan

The forthcoming elections in Japan have a new interest in that Japan will for the first time experience the hazards of a more universal manhood suffrage. Previous to this election, the voters in Japan were from what might be termed the classes, the educated and propertied elements in town and country, whose interests were always those of the ruling aristocracy. Now, the masses are to have a direct voice in the determination of Japanese policies and it is naturally interesting to see what will happen. Will the workers of Japan, for instance, use their new weapon to upset established conditions and to usher in a new order? Will the spectre of Communism haunt Japan? It is hardly to be believed that these questions even arise at the moment. For, the masses of Japan are too fond of their country, of the Imperial family and of the traditions and specific civilization which have kept them together these thousands of years, to follow the siren of the Russian-paid agitator who is as active in Osaka as he is in Shanghai. It is important to note that the one politician in Japan who has Russian leanings and who for a time appeared to be welding together a labour party on a pro-Russian basis has lost all power and influence in Japan. Goto has been compared to Dr. C. T. Wang in China: a politician who understands the psychology of the mob, but whom the mob never follows for long or far. He has become more or less relegated to the Boy Scout Movement and similar public but non-political activities. The three political parties which are factors in the situation are the Kenseikai which is now in power; the Seiyukai, which hopes to return to power and the Seiyuhonto which holds the balance. There are reports that the Seiyuhonto and the Kenseikai will coalesce, in which case the Seiyukai will not form a cabinet. The differences of principal of these parties are not altogether clear to the outsider. They seem to be entirely concerned with internal politics of a somewhat petty character; yet probably as important to Japanese as Welsh disestablishment or a housing bill may be to Britons. In international relationships, the outstanding question is China and each of the parties has sent delegations to this country to study the problem first hand. These delegations are, however, unable to effect change in policy as events happen so rapidly that no one can afford to await their return to decide what to do.

Strange Advertisement Indeed

A local correspondent of a New York bank yesterday received a copy of an advertisement inserted by the Herriman National Bank of New York in the "Herald-Tribune" of February 3, which undiluted anti-foreign propaganda and is such a grotesque misstatement of the whole situation in China that it leaves one gasping. Among other things it is asserted that what China is now she has been made by "systematically harsh treatment," and again that Shanghai has a garrison furnished by four European Powers "and the Chinese are cursing foreign nations because of oppression rendered through exactions of these foreign officials." What this last phrase means precisely no one can guess, but it is still more difficult to understand why a reputable and influencial American bank should buy advertising space to air such piffle. The painful feature of the whole Far Eastern situation is that for every sane estimate of events in China which newspaper publishers in Great Britain and the United States allow to appear, there are ten shockingly mendacious yarns in print which the folk who ought to be spending money to suppress Bolshevism are seemingly anxious to circulate, even though they have to buy advertising space to do it. Moscow's faculty for using her natural enemies as her tools is almost uncanny.

"China Chaos"

A special "North-China" publication with the above title is now being prepared which will give a connected account of the last two years in China. This will be preceded by enough history of the country to enable anyone interested in its affairs to form an unprejudiced opinion of the situation here. It will contain short articles telling how and why we came to China and were granted special concessions settlements in which to live; what we have done since we came; the origin of the present trouble, and who are in it; and what has happened up to date. The greater part of the edition will recount the events of the last few months as printed in various newspapers. Little opinion will be expressed, but much fact. It will be well illustrated with photographs and a map, and will be in convenient magazine size. Thousands of our newspapers have been sent to foreign countries containing the news of the day. Like all newspapers, however, they start the story in the middle and leave foreign readers hazy as what the trouble is all about. "China in Chaos" will tell them. Moreover, many recent issues of newspapers were sold out on the day of publication, and, without them, gaps remain to filled. Possibly that will be the case with our special edition, and for this reason we urge those who want copies to order them now. The cost will be two copies for Mex. $1, postage 10 cents per copy. As usual we shall be glad to receive lists of names and addresses to whom our readers wish copies to be sent, and will despatch them from this office immediately on publication, which will be one day next week.

The Heroism of Japan

It is impossible to read the accounts of the latest earthquake in Japan and the enormous suffering created thereby without realizing the fortitude with which those afflicted courageously face their misfortunes. It is to be supposed that Japan being as it is will always be subjected to such visitations, but that makes each one none the less difficult to bear. Immediately the news of the disaster was published, despatches followed showing that the Japanese Government had at once put relief measures in hand, relieving suffering as much as that was possible in the circumstances, which were bad enough, and commencing on the herculean task of repairing the physical damage. The fine story of effort which was so much impressed on the world in 1923, was repeated in 1925, and is again being emphasized, that a virile courageous nation will not be daunted by setbacks, even though they be as immense that to which the Japanese may be said almost to be habituated by now. Indeed, while there must be every sympathy with the sufferers in their present disaster, that, to a great extent, will be subordinated to the wonderful pluck with which these people face their misfortune and again set to work to build up their lives anew, despite the fact that so many are ruined by the earthquake, or the fire which followed, and that so many have to endure grief enough almost to persuade them to throw up the task. We are sure we are voicing the sentiments of our readers when we extend to the Japanese nation our deepest sympathy for in this present visitation, at the same time expressing our admiration for the demonstration of great-hearted courage which it has evoked.

Human or Inhuman

A little late in the day but none the less acceptable, indeed very much so, comes to us from Messrs. Linotype & Machinery Ld., one of the most delightful pocketbooks we have handled. There is one little book of plain paper for jotting down random reflexions, poetic fancies and the like; another with dates for engagements; a calendar, the phases of the moon, weights and measures, tables "showing value of quires at a given price per ream of 480 sheets" and much useful information on other similar topics, the sort of thing a fellow may want at any moment. All delightfully bound in leather and of what the old photographers used to call *carte de visite* size. But the glory of the book is the description and pictures of machinery which the Company supply. Some of it seems a little out of place in a printing establishment. A Matrix Mangle, for instance, sounds like one of those things that laundrymen employ to stimulate the shirt industry, while the Cutter and Creaser ought to be something used in Savile Row; what a Pony Autoplate is we have no idea, though racing men may know. But in respect of the linotype the present writer really feels qualified to say something. Two years have passed since, in those memorable days of the strike, he really got intimate with a linotype. Since then, having been restored to the pedestrian side of the office which provides the lino with its food, he "will ever pray," like the legal petitioners, to have no further acquaintance therewith. The lino recalls an old advertisement of some child's toy—a Chinese dragon we think: "Stroked the right way, it purrs with pleasure; stroked the wrong way, it EMITS BLOODCURDLING SCREAMS." But the lino can do far more than that. No one who has not seen it at work can imagine half the things it will do when stroked the wrong way. To bring down four or five of the same letters at once—and those all wrong, is the least of its accomplishments. And it always chose the moment of greatest pressure to jam hopelessly or let its metal get cold. There are, we understand, some 2,000 patents covering the linotype, so perhaps a creature so cossetted and cared for has some right to give itself airs. It is only fair to add that to those who get on its right side, it can be simply lamblike. Taking visitors to the composing room and lecturing on the marvels of the lino is quite a favourite interlude in the day's work. But even with the aid of L. & M.'s notebook we do not propose to risk practical demonstration.

MARSHAL Chang Tso-lin's birthday will be to-day, and he has ordered his subordinates not to celebrate the occasion and send him presents until he fulfils his task of exterminating the Reds. The Marshal has abandoned his plans to return to Mukden and says that he will remain in Peking to direct, personally, the operations of the Ankuochun (National Peace Restoration Armies) through the present crisis.

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NEWS FROM THE OUTPORTS

SERIOUS EARTHQUAKE IN JAPAN

Thousands Dead and Injured: Heartrending Scenes: Seven Tourists Shaken Off Str.'s Gangway: One Lady Drowned: Six Thousand Houses Destroyed: Survivors' Pitiful Tales

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Kobe, Mar. 8.

Two exceptionally severe earthquakes occurred here at 6.28 last night. They were general throughout the Kwansai districts. Everywhere people rushed for the open spaces and traffic was interrupted. Cinemas were rapidly emptied and also the bath houses from which nude people fled in the streets in Kobe, Osaka and elsewhere. The earthquake originated in the sea north of Miyadzu where there was much damage. At Kishiwada across the Bay the floor of a spinning mill collapsed killing nine women operatives and injuring 12. One factory was demolished at Tsumori, the mill of the Dai Nippon Spinning Co., and several were badly injured at Osaka. Fuji Spinning Co. One factory collapsed with some loss of life, altogether 11 dead and 92 wounded in Osaka. Thirty-four houses were badly destroyed, 13 partially, while water mains were damaged in six places and also the gas mains. Several godowns were destroyed on the Sanin Railway. 260 feet of the Amarube Tunnel collapsed, the roadway near Iwami Kutani and Shiomi caved in the railway between Takaragi and Midzuoshiri sunk five feet and the tunnel near Matsuzaki station collapsed.

Exact Statement Impossible

The Miyadzu line closed owing to the landslide. Great damage was done at Fukuchiyama, Ayabe, Kinosaki, Toyooka, Kayetsu, Kumihama and Kawamori and other towns in several of which fires were raging last night. The town of Iwataki was destroyed while in the Osaka Seismological Observatory needles traversed beyond the diagram rendering it impossible to give an exact statement of the duration of the earthquake.

A tragic occurrence took place here when the gangway of the tourist steamer California gave way owing to the severity of the shocks, thereby precipitating several into the water. One lady, Mrs. Glen Schultze of Ventnor, New York, lost her life while others were injured. All were promptly rescued by ships' officers and taken on board on stretchers. The California sailed at 8.15.

Tokyo and Yokohama Unaffected

Osaka, March 7.

Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka and Kobe felt a severe earthquake at 6.28 this evening of three minutes' duration and horizontal in movement. The seismic centre is reported to be at Tajima, where a large number of houses collapsed, but this report is not confirmed.

Tokyo and Yokohama were not affected.—Reuter.

Tokyo, March 7.

There was a somewhat strong earthquake at 6.30 this evening. The shock in the Kyoto and Osaka districts resulted in the stoppage of the electric supply and people running out of doors.

No serious damage is reported.

Tajima's Second Disaster

Later.

Reports gleaned from a number of cities show that the earthquake was most severe in the Province of Tajima, but the precise extent of the damage is not known. One report says that a whole town was destroyed.

Tajima suffered an earthquake in May, 1924.

Reports from other Provinces show that only minor damage has been done.—Reuter.

Severest Quake Since 1854

Osaka, Mar. 8.

The Observatory announces that as far as Western Japan is concerned the earthquake was the severest one since 1854 and all seismologists agree that there has not been a more serious one.

The newspapers are starting public subscriptions.

The municipalities of Osaka, Kyoto and Kobe are rushing supplies of food, blankets and material for temporary shelter for the sufferers.

Newspaper correspondents who have reached the districts involved report that the roads everywhere are cracked. Intermittent vibrations were felt and were preceded by fearful subterranean rumblings. On the roadside everywhere there is the *débris* of burned and collapsed houses and the bodies of victims.

Destroyers Despatched with First Aid Workers

Mar. 8.

After an uneasy night frequently disturbed by minor quakes, the people awoke to find the morning papers full of accounts of the catastrophe, which appears to equal that of May, 1925, in the same districts. In fact the seismograph records a movement twice as large in the seismic centre of the province of Tango, about 30 miles north of Osaka. A number of small towns in that province are reported to have been totally or partially destroyed. The fatalities probably go into hundreds. The town of Mineyama is mentioned as being the great sufferer; a thousand houses are on fire, while the railway tracks, tunnels and bridges have been seriously damaged, thus barring traffic.

The Navy is despatching a number of destroyers from Maizuru with first aid men on board.

The province of Tango is famous for its silk crepe.

There are many cases of slight damage to property in Osaka and Kyoto, where the alarm caused a stampede. The number of broken necks and limbs probably exceed a hundred. In Kobe a number of foreigners were injured.—Reuter.

Out of Doors All Night

Tokyo, Mar. 6.

Reports from Kobe state that several American tourists were injured and one killed through falling from the gangplank when boarding a steamer during the earthquake.

The latest news from Osaka is to the effect that the prefectural police announce that 11 persons were killed and 92 injured within the prefecture: four factories and numerous houses were destroyed.

The *"Asahi"* reports from Miyazu that Kaetsu, Yamada and Iwataki, near Miyazu, have been partially destroyed, but the report is not verified.

Most countryfolk in that region, where the earthquake was most severe, remained outdoors throughout the night. Frequent shocks were felt.

Destroyers at Miyazu Bay are reported to have landed bluejackets to protect the residents.—Reuter.

Death of Lady Tourist

Tokyo, Mar. 8.

A tragic incident occurred at Kobe yesterday evening during the earthquake, when Mrs. Hughes was drowned and two others injured, all three being passengers of the round-the-world steamer California, which was then at anchor in Kobe.

As the California was scheduled to depart from Kobe for Shanghai last night, the foreign tourists were returning to the ship. Seven of the party, while climbing the gangway-ladder, fell overboard owing to the shock of the earthquake, with the consequence that Mrs. Hughes was drowned, and two others injured.

The California departed from Kobe for Shanghai at 8 o'clock the same night.

Centre in Kansai District

The seismic centre of the earthquake which was felt in the Kansai District last evening was in North Tango in Kyoto Prefecture. Houses collapsed in the towns of Miyazu, Kaetsu, Mineyama, Tsunano, Kumihama, and Iwataki as well as in several villages in North Tango, some of them taking fire. It appears that there were casualties, but no definite news has yet reached the Government authorities. Although it was reported at first that Toyo-oka and Kisaki had been completely destroyed, it has since transpired that there was almost no damage to these towns. Part of the railway and communication services has been interrupted, but is now being restored to normal conditions.—Toho.

First Report of Casualties

Tokyo, Mar. 8.

The Home Office has issued a statement that 22 persons were killed and 32 injured in the earthquake while 12 houses were totally and 32 partially destroyed at Osaka. There were no fires or other material damage.

Eighteen persons were killed and 35 injured at Saki, near Osaka. The towns of Iwataki and Mineyama were completely destroyed and other villages near Miyazu are burning. The casualties are numerous.

The Army and Navy are co-operating in relief work. There is a food shortage.

Aeroplane observations of the province of Tango show that two-thirds of the town of Mineyoma have been destroyed by fire. Refugees are jamming the snow-covered railway tracks without food or shelter. Other small towns in Tango are suffering likewise. The total casualties in the province are estimated to exceed 1,000.

The situation at Osaka and Kobe is quiet and normal. Business proceeds as usual.—Reuter.

Financial Credit Abroad

Tokyo, Mar. 8.

As regards the aftermath of the earthquake, it is feared by some that it might have an unfavourable effect in financial circles abroad. It is generally observed, however, in financial circles here that as the present disaster is purely sectional, judging from Japan's economic position in the world, which is now steadily improving, as well as from the reconstructive conditions in the Kwanto District since the Great Earthquake of 1923, there should be no effect on exchange markets in general.

The extent of damage caused in Osaka Prefecture is:—The number of collapsed houses is 34, 11 persons were killed, and [redacted] injured. The killed are mostly female cotton mill workers.—Toho.

Manila, Mar. 8.

Reports from Baguio indicate that a sharp earthquake was felt at 12.43 a.m. on Sunday. The intensity was from 3 to 4, but no damage was done and the shock was not felt at Manila.—Reuter.

Difficult First Aid Work

Osaka, Mar. 9.

Press correspondents are now penetrating the various small towns and villages in the earthquake area. They tell pitiful stories of the sufferings of the victims.

The province of Tango, the centre of the disturbance, is mostly hilly. It possesses only a small railway and no modern road so that it has been very difficult to distribute supplies. The ground is still covered with snow, and now a heavy rainstorm has made the plight of the thousands of homeless victims worse than ever.

Troops and volunteers are busy doing rescue work, but many seriously injured persons are still exposed. Medical aid, however, is being rushed [redacted] them from all directions.

Pitiful Stories

One correspondent who reached the small seaside town of Amino on board a destroyer reports that the sufferers, when they saw the destroyer approach, gathered on the beach: the men and women, old and young, cried. They narrated how all the houses in the town came down at the first shock. This was followed almost instantly by fires which broke out simultaneously in 20 or 30 places. Soon the whole town, with its 600 houses, was enveloped by fire. A large number of inhabitants who had not had time to escape outdoors were caught by the falling roofs and burned to death. The correspondent says that the police estimates of this town alone place the dead at over a thousand.—Reuter.

Home Office Details of Damage

Tokyo, Mar. 8.

The Home Office states that 1,000 persons were killed and 1,000 houses burned down at Mineyama; 100 killed and 500 houses destroyed at Iwataki; 20 persons killed and 37 injured, and 492 houses burned down at Iskikawa; 20 killed and 358 houses destroyed at Ichiba.

Numerous other villages were destroyed. At least 500 other persons are believed to have been killed in the same district.

Five Thousand Houses Down

Mar. 9.

The latest Home Office report places the total casualties at 4,774, of which 1,699 were persons killed in Kyoto prefecture.

The earthquake at Tango, it has now been established, exceeds, both as regards severity and the extent of damage, by far that at Tajima in 1925.

The latest official report shows that the number of houses which collapsed or were burned down total nearly 5,000; but the province of Tango economically is unimportant, the only industry being the production of silk crepe entirely for home consumption and not for export.

Commercial and industrial centres like Osaka, Kobe, Kyoto and Nagoya experienced a severe shock but official investigations reveal that the casualties and damage were insignificant. The people are by no means depressed or perturbed and are actively engaged in business.

Further Tale of Damage

Replying to interpellations in the Upper House to-day, the Home Minister stated that the latest official reports show that 1,699 persons were killed and 4,548 houses destroyed by the earthquake, exclusive of the districts of Miyazu and Mineyama, from which detailed information was not yet available owing to the destruction of communications.

According to the latest report, the number of deaths as a result of the earthquake in the Tango district total 2,800. Four thousand persons were injured.

Huge Losses

Seven thousand, eight hundred houses were destroyed, but as they were all small wooden houses the losses are estimated not to exceed Yen. 10,000,000, which sum is inconsequential in view of Japan's present financial and economic strength.

Later.

The Home Office's latest advices show that 2,275 persons were killed and 3,441 injured as a result of the earthquake.

Three thousand six hundred and six houses were totally destroyed by fire and 3,113 by the quake. One hundred and fifty eight were partly burned and 1,657 damaged by the quake.

A Ghastly Aftermath

Mar. 9.

Pitiful tales continue to pour in from the stricken districts where heavy rainstorms, following a period of intense cold, are causing untold suffering to tens of thousands of refugees, who are lacking food and shelter.

It is feared that many will die of exposure though the authorities are doing everything possible to alleviate suffering.

Many hundreds of dead and wounded still lie buried beneath the smouldering ruins.

After Shocks

After-shocks and subterranean rumblings continue, frequently adding to the terror of the survivors many of whom have lost whole families and are crazed with grief.

Among the victims at Mineyama was a family consisting of a woman and her four children, who were burned alive under the ruins of their home, which collapsed, the first shock demolishing it. Seven members of a family of ten were killed in the same town.

Bluejackets have extricated 250 persons from the ruins. Naval and military detachments and others are doing yeoman work.

Coolies are employed for bringing in food as land-fissures and snow make the passage of wheeled traffic impossible.

Dead bodies are piled high awaiting burial. It is stated that all around the snow is streaked with blood.—Reuter.

Vigorous Work by First Aid Forces

Osaka, Mar. 10.

The rainstorm at Tango and the neighbouring provinces since Tuesday night, which has caused a flood here and there, is rendering the task of rescuers very difficult and is aggravating the suffering of the survivors.

The rains did not subside last night, but it is hoped that it will be clear to-day.

Fighting against such odds, Red Cross nurses, marines and soldiers are vigorously aiding those injured. They are clearing the *débris*, making roads and constructing barracks and their efforts are exciting great admiration. Civilians, likewise, are repairing the telegraphs, telephones and railways. Supplies are now arriving steadily.—Reuter.

Imperial Gifts

Tokyo, Mar. 10.

The Emperor and Empress have donated Yen 50,000 to the sufferers from the earthquake in the Kyoto Prefecture and Yen 1,000 to those in the Osaka Prefecture.

All Tokyo school children are subscribing a sen each to the relief fund.

Rainstorm and Flood

According to reports from the quake-stricken districts, the rainstorm has resulted in rivers overflowing and sweeping away several houses, which escaped the earthquake, at Toyooka.

At Amino, where the earthquake destroyed several factories, parents and relatives are arriving from various places and frantically searching amidst the ruins, where many bodies of factory girls are buried.—Reuter.

American Aid

Washington, Mar. 9.

President Coolidge has requested the American Red Cross to offer its aid to Japan in connexion with the earthquake.—Reuter.

Miraculous Escape of Small Girl

Osaka, Mar. 10.

The Osaka *"Asahi"* and the Osaka *"Mainichi"* give much prominence to despatches from London reporting sympathetic editorial articles and the starting of a "Save the Children" Fund. The newspapers express their deep appreciation.

Among the hundreds and hundreds of stories of the quake, virtually all of which are more than pitiful, one, however, tells of the saving of a four-year old girl who was caught under a falling wall at the first shock. She miraculously survived the subsequent shocks and the fire which continued for 18 hours. The parents had almost abandoned all hope but on their final visit to the ruin of their former house they heard a faint voice saying "I am cold." They cleared the *débris* and found their daughter, trembling with cold but unscathed.—Reuter.

Huge Casualty List

Tokyo, Mar. 10.

The latest advices of the Home Office place the earthquake casualties at 2,438 killed and 4,107 injured, with [redacted] missing. About 6,000 houses were destroyed by fire while 2,000 were badly damaged.—Reuter.

JAPANESE TRAINING SHIP MISSING

Wireless Signals of Distress and Fruitless Search

Tokyo, Mar. 10.

The Empress of Canada was to-day delayed two hours through searching for the training-ship Kirishima Maru, which wirelessed that she was drifting in distress without a rudder, apparently 100 miles off Inubo Cape.

The search was without avail. Two destroyers have now been despatched to look for the vessel, but owing to the high seas fears are entertained for the safety of the ship and her crew of 49, including 27 students.

The Navy Office reports that the destroyers have not yet found the Kirishima Maru. They are continuing the search through the night. The Navy Office will despatch four aeroplanes to assist in the search to-morrow.—Reuter.

LARGE BOLSHEVIK DEMONSTRATION

Excessive Taxes Resisted at Chungking

Chungking, Mar. 5.

There was a large Bolshevik demonstration here to-day, which passed off quietly.

An excessive tenant and landlord house tax is being resisted.

An extensive street-widening scheme is in operation and house-fronts are being demolished wholesale.

Coolies are making demands. The future is very uncertain.—Reuter.

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TAXING THE FOREIGNER IN MUKDEN

An Instance Where the Chinese Case is Fair and Reasonable: Not a Matter of Treaties: Case of the International Settlement a Different Matter

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Mukden, Feb. 27.

When it was announced some few months ago by the Bureau in charge of the affairs of the International Settlement of Mukden that a tax was to be levied on all owners of property, foreign and Chinese alike, within the limits of the Settlement the Consular Body felt called upon to lodge a protest on the ground that such a course of action constituted an infraction of the treaties. However, since then there has been much discussion, as the result of which most foreigners feel that there is a good deal to be said in favour of the Chinese contention which is, in effect, that those who benefit from the public services which they furnish ought to be prepared to contribute towards the cost thereof.

Foreigners would readily concede the point were it not for the fact that by doing so they establish a precedent which may have far reaching consequences. As a matter of fact, the question has now become one for the individual, and it is probable that few foreigners will withhold the contribution asked for. The tax is a very small one: less than eight cents Mex. per month for the highest grade of room.

The Chinese Case

The chief of the International Settlement Bureau, stated the case for taxation to your correspondent very cogently. He pointed out that in the Settlement there were well made roads, adequate street lighting, and other public services for the maintenance of which a considered sum of money was required. The Provincial Government could not afford to make further contributions for this purpose, and consequently money to meet these expenses had to be raised within the Settlement. He felt sure that no foreign nor Chinese resident would object to such charges because the money derived therefrom was to be spent in the Settlement. Dealing with the objection that such a levy was not consonant with the treaties, Mr. Han said: You cannot do everything according to treaty. The International Settlement is different from th foreign concessions and from the treaty ports. This settlement was voluntarily opened by the Chinese Government. You cannot regard it as a concession which has been secured by treaty. In this Settlement the Bureau in charge of its affairs is endeavouring to provide for the public welfare. It has constructed good roads, established electric light works, and furnished police protection and the services of a fire brigade. All of these cost money, and therefore we must have some sources of revenue.

Only Fair

Since these services benefit the people residing here it is only fair to ask them to bear the cost thereof. If it be argued that by reason of treaty rights foreigners are not to be asked to pay Chinese local taxes, then the Bureau might very well reply that it is not incumbent upon it to build roads, light the thoroughfares or supply police protection, the Bureau not being bound by treaty to do so. Really, foreigners ought to take a broad view of the position. Unequal treaties, as the Chinese term them, have led to the events in Hankow and elsewhere. Great Britain, for instance, is well aware of this, and an amicable treaty has just been signed on behalf of Britain and China respectively by Mr. O'Malley and Mr. Chen. The principles included in this treaty are more equal than those found in earlier covenants. Conditions have changed and are changing, so that it behoves foreigners to re-adjust their mental attitude in dealing with Chinese.

Incidentally, Mr. Han mentioned that a tax for the upkeep of the roads in the Settlement was under contemplation, but at present he could not say any more on the subject. The tax would of course be levied on owners of property, but no doubt the burden would be shifted by them on to the occupiers.

A Different Matter

Foreigners in the International Settlement are not likely to be so complacent in respect of the tax on wines and spirits which the Provincial Government announced was to be collected from March 1 on all wines and spirits manufactured or imported. Here again the question is likely to arise as to whether the International Settlement and indeed all Mukden is to be regarded as an open port or not. A few days ago uniformed men called at several foreign firms in the International Settlement who are agents for certain wine and spirit concerns and desired to be informed as to quantities of liquor received by them since the beginning of the year and the amount of stocks in hand. The desired information was not forthcoming as in every instance the investigators were referred to the consuls of the nationals concerned. It is perhaps too early to comment on this procedure. It may be that some one has blundered, or of course it may a "try on" in the hope that it might succeed. We shall know later. If the attempt is persisted in it is tolerably certain that the Consular Body will resist it vigorously.

Fengpiao Still Sliding

Fengpiao is sliding downward another record figure. To-day it touched $6.89 to the yen, and it is expected to reached seven to the yen before many days. Naturally the Fengtien campaign against the Cantonese, whether successful or unsuccessful, bound to have a depressing effect as money to meet the heavy military expenditure will to a large extent have to be drawn from Manchuria. Not all the police regulations and persecutions can bolster up a currency which has no backing other than the credit of Marshal Chang Tso-lin.

Yesterday Mr. Chang Hsueh-ming, the second son of Marshal Chang Tso-lin, left Mukden by train for Tokyo where he is to spend the next two years in various studies. Of an amiable disposition, and with none of the modern vices, he is exceedingly popular, and many friends assembled at the platform to bid him farewell. The young man's inclinations were to travel further afield and study in Europe or America, but the Marshal decided against this, and so he goes to Japan. Accompanying him are his wife and child and a cousin.

EDUCATION WRECKING AT SWATOW

Determined Efforts By Students to Upset All Facilities for Learning

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Swatow, Feb. 26.

It may be a surprise to Mr. Eugene Chen to know that there are places within the control (so-called) of his government where his writ does not run; but we have just been having an instance of this in the case of the Anglo-Chinese College.

Through the persevering efforts of the British Consul here and the Consul-General at Canton there was at last extracted from the Foreign Office at Canton, over Mr. Chen's name, a definite ruling that the Nan Ch'iang school (the name the Nan Ch'iang school (the name taken by the people who have been in possession of the property since the ejection of the Mission a year ago) has no legal standing whatever, and that the only body which has any legal right to carry on a school in the premises is the E. P. Mission, thereby sweeping away with one sentence all the tortuous arguments with which the officials tried at that time to back up the Nan Ch'iang claim.

Following on this, and presumably by instruction, the Commissioner for Foreign Affairs informed the authorities of the school that they must vacate the premises at the end of the year, and undertook to see that this was done. The result of all which is that the Nan Ch'iang is still in possession, and has this week merrily begun a new term, having fallen heir, so they claim, to a large number of the boys from the wrecked Academy of the American Baptist Mission—like gravitating to like.

Just before the opening of the term the public was allowed a little insight into the internal state of the school. The original head—who was the man primarily responsible for the whole scheme by which the buildings were wrested from the Mission—appointed a board of managers, large and influential on paper, but in practical working a small coterie of two or three; then, being unable work with them, resigned. The board appointed a new head, and his appointment was followed immediately by a declaration from the student body in the press that they would have none of this man, and that he had better not show himself inside the school.

Then there was to be read in one newspaper a notice by the new head intimating an examination of new boys on a certain day, and in another newspaper a notice by the students that they were holding an examination on another day, and opening the school. Needless to say, the students won; the head's examination was not held, and the school has opened without him. The board of management has still to decide what to do about it. And the Mission is waiting to see what Mr. Eugene Chen is going to do about it.

Neither of the middle schools of the American Baptist Mission boys' or girls', has re-opened this term. Thus there is now no church middle school open in Swatow, and the enemies of Christian education have got their way. So much for the theories of the complacent people in Shanghai and elsewhere who assure us that the interests of church schools are safe under the sway of the Kuomintang.

What is still more serious is that, here at least, they are proving themselves the enemies of all education, for by general consent, under their *régime* the state of schools has gone from bad to worse. And that process will go on until they eradicate from their practical politics two vicious principles, one that schools are to be primarily centres of political propaganda, and the other that they are to be controlled and managed, not by the teachers but by the pupils.

Things have been very quiet here over the New Year. It remains to be seen whether they will continue so now that the schools are reopening. The general impression seems to be that the makers of trouble are being held in check. It is significant that the renewed boycott of British goods which was loudly heralded for the beginning of the year, and in preparation for which all traders were required to report what of the accursed thing they had in stock (and did not,) has been quietly allowed to pass into oblivion.

Protests against the "massacre" at Hankow and the landing of British troops on Chinese soil are the order of the day, but have been comparatively mild. The "massacre" at Hankow, caused by the British marines opening fire on the unoffending crowd, is variously said to have comprised five and over a hundred deaths, and yet the same paper which publishes these statements has also published a detailed statement giving the names and occupations of all the wounded, according to which they numbered less than 20, and claimed no killed at all. Truth has a hard time of it in these days.

Needless to say, the recent declarations of British policy have not been allowed to get through at all, nor has the Hankow settlement yet been published.

There are still attempts to make capital out of the Foochow orphanage affair, and scandalous statements have been published asserting that in the course of years the orphange must have done away with at least 20,000 infants, the size of their fuel bill being adduced as a proof of the existence of a corpse-factory. The officials are said to have discouraged this agitation, but in spite of that two manifestoes from student organizations have been repeating the lies within the past few days.

The Peasants' Unions of the eastern half of the province have been holding a representative conference here, ten or 20 from each district. Their thunder has been directed almost altogether against the landlords, village elders and local tyrants.

In connexion with it there has been a gathering of "labour boys' societies," between 100 and 200 boys brought in from all the districts, apparently for some days' intensive training in anti-imperialism and anti-capitalism. They parade the streets with red scarves round their necks and shout warcries to their hearts' content and, one would think, beyond the throat capacity of even the human boy.

The demands which they have formulated are mainly for better educational facilities, to be paid for by the capitalists, and for facilities for amusement, the establishment indeed of boys' clubs everywhere. Fiddles and flutes, drums and bugles, harmoniums, footballs and ping-pong are among the requisites that they call for. To this side of their agitation at least one can take little exception.

THE EXECUTIONER IN SIANFU

Awesome Processions: Almost Daily Occurrences: Reign of Terror

BY JOHN SHIELDS

Chefoo, Feb. 25.

During the siege of Sianfu, outside the city as well within, a reign of terror obtained, executions were almost of daily occurrence, and situated as I was, it was almost impossible to avoid seeing many gruesome sights.

One day I suddenly came upon an awesome procession just as it neared the place of execution. An officer with loaded revolver led the way. A score of soldiers, with muskets at the slope, brought up the rear. Between the officer and the men marched the prisoner, also a soldier, with hands tied behind him, cursing and reviling as he went. A little later I returned; as I passed the fatal spot, the decapitated form was being dragged on to the straw-mat which was to form its only winding-sheet and shell, before it was consigned to a dishonoured grave. Surely here was a soul ushered into the presence of his Maker, and that with cursing on his lips.

It was only a few days later, while coming out of a city gate, I was obliged to pass so near to the soldiers drawn up there, that I could not but hear something of the instructions being given by the officer in command. I rightly inferred that someone was about to suffer the supreme penalty. I proceeded down the street, and had just started my frugal meal of a bowl of rice, bought at a wayside stall, when I heard the sound of bugles in the distance. Presently a big coarse man ran past, carrying in his arm, a large broad sword, from the handle of which a long red streamer waved over his shoulder. Immediately the street was alive as men and boys crowded after the executioner towards the place so much frequented in China these recent days.

The bugles drew nearer, but above the music, I heard shouting and reviling. I looked in the direction of the voices, and to the procession was in view. Two small bugler boys led the fateful party; there again was the officer with revolver in hand, and the score of riflemen in the rear. The two prisoners, alleged bandits, one behind the other, bound with small cords, and supported on either side by soldiers, moved along, but as they struggled forward, yelling in their rage, I noticed that one of them, as far as that was possible, leapt in his fury.

My bowl of rice was just about finished, but without relish, when again the young buglers passed with their following; the revolver had now returned to its case, the small cords were discoloured but not discarded, and the sight-seers leisurely returning to their leisurely avocations. Pursuing my way I had to pass where the victims lay. Many curious onlookers were still crowding round, but they only partly hid the scene. I saw, and passed on.

As I mounted my patient beast a thought arrested me; the contrast was so striking, and the text occurred to me, It was this:—"He was led as a lamb to the slaughter, and as a sheep before her shearers is dumb, so He openeth not his mouth."

JAPANESE GOLD SHIPMENT

Specie for United States Held up Ten Days

Tokyo, Mar. 5.

Though the Government, as previously reported, had decided to ship Yen 4,000,000 worth of gold specie for America on the N. Y. K. str. Shinyo Maru, which sails from Yokohama to-day, the shipment of the gold specie has been postponed until 15th or 16th instant—Toho.

JAPANESE journalists have decided to hold their 15th annual conference in Shanghai, sometime in April, this year.

ANOTHER AVALANCHE IN JAPAN

Locomotive Overturned But no Casualties

Tokyo, Mar. 6.

According to a message from Nagoya, there occurred an avalanche of snow at a point between Sakaita and Tomisawa Stations on the Riku-u Line in Yamagata Prefecture to-day at 6 a.m., and No. 703 passenger train struck on the snow mass, the locomotive overturning. Fortunately there were no casualties.—Toho.

TO-MORROW (Sunday) will be the Feast of Excited Insects, according to the Chinese calendar.

OBITUARY

Mrs. E. S. Little at Tientsin

The "Peking & Tientsin Times" of March, reports the death of Mrs. Elizabeth Constance Little, wife of Mr. E. S. Little, Tientsin Manager of Brunner, Mond & Co., at the French Hospital, Tientsin, on March 28.

Taken ill on March 25, Mrs. Little suddenly developed a high temperature on the following day and was sent to hospital. She passed away 24 hours after her admission. The cause of death was streptococci infection.

Mrs. Little, who was in her 39th year, was one of the most gifted ladies in the British community in Tientsin, and enjoyed a very wide circle of friends. She had figured prominently in many local theatrical and operatic performances, to which she brought a striking personality and a rich and well-cultivated voice. Her admirable performance in the last production of the Tientsin Musical Society, "Merrie England," will be readily remembered.

In the world of sport, Mrs. Little was likewise well to the fore. She was a keen tennis player, and reached the semi-finals of the Tientsin Ladies' Singles last year. She was also a good hockey player. An accomplished swimmer, Mrs. Little was, we believe, the only lady to swim the Yangtze at Hankow, which performance she achieved in 1923.

Mrs. Little was also a very enterprising and capable business woman. "Old Peking," the Chinese curio shop which she established in Victoria Road some time ago, gave her scope not only for these faculties, but also for her undoubted artistic gifts.

Mrs. Little was the daughter of the celebrated Baptist missionary, the Rev. R. C. Forsyth. She leaves three children, the eldest, a promising lad of 13, being at school at Home.

The deepest sympathy will go out to the mother, the husband, and the children, in the terrible blow that has so suddenly fallen upon them.

THE Commissioner of Finance for Kiangsu Province has appointed Sze Shao-chi and Koo Ting-ching as director and associate director, respectively, of the Shanghai International Settlement Stamp Tax Bureau.

THE Ministry of Education at Peking has issued a proclamation to the effect that Chinese students should not allow themselves to be embroiled in politics. In this proclamation, it is pointed out that students will have ample time to serve their country in the future, but meanwhile they should devote their energy solely to study and the development of those qualities which will make them good and useful citizens of the Republic.

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ADMIRAL SAH'S GOOD WORK

Helping the Orange Sellers of Fukien When Ruined by the War

His many friends in Shanghai will be interested to learn of the excellent work which is being done in Fukien Province by Admiral Sir Sah Chen-ping, K.C.M.G., who, until the Kuomintang occupation of his home province, was Civil Governor.

Since his retirement, Admiral Sah has been devoting his entire energies towards the erection of huts at a place near Yungan for refugees. This place was formerly one of the most prosperous in Fukien and was well-known for its production of oranges. Last year, the people made some $400,000 by their sales, but this year, as a result of the war, they lost everything, their money and their belongings having been robbed by the Cantonese and the defeated Northern troops and their homes burned to th ground, the malicious work of th Kuomintang extremists.

Realizing that the people would be driven into banditry, Admiral Sah at once visited the place and set to work raising subscriptions, to help the people ■ get on their feet again. A telegram was sent to Fukienese residents of Shanghai appealing for money and a similar appeal was issued in Fukien, with the result that some $25,000 has already been raised, the Shanghai share of $5,000 having been sent south a couple of days ago. This money does not sound very much here, but in Fukien it is considered immense and can be made to do quite a lot of work.

The Admiral, who is one of the very few Chinese to have been knighted by King George, will use the money to erect huts for the refugees and to build new roads, for which refugee labour will be used.

RAPID EVENTS IN ANHUI

The Strategical Importance of the Ning Kuo Cities

From Our Own Correspondent

Kienping, An., Feb. 16.

Events march quickly in China. Yesterday a detachment of infantry 1,800 strong arrived here and left at 6 a.m. this morning, *en route* from Wuhu to Ningkuohsien which lies 100 li to the southeast of Ningkuofu, to check the advance of the Southern army, said to be operating in the south of the province.

For the benefit of readers who like to follow the progress of events intelligently, a few facts as to the location of Ningkuohsien will reveal at once its strategic position in the campaign on this front of the far flung battle line. There are two main roads leading from Ningkuofu to the south of the province, one to the S. E. and the other to the S. W. About 100 li from Ningkuofu a range of mountains crosses athwart the country, and the twin cities of Ningkuohsien on the S. E. road and Kinghsien on the S. W. which lie about 100 li apart, might be styled the gateways to the two narrow mountainous roads that stretch beyond and terminate at Hueichow.

Both these cities are "beautiful for situation", Ningkuohsien lies in the centre of a lovely fertile plain encircled by undulating downs and hills with numberless villages clustering round; and it breaks upon one's vision with a pleasing surprise whether approached from the north or from the south. Thirteen years ago the writer passed through, and penetrated 65 li beyond to a place called Tongan right among the mountains. One still retains a vivid recollection of the narrow paved road along the base of the mountains, among shady trees, by winding mountain streams and flowing rivers; and there were many evidences too that those beautiful mountain solitudes had re-echoed to the sound of armed men in days gone by. What are now the picturesque ruins of temples and Ancestral Halls? Are the marks of the devastation wrought by the armies of the Taiping rebels? Is history going to repeat itself? What may result from these military movements is too conjectural to venture to foretell, but needless to say we await the unfolding of events with lively interest.

Since writing the above a week ago, we have heard that the soldiers who passed ■is way were on an expedition against the robber bands which infest these mountainous regions and who have been specially active of late. Word is also ■ hand that Ningkuofu has become a military base, and locally we hear that more soldiers are to pass this way, and that we may expect a coming and a going, so whatever may be the objective this place is on one line of communication. So far there is no undue excitement among the people, though they are not without apprehensions of what may lie ahead.

PROPERTY SEIZED IN SZECHUAN

Mission Schools at Mienchow Seized by Military: More to Go

From Our Own Correspondent

Mienchow, Mar. 7.

These notes are being written in Shanghai. All the missionaries of the C.M.S. West China Mission are now in Shanghai with the exception of Bishop and Mrs. Mowll and Miss N. C. Mannett, who are expected soon.

News just received from the Chinese in Mienchow shows that there is no intention among the military to respect mission property. The Girls' Boarding School premises and two houses have been occupied. This took place very soon after the Revs. T. Coldwell and W. L. Knife, who were the last to leave, came away. We are told that the military went in, and took up their quarters, and asked for the keys of rooms that were locked. They appear, however, at that time to have refrained when told that the keys were in possession of the occupants of those particular rooms. The mission house proper, and the church appear to be unmolested at present, as also the Boys' Boarding School, which stands at a distance of a mile from the city across the river.

There is hardly any doubt, however, that if the military take a fancy to these places they will take them also. Unfortunately Sun Yat-sen's category of wrongs which China suffers yearly from foreign economic pressure are so thoroughly believed, or accepted even if not believed, that they are regarded as a justification for any extravagances which may be committed against foreign property, mission or otherwise.

WOMEN'S MEETING IN CANTON

Resolutions Passed on the Question of Rights

Canton, Mar. 9.

The Canton Information Bureau issues the following.

"Over 5,000 women, including Japanese, Canadian and American, assembled on the campus of Chungshan University to-day and celebrated International Women's Day.

"Addresses were delivered by representatives of various women's organizations stressing the point that the women of China and the whole world should unite in a movement to secure equal rights with men.

"Resolutions referring to labour regulations, securing for working women equal pay and equal treatment, suppression of concubinage, full liberty as regards marriage, daughter and son sharing equally inheritance, organization of a children's house and nursery for working women, establishment of peasant-women's educational institutions, employment of more women in Government organizations and abolition of prostitution.

"These resolutions were presented to the provincial authorities after the meeting."—Reuter.

Col. Chow Tz-chang, former director of the Chinese Telephone Administration, through whose efforts the agreement for inter-communication with the Mutual Telephone Co. was brought into effect, has been appointed military traffic commissioner for the Shanghai-Nanking Railway by Marshal Chang Chung-chang.

SOCONY VESSEL RECAPTURED

Motor Craft Commandeered for Three Weeks Retaken by U. S. Marines

Hankow, Mar. 2.

The motor-vessel Meihung belonging to the Standard Oil Co. has been recaptured.

On February 17, three Socony motor-vessels, a Japanese lighter, a tugboat and several smaller craft were commandeered by Nationalist troops near Shasi. The proper flags were removed and the Nationalist flag hoisted on all the vessels. Two of the Socony vessels were subsequently released but the remainder were used for transport of troops along the Upper Yangtze.

On Sunday at daybreak the U.S.S. Pigeon sailed upriver to look for the Meihung, the one that had not been released, and spied her at the China Merchants hulk, just across the border of the native city from the concessions here. The gunboat drew alongside the Socony vessel and was recognised by the latter's crew, who caught the Pigeon's ropes and cast off from the hulk. The Nationalist troops on board evidently thought they were being towed by one of their own ships to Wuhsueh but realized that it was not the case when a detail from the gunboat boarded the Meihung in midstream, disarmed them and sent them ashore.

Mar. 3.

The Nationalist Government has requested the return of the arms and ammunition taken from the Nationalist troops by a detail from the U.S.S. Pigeon and with this request the American naval authorities have complied.

Seven up-river passenger and freight vessels flying the flag of various nations are now anchored ■ Hankow on account of their inability to operate above Hankow without seizure by troops.

Commerce on the Upper Yangtze is at a total standstill.—Reuter.

BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT IN JAPAN

Increasing Debentures: Pacific Trade Competitions

From a Correspondent

Tokyo, Feb. 25.

"Debentures—and more debentures" is the slogan of business development in Japan these days. The municipalities of Tokyo and Yokohama are going out and overseas for something like a hundred millions more for "restoration purposes" in Tokyo and "city development" in Osaka. The rate of interest offered is in the neighbourhood of seven per cent, inclusive, and in the case of Tokyo, it is understood, the national Government will guarantee the bonds.

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Japan's one real great steamship company is going to borrow 30 millions, 15 millions at a time, with which to build fast passenger ships to compete on the Pacific with the British and American ships, which are now getting the business because of speed and the luxury of their passenger accommodation. Just now, it is pointed out, the silk freight to America is the most valuable cargo, practically all of which is absorbed by the British and the American lines, while the rival of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha—the Osaka Shosen Kaisha—in Japan is getting a share. Passenger travel is divided largely by the colour line, though a very large number of Japanese are patronizing the Canadian Pacific by preference. The competition for Pacific business is going to be even more keen, but the day of big profits seems ■ be over. The stockholders of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, whose stock is barred to foreigners, can no longer nor ever expect 50 or even a 70 cent. dividend which was not infrequent "in the days of the war" and before.

All Borrowers

Electric light, electric power and supplies, generally, are all borrowers and issuers of bonds. In fact, the Government are getting uneasy again and may put up the bars against the activities and hopes of the private issuers and even the electrical optimists, as was done last year.

A Banking syndicate has been formed of the Mitsuim Mistubishi, Yasuda, the First, the 15th and the 34th Banks to underwrite the debentures which the Nippon Yusen Kaisha has decided to issue to the aggregate amount of Yen 15,000,000 out of the total of yen 30,000,000 for the construction of three superior type passenger liners.

The rate of interest will be 7 per cent. and the issue value on a par with the face value.

DASTARDLY ATTACK ON A FOREIGNER

Yunnanfu Missionary Assaulted by Soldiers: A Lucky Revolver

From Our Own Correspondent

Yunnanfu, Mar. 1.

Mr. H. N. Bishop, representative of the British & Foreign Bible Society in Yunnan, tells the following tale of an attack made on him by two soldiers:—

I was walking on the city wall from the North Gate going westwards, on Monday evening, February 21, at about 6 p.m., when I noticed that two soldiers were following behind. I stopped at an opening where the wall was broken to allow them to get in front, which, however, they did not do, but waited until I went on again.

Proceeding a few hundred yards further, I came to another opening and stopped to take a look at the scenery, and hearing one of the soldiers approaching from behind me, I turned to see what he was after, and received the full force of a blow from a large stone on my right temple, which brought me down, and rolling over, I also struck the side of my head, but fortunately did not lose consciousness, and heard the other soldier urging the first to throw another stone, which he did, but I scrambled up just in time to dodge it. I asked what it meant, but of course received no reply, and just then I remembered that I had an air pistol in my pocket, which I took out and pointed at my assailant, whereupon they both took to their heels and ran off.

Robbery Motive

I have no doubt in my own mind that they meant robbery and murder, and but for the fact that I had my air pistol with me, they would probably have accomplished their purpose, for I was not fit to put up a fight after having been felled.

Needless to say, the attack was entirely unprovoked, and also it was undoubtedly pre-meditated, but there will be no redress but an apology, and an assurance that such a thing will never occur again (? till next time.)

As a sidelight on this, a few days ago, a rickshaw coolie accidentally bumped into a soldier on one of the main streets, when the soldier turned on him, knocked one of his eyes out, and then killed him—this in the open light of day, and on a busy street, and no-one said a word! The soldier went into a tea-shop near by, and drank his tea as if nothing unusual had happened.

And there are the people who are asking us to give up our rights as foreigners, and submit ourselves to Chinese justice!

FOUR THOUSAND TELEPHONES FOR CANTON

Canton, Mar. 9.

A first shipment of 4,000 automatic telephones from America arrived here to-day. An American engineer and expert also arrived to attend to the installation of the new system, says the Canton Information Bureau.—Reuter.

Tokyo, Mar. 4.—It has been unofficially decided that the coronation of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, will take place on October 1, next year, in Kyoto. Preparations in this respect have already been commenced and are expected to be completed by the end of the current year.—Tobo.

JAPAN'S CONTROL OF RELIGIONS

Opposition of Various Bodies to Legislation Proposed by Government

Tokyo, Mar. 3.

A Bill for the control of religions, introduced by the Government early in the present Session, has brought about no small amount of opposition and controversy, not only in both Houses of the Imperial Diet, but also in the Press and among numerous religious bodies and organizations throughout the country.

The three main religions affected are Christianity, Buddhism, and, Shintoism and, insofar as the first of these three is concerned, there is considerable divergence of opinion between its various denominations regarding the merits and demerits of the case. Generally speaking it may be said that Episcopalians and members of the Roman and Greek Orthodox churches are in favour, or, at least, refrain from attacking the proposed legislation, whereas Presbyterians and Non-Conformists oppose it most bitterly.

The reason for this appears to lie mainly in the fact that the Bill requires, *inter alia*, that every religious body and organization must appoint a responsible head, who will be answerable to the Government for the control of any irregularities likely to disturb peace and good order or which are at variance with the duties of a loyal subject. As the first three-mentioned churches have bishops, there is no difficulty involved in their complying with this ruling; but, as Presbyterians and Non-Conformists have no such supreme heads and refuse to acknowledge any such authority, they contend that it is impossible for them to comply. This, however, is but one of a number of objections.

Right of Freedom

It is, for instance, considered by many that the proposed legislation runs contrary to the National Constitution, which provides for complete freedom of religious thought and teaching. Any form of Government control, it is argued, is therefore tantamount to violation of this right.

Amongst other objections raised is that, if the Law comes into effect, it will be very easy for the police and local government officials in up-country districts to interfere unduly with, and bring pressure to bear on, the local country folk in matters of religious thought. Strong opposition is also being raised against the ruling that only persons who have attained a definite standard of education may become religious teachers and that bankruptcy or conviction for crime of any kind debars a man or woman from acting as a teacher of religion.

Whilst some of the requirements of the proposed Law are certainly open to question, an unbiassed examination of the case would make it appear that the Government is actuated—not so much by a desire ■ exercise undue interference on religious thought as by a wish to codify existing regulations and to check the increasing number of what, for want of a better term, may be called "quack" religions, some of which, such as Omotokyo, which was in such prominence a few years ago but which has now been virtually suppressed, are undoubtedly of a disturbing nature to the minds of the people who came under their influence. Similarly, the insistence on a definite standard of education for religious teachers is probably due to the knowledge that, in many of the more remote country districts, the Buddhist priests are nothing more than illiterate yokels, often of extremely low moral character and hide-bound with harmful superstition.

Whatever may be the reasons, the fact remains that the Bill is meeting with a great deal of opposition from sections of all three of the religions primarily concerned, and the probability is that it will have to undergo considerable alteration and revision before it gains the acceptance of both Houses of the Diet and may possibly be rejected ■ its entirety.—Reuter.

The Chinese rice-dealers' union has published a statement that the rice stock at the end of February in the International Settlement amounted to 44,890 *shih*.

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WATCHFUL WAITING AT SOOCHOW

All Quiet but Trepidation: Rich Families in Shanghai: Trade Declines

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Soochow, Mar. 3.

The news of Soochow for the past month might be summed up in the two words "watchful waiting". There seems to be far less nervousness in the city than during the past wars, as two years ago for example. Quite a number of the wealthy families have moved to Shanghai for safety, and retail trade has fallen off a great deal. Wholesale trade is almost at a standstill because of the stopping of freight trains, and all cargo boats and launches being commandeered. Every precaution is being taken with the city gates, and no armed troops are allowed within the city. People are so accustomed to the passing of troops outside the city, that it causes almost no comment.

With the missionary community a few of the ladies are still remaining in Shanghai, but on the whole the work is going on as usual. With the schools there seems more nervousness in the boys' schools than in the girls' schools. In the evangelistic work the congregations are larger than usual, and the people seem to be going out of their way—show friendship for foreigners—this may not be entirely of the students, but it is very true of the average man in the streets.

DOWN-TRODDEN WOMEN OF JAPAN

Stirring Themselves on Behalf of Suffrage and Prohibition

FROM A CORRESPONDENT

Tokyo, Feb. 25.

"The down trodden woman of Japan" who has really never existed except in the minds of the misinformed, does not propose to stay down or to accept a status in society, business or politics any lower than that occupied by her sisters of England or America.

Now, it is true, of course, that much sympathy has been wasted on these good ladies—the Oku-san or the Ojo-san of this country. Indeed the man of the house, the Lord of all he surveys within his own estate or he "to the Manor born" smiles a little wearily, or it may be contemptuously, when he hears from Western lips or reads in Western "Housemaid's Weeklies" how he orders his wife about, how she does nothing but "tog" and is in fact "nothing but a chattel." We who have lived here know better than that; but what's the use? The foolish chatter will die down because it is not true. It is like the Chinaman who cares for the cash in a Japanese bank, because the Japanese cannot trust their own people. It is not true but it is a "good yarn" just the same.

But now the woman of Japan—one and a half million of her—are going to talk and talk all together, because the general election is not far off when ten million new voters are going to vote. The Federated Association of Women, with, it is said, a membership of one and a half millions is stirring itself on behalf of woman's suffrage and prohibition. Indeed, the woman will be very much a factor in the coming campaign—much more than hitherto, though indeed, the women of Japan have played no minor part in the development of this country in the last half century.

The influence of the mother in the home has been enormous, as a housewife she has ruled the roost, as a wife she has set an example for fidelity and loyalty actually unequalled anywhere. And now she is going to step outside the threshold of the home for it is very certain that the woman of Japan will get what she sets out to get. It will be a great day for Japan on which her women are given the "woman's rights," not as understood in the early Victorian Era, but as the woman has her rights in the reign of Calvin Coolidge and King George.

THE PAPER MONEY OF CHINA

Chihli Merchants Combining to Get Rid of Old Paper: An Official's Squeeze

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Paotingfu, Feb. 24.

Local merchants are having their troubles now not with the military but with the cash notes. Three or four years ago the Kuan Ch'ien Chu issued these notes and shortly afterwards departed with the proceeds in company with the retiring hsien official of that time. The Chamber of Commerce has been more or less responsible and a few months ago it was decided to buy up all the notes and burn them. To this end a levy was made on all the shops in the city at the rate of $2. per chien (room) this being the local method of determining the relative value of each business concern.

The merchants responded readily to this proposal as they were anxious to get rid of this filthy, ragged, patched currency. The money was duly collected and everyone waited eagerly for the day to turn in his notes. But week after week passed and nothing happened. Now more than three months have gone by and the paper notes meantime have become more filthy, more ragged and more patched till at last the merchants in despair have decided to refuse them altogether. What happened to the fund raised for the purpose of redeeming the notes is not generally known but probably went to satisfy one of the many demands made by the military.

The Bank of Chihli has also recently issued copper notes which are so clean and new compared with the old notes that they may have had something to do with the discrediting of the latter. It is hoped that the new notes will not be valuable only for their better appearance. For the past three days this bank has refused to cash its dollar notes on the plea that there is at present a shortage of silver. Prior to Chinese New Year the banks would give nothing but paper and later nothing but silver. One could not get paper dollar notes of any kind. At the same time there appeared the new Yuan Shih-kai dollar fresh from some northern mint. This the Post Office refused, declaring that it was under weight. Now the new twenty-cent piece (big money) has put in an appearance and folks say that it is chiefly brass with only enough silver to make it bright.

What can the poor man do who has such difficulty in getting what little money does come his way. Doubting its value his only recourse is to rush off and spend it before it may become more depreciated!

THE SALVATION ARMY IN CHINA

New Commander Appointed by Gen. Booth

News has been received that General Bramwell Booth has appointed Lieut. Commissioner McKenzie to the command of the Salvation Army in N. China.

Born in Scotland, the Commissioner has spent the greater part of his life in Australia, in which country he became a S. A. Officer in 1889. During the Great War, he served as a Chaplain in Gallipoli and France, holding the rank of Chaplain Major, and was decorated by the King with the Military Cross.

When he left Australia last November for England, a special "Citizens' Farewell" was arranged, amongst the speakers being the Hon. G. F. Pearce, Vice-President of the Commonwealth Executive Council, and Brigadier-General Brand. Both these gentlemen spoke in the highest terms of their regard for Commissioner McKenzie.

Mrs. McKenzie and Miss Mavis McKenzie are accompanying the Commissioner, and the party are expected in Peking towards the end of April. The Salvationists of China are to be congratulated on the appointment of such a man as their Leader.

MORE MISSIONARIES FROM SZECHUAN

Chinese Friendly Everywhere Except Those Poisoned by Moscow

FROM A CORRESPONDENT

It would be a misnomer for your Mienchow correspondent to write Mienchow at the head of this letter. A party of six of us reached here yesterday, and everyone has now left the C.M.S. district. Bishop and Mrs. Mowll, Dr. Anderson, and Miss Mannett were last heard of in Chengtu. I have no news as to their present movements. The Revs. T. Caldwell and W.L. Knife, who left Mienchow last Monday, will be in here about next Monday week if they travel at the pace we have all been making.

There has been a certain amount of unfriendliness shown as we travelled: but also much friendliness. Students and those who have come under Bolshevik tutelage are the troublesome ones. To us who live in "ancient China" it is interesting to note the gradual spread of foreign influence. We saw a busy little steamlaunch go out of Hochow to Chungking. A foreigner who came down on it yesterday from Hochow says that there was a well-dressed voluble Chinese on it who harangued the passengers at great length with Bolshevik doctrines, telling them how the idea was that all the poor should be made rich, and the rich should be made poor.

At Hochow they kept us nearly a day waiting to get through their customs. We arrived at 12.30, and were told the place shuts at 12 and we must wait till the next day. Something after nine the next day they strolled down, and we got away about 10.45. There was a fair amount of opium planted in some places, and every hsien and some market towns have their likin places.

Lower down at a lurid looking market there was electric light, and 30 li from Chungking are the spinning mills. We saw the girls going home. They seem to get very good pay. At five in the morning the whistle blew presumably to tell them all to get up. It could be heard easily for more than a mile around.

The boat by which we expect to leave, the I-Ping, is timed to leave on Monday. There are three gunboats here, the U.S.S. Monocacy, H.M.S. Mantis and H.M.S. Widgeon. They seem to be getting plenty of opportunity to use that fine restraint which is characterizing our naval men in these difficult days.

VICTORY AND A SCHISM

Labourers' Feud in Fukien: Resentment Against Extremist

Foochow, Mar. 9.

Following the victory of the Revolutionary forces in Fukien, Federation of Trade Unions was organized by right elements. On the other hand, labourers of left wing, dissatisfied with the Federation of Trade Unions being under the control of right elements, have inaugurated a "popular movement committee" with the object of reforming the organization of the Federation of Trade Unions as well as of holding the power of the Federation.

Resenting the coercive attitude of the labourers of the left wing towards the Federation, members of some 62 organizations of right tendency held a huge demonstration against them yesterday, commencing at 11 a.m., which was participated in also by employees of the Telephone and Electric Light Companies, who struck work.

Uneasiness prevailed in the city for a time, but the workers returned to work at 7 p.m.

Thus the feud between the labourers of right and left wings is becoming from bad to worse.—Toho.

GEN. Yeh Kai-hsio, former commander-in-chief of the Hunanese troops, has arrived in Shanghai from Anhui, and is staying at his home in Avenue Joffre, French Concession. Gen. Yeh, it will be remembered, was a trustworthy subordinate of Gen. Chao Heng-ti, former Civil Governor of Hunan, and retreated to Anhui after the fall of Gen. Chao's government in the province.

PERSONAL NOTES

COUNT and Countess Koch de Gooreynd are staying at the Majestic Hotel.

MRS. B. Reid, of Messrs. Butterfield & Swire, left Shanghai for Singapore on the Blue Funnel str. Patroclus.

MAJOR Tatlow, from London, is staying at the Palace Hotel. Major Tatlow is with the Navy, Army and Air Force Institutes.

AMONG those who arrived from Hankow by the str. Tuckwo on Tuesday were Messrs. W. E. Strickland, G. M. Jameson, B. D. F. Brith and J. F. Feely.

MR. Stuart Deas, of Messrs. Butterfield & Swire, arrived in Shanghai last Friday, completing an uneventful trip via Siberia in 16 days from London. Mrs. Stuart Deas expects to arrive in China in a month or two.

PRESIDENT Coolidge has confirmed the appointment of Mr. James M. Howes as Clerk of the United States Court for China, in succession to Mr. W. A. Chapman, who is now serving a term of imprisonment for embezzling the Court funds.

MR. G. R. Rice, an auditor of the Scottish Command, has been appointed to the Staff of the Shanghai Defence Force as financial adviser and local auditor to the General Officer Commanding. He is, accordingly, to be gazetted Colonel, General List, Regular Army Reserve of Officers.

AMONG the Shanghai residents who left for Europe on the Blue Funnel str. Patroclus were Mrs. A. H. Hatherly and children, Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Masters and children, and Mrs. R. F. C. Master and children for London, while among those on the same boat, booked for Marseilles, were Mr. and Mrs. N. C. Macgregor and Miss M. Connar.

THE Christian Literature Society's invitation to the German Missions in China to set aside a worker for its editorial staff has been accepted. Rev. J. Gennehr, D. D., Tungkun, Kuangtung, has been appointed and will reside in Hongkong. The German Missions were formerly represented on the staff by Rev. Ernest Faber, D. D., and Pastor Paul Kranz. After this there was a long hiatus, and the Society is now to be congratulated that the German Missions are once more represented in this International Society.

MR. Brian W. Sampson, a son of the former Assistant Commissioner of Revenue in the S.M.C., having been transferred to the Hongkong office of Messrs. Brunner, Mond & Co., sailed from Shanghai on Tuesday on the P. & O. S. Kashgar. Though having been in Shanghai but a brief time, Mr. Sampson was well-known as one of the leading players in the Shanghai Rugby Football Club. He also played hockey and was an enthusiastic member of "A" Company, S.V.C.

DR. E. M. Houghton, Ph. C., M.D., director of the research and biological laboratories, of Parke, Davis Co., Detroit, Michigan, was a visitor to Shanghai on Thursday, arriving by the str. California aboard which he is making a round-the-world trip. Dr. Houghton ranks as one of the leading investigators in the world in the realm of medicine, and during the period he has been with the Parke Davis Co. in charge of their laboratories he has made important contributions to the science. He was the originator of the M.L.D. frog-heart method for standardizing important preparations of digitalis, strophanthin, squills, etc., and also the originator of the blood-pressure method of standardizing the suprarenal preparation amongst which is the widely used sol adrenalin chloride introduced by the Parke Davis Co. more than 20 years ago—standardization methods which are widely used to-day. Dr. Houghton expects to be in Shanghai for a few days, and he will be regarded as an especially welcome visitor.

ATAMAN Simionov again has left Shanghai for Nagasaki.

THE Rev. Father Morrissey, who has spent many years in Rome, is passing through Shanghai.

MR. C. R. Miollis has been appointed Shanghai agent for the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes.

AMONG the passengers who arrived by the Blue Funel str. Antenor were Mr. and Mrs. C. Rogers, and the three Misses Rogers.

MR. E. S. Benbow Rowe, former Secretary of the Shanghai Municipal Council, will leave here for Home about the middle of next month.

COMMDR. Fredk. Davies R.N.R. (RETD.) is at present confined to the General Hospital where he is recovering from a successful operation on his eye.

MR. Nordahl Grieg, representing Norwegian, Danish and Swedish newspapers, has arrived in China to follow the course of events here. Music lovers will be interested to learn that he is a grand-nephew of Grieg, the composer of "Pier Gynt" and other famous pieces.

MR. and Mrs. Max Friedman of No. 8 Ferry Road have left Shanghai by the str. Sado Maru on a tour round the world. They expect to be away for two years. This does not refer to Mr. Max Friedman of China Motors, who, with his wife and family has only recently returned from an extended holiday in Europe.

MR. Hsu Yuan, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs and acting Mayor of Greater Shanghai during Dr. V. K. Ting's absence, has resigned the latter post. It is thought probable that this resignation is a formality to prepare the way for the new mayor, Gen. Wu Kuang-hsin, who has been appointed by Marshal Chang Chung-chang.

MISS E. Askin, who since 1909 has been associated with the management of the Missionary Home at Quinsan Gardens, sailed on Thursday by the str. Siberia Maru for America, where she intends to settle. The colleagues of Miss Askin and a number of other friends went on board the steamer on Wednesday evening to bid her *bon voyage* and "God-speed."

COL. R. M. C. Ruxton, O.B.E., of the Chinese Government Salt Gabelle, who has just retired from the service, left for Home by the P. & O. S. Kashgar on Tuesday, accompanied by Mrs. Ruxton. Col. Ruxton, who at one time acted as acting Chief Inspector of the service in Peking, served in the Chinese Labour Corps in France during the Great War and is well known throughout China, having travelled extensively.

MR. R. J. Cowell, formerly with Gordon & Co., here, left Shanghai on Thursday by the str. Siberia Maru, en route to his home in Europe, via America. Mr. Cowell, while in Shanghai, took a great interest in dancing, and was one of the most prominent male pupils of the Shanghai Ballet School, founded here by the late Mme. Koulicheveskaya, and now directed by Mlle. Svetlanova.

DR. V. B. Murray has been appointed Surgeon of the U. S. Public Health Service, attached to the U.S. Consulate-General, in succession to the late Dr. Stacey A. Ransom. Dr. Murray joined the public health service in 1915, and was attached to the U.S.S. "Bear" of the coastguard service during the Great War. He later served in the Arctic, in the Behring Sea, in Alaska and Siberia. After the War he was transferred to Manila, where he served three years. Thence he went to Washington, D.C., and later to Yokohama, where he spent three years. From Yokohama his next transfer was to Shanghai. Since Dr. Ransom's death, Dr. W. H. Gardiner has been in charge of the U.S. Public Health Service here.

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MEETINGS

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANK

Trade and financial conditions in all parts of the world, with special reference to the conditions prevailing in China, were reviewed by the Chairman at the ordinary general meeting of shareholders in the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, held at the City Hall Hongkong, on February 26.

The Hon. Mr. D. C. M. Bernard, Chairman of the Court of Directors, presided, the other members of the Court being the Hon. Mr. A. O. Lang, Mr. W. H. Bell, Mr. A. H. Compton, Mr. W. L. Pattenden, Mr. J. A. Plummer, T. G. Weall, Mr. H. P. White and Mr. G. M. Young. There were also present Mr. A. H. Barlow (Chief Manager); and the following shareholders:—Sir H. E. Pollock, Professor C. A. Middleton-Smith, Dr. J. H. Sanders, Dr. F. Lindsay Woods, Mrs. D. Templeton, Messrs. T. H. Pearce, R. M. Dyer, F. R. Marsh, G. E. Townes, H. G. Hegarty, C. H. Eldridge, Fung Lang, Leung Yan-po, Ho Wing, Ho Kom-tong, Ho Ki, S. W. Ho, R. A. Dastur, W. E. Van Eps, Fung Kong-yuen, O Kitchell, N. V. A. Croucher, F. W. Stapleton, W. E. L. Shenton, H. R. Sturt, A. McKirdy, P. H. Cassidy, D. J. Lewis, M. J. Montargis, E. H. Summer, F. M. Crawford, A. A. R. Botelho, G. M. Shaw, A. Stevenson, G. G. N. Tinson, Frank Austin, D. V. Stevenson, H. Skott, G. B. Layton, H. Hills, G. Murray, H. B. L. Dowdiggin, Lo Chun-wan, P. H. Pentecross, C. J. Cooke, D. H. Cooper, J. F. Wright, Jr., J. Fleming, D. Templeton, G. Grimble, S. M. Churn, G. Piercy, Lo Cheung-yip, J. M. Alves, V. Goulbourne, C. G. Alabaster, E. L. Sim, E. A. Ram and A. B. Raworth.

Chairman's Speech Reviewing World Conditions

The notice convening the meeting having been read by the Chief Manager,

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen.—Before proceeding with the business of this meeting, I would refer with the deepest regret to the loss we have sustained since we last met, through the death, last May, of our colleague, the late Mr. P. H. Holyoak. Mr. Holyoak joined the Court of Directors in 1913; the value of his services as a Director of the Bank, including his tenure of the Office of Chairman in 1918, are well known to us all. The Colony, no less than the Bank, is the poorer for the passing of such a public-spirited and generous man.

The report and statement of accounts having been in your hands for some time, I will follow the usual procedure and take them as read.

At our meeting a year ago, your Chairman expressed the hope that on some future occasion, a successor of his would be able to record a year of prosperous trade and peaceful activity throughout China. Needless to say, it is not my good fortune to meet you with such a happy reference. In most countries, trade would be well nigh impossible under such conditions as have been existing in China during recent times, and the one bright spot is the courage and determination with which the Chinese merchants, bankers and tillers of the soil carry on their business, and occupations, in the face of all difficulties. It is due to their doggedness that the wheels of commerce, though clogged, keep moving, and the Customs Revenue steadily increases, though the result is nothing compared to what the figures would be under a peaceful and ordered *régime*. While the Bank's business is world-wide, China is our principal field, and your Directors consider themselves fortunate in being able to meet you with such a satisfactory report as the one now before you.

The Year's Profit

The net profit for the year, including $3,297,722.76 brought in from the last account, amounts to $17,555,700.24. This compares with a net profit of $15,846,978.01 for the year 1925. Deducting the interim dividend of £3 paid in August, viz: £480,000 at 2/2.7/8=$4,286,511.63, and $50,000 remuneration to Directors, the balance available for distribution is $13,219,278.61, which it is proposed to deal with as follows:—A final dividend of £3 per share plus a bonus of £2 per share (subject to deduction of Income Tax) amounting to £800,000 at exchange of 1/11.1/2, $8,170,212.77; transfer to Silver Reserve Fund $650,000, write off Bank Premises Account, $1,000,000; and carry forward to the new account, $3,399,065.84.

It is a matter of satisfaction to your Directors, that, after providing for the payment of the usual dividend and bonus and, as in recent years, the reduction of Bank Premises Account by $1,000,000, the results of the year's working permit them to recommend, an increase in the allocation to Silver Reserve of $750,000, as compared with 1925. I would add that full provision has been made for all bad and doubtful debts, and our investments show a satisfactory margin on current market prices.

It has been considered advisable to convert some of the Bank's silver funds into gold currency, and, as you will have noticed in the statement of accounts, a transfer of £1,500,000 has been made from the Silver Reserve Fund to the Sterling Reserve Fund, bringing the latter Fund up to £8,000,000. The transfer was effected at exchange of 2/1, reducing the Silver Reserve Fund by $14,400,000.

No Insurance Reserve

As mentioned in the report, the balance of the Marine Insurance Account, $250,000, has been transferred to Silver Reserve. We discontinued participating in the insurance on our treasure shipments etc., some time ago, so there is no longer any need to maintain a separate reserve for insurance purposes.

The rate of exchange at which the sterling equivalents of our silver assets and liabilities, and vice versa, is calculated is 1/11⅛ against 2/4.3/8 at the end of 1925, a drop of, approximately, 17 per cent. so comparison with the sterling equivalents of the various items in the 1925 balance sheet is not altogether easy. I would mention, however, that the decrease of approximately £6,000,000 in the sterling equivalent of the total assets and liabilities, as compared with the 1925 balance sheet, is fully accounted for by the lower rate of exchange at which the sterling equivalents of our silver assets and liabilities have been calculated on this occasion. In fact, an analysis of the original items reveals an expansion of 4 per cent. in the figures, and not the contraction that the decline in the sterling equivalents would seem to indicate.

With the exception of notes in circulation, which are about $7,500,000 higher, due, I am afraid, rather to hoarding than expansion in trade, I don't think there are any items on the balance sheet which call for special comment. Net profits are $1,701,598.41 in excess of those of a year ago, but, on the other hand, it costs us $1,557,469.15 more, at the lower level of exchange, to provide the usual sterling dividend and bonus.

Your Directors feel assured that you will cordially endorse their action in voting the staff a bonus of 10 per cent. on their salaries for the past year. The work has been arduous and, from the Chief Manager downwards, their responsible duties have been efficiently and loyally performed.

Silver Market

The movements in the price of silver during 1926 showed a wide range compared with recent years, the difference between the highest and lowest spot prices, *viz*: 31.13/16d. and 24.1/8d, being 7.11/16d. Up to July, except for a short period in April when the price dipped towards 29d, the metal fairly steady at over 30d, but the publication of the Report of the Royal Commission on Indian Currency, indicating, amongst other recommendations, possible sales of surplus silver coin in the not distant future, had a depressing effect. The price, weakening in consequence, fell away and on large sales of demonetized silver by the Bank of France eventually touched 24.1/8d in October, the lowest quotation for "spot" silver recorded since November, 1915. Buyers predominating, however, at the low level reached, the price re-acted somewhat, and, at the close of business in the London silver market on the last day of the year, spot silver stood at 25d, a gain of 7/8d on the low quotation recorded in October.

Of the total world production of silver last year, which experts put at std. ozs. 262,000,000, it is estimated that India absorbed std. ozs. 113,000,000, as against std. ozs. 109,000,000 in 1925. Shipments to China from Europe and America figure at std. ozs. million, but re-shipments to London and India account for std. ozs. 14 million of this total. Allowing for these deductions, the net imports were some std. ozs. 14 million in excess of those of 1925, an indication, confirmed by the increased Customs revenue, that in spite of all obstacles the trade of China continues to expand.

The London money market ruled steady throughout the year at a somewhat high level, owing to the necessity of maintaining the Bank of English rate at 5 per cent. during the whole period. A reduction in the rate would, no doubt, have been made early in the year, had it not been for the imminence of labour trouble. This developed in the short general strike in May, and the coal strike which started in the same month, and lasted practically until the end of the year. The general strike disclosed the fact, evidently not realised by those who launched it, that Britishers will not stand for an attack on constitutional Government. The well-organized and effective measures of the British Government for carrying on essential services backed by the ready response of the best elements of the community to undertake all and any kind of work, was sufficient to discourage and smother the attempt to paralyse the life of the country.

Effect on Trade

The seven month's stoppage of work in the coal fields was very detrimental to all home industries, and naturally seriously affected the balance of trade, as, instead of being an exporter, Great Britain was forced to import large quantities of coal. In the circumstances, it is somewhat surprising that the adverse movements of gold, were not on a greater scale, and that the New York Exchange remained so steady throughout the year, especially as the fall in the prices of rubber, and jute, compared with the previous year, were weak factors as regards the exchange position, though some extent counteracted by the lower price of cotton.

Discount rates London ruled at 4.1/4 percent to 4.3/8 per cent. during the first half of the year, and between 4.1/2 per cent. and 4.3/8 per cent. in the last six months. A very prominent (probably the most important) feature in the discount market was the continuous large demand for first-class three months mercantile paper by the Continental State Banks. The supply of such bills was invariably too small to meet the demand, with the result that Treasury Bills, of which there is always a large supply, were easily obtainable at higher rates than those current for fine three months commercial bills. The reason for this is that most of the Central Banks of Europe, who carry such paper, can only hold bills bearing two names.

Considerable amounts of foreign money have been attracted and retained in London by the high rates offered by the Joint Stock Banks for deposit up to six months.

The year ended with reasonably confident expectations that trade would improve, and a decline in the Bank rate would not be long delayed.

Britain's Sound Position

Germany, Belgium and the Continent generally appear to be nearing the end of their gold accumulation and, in the absence of any large demand for India, it seems probable that most of the gold arrivals from South Africa will be available for America. The payment of the British war debt interest to the United States of America was effected without any recourse to the gold credits established for use in case of necessity. The remittance of these large amounts in the face of adverse conditions, without unduly disturbing the U. S. cross rate, is an indication of the ability with which the finance was handled. It also goes to prove the soundness of Great Britain's position, and is a further justification, if one were needed, of the wisdom of re-establishing British currency on a gold basis.

As regards trade conditions in the East and Far East, in Hongkong, as you are well aware, we have had great difficulties to contend with, but, in spite of these, I think it may be said that, on the whole, business shows some improvement as compared with the previous year. A very disappointing year sums up 1926 conditions in the Yangtze provinces and North China, as regards manufactured imports, especially cottons and woollens. On the export side, trade has been hampered by military disturbances and lack of transport facilities in the North.

Eastern Trade Centres

Japan is to be congratulated on last year's progress towards the reinstatement of her currency on a gold basis. The rather rapid appreciation in the exchange value of the yen has, in some directions, had a detrimental effect on the trade of the country, a temporary disability no doubt, which will disappear as markets adjust themselves to the enhanced value of the yen. I would mention that, in October last, we assisted in the flotation of a loan in London for £6,000,000 under the guarantee of the Imperial Japanese Government for the finance of reconstruction works in the city of Tokyo. Needless to say, the issue met with a very favourable reception, the loan being heavily over-subscribed.

The Straits Settlements and Malaya report a satisfactory year. The steady advance in the price of tin has brought prosperity to that important mining industry, while, even at the much lower level of prices commanded by their product, practically all rubber plantation companies are doing well.

In the Philippine Islands, crops fell rather short of expectations and, on the import side, business was not too satisfactory.

Advices from India report that, although the monsoon was a good one, the general trade of the Empire was not too favourable during 1926, the heavy decline in the price of produce, notably jute and cotton, and rather excessive imports of piece goods, etc., having had an adverse effect on business. It is to be hoped that the question of the adoption of the Report of the Royal Commission on Indian Currency and Finance in whole, or in part, will not remain long undecided. It will be indeed a relief to have Indian exchange problems freed of their present uncertainty.

China Ferment

For British firms carrying on business in China, the political development of the past year have had, I need hardly remark a very usual significance. We have been accustomed in the past to view Chinese politics from, I will not say a detached, but at least an unimpassioned standpoint. The even course pursued by foreign trade in, the midst of civil wars, and political upheavals had become a familiar phenomenon, and even though the progressive ruin of the railways, and disorder of the Provinces, presented a growing menace, consolation could till recently be found in the annual trade returns, which showed little signs of shrinkage.

To-day the position is very different. The domestic affairs and foreign relations of China have become a matter of prime concern for the British merchant, as for all other elements of the foreign community in the country. It is clear to all that at present British interests depend pre-eminently on further developments in China's internal and foreign politics which stand at a most critical juncture. In the former sphere we are witnessing the most complete political cleavage, and the most extensive armed conflict that China has known since the Revolution; in the latter, we are faced with an anti-British movement, actively fomented from quarters which are clearly intent on damaging our national interests in every possible way, and to the greatest possible extent.

The Canton Boycott

Turning to the phase of Chinese politics which has affected us most closely during the past year, the anti-British agitation in South China, to a certain extent this must be considered as part of the general anti-foreignism which is unhappily spreading throughout China, and must be accepted as the almost inevitable concomitant of any nationalist movement in its earlist stage. But it goes much further. For eighteen months past we have been made the subject of a peculiar, and intensely bitter attack supported by boundless misrepresentation and calumny, for which there can be no other explanation than that it is the work of political instigators not concerned with the real or even the imaginary, interests of China, but solely bent on doing harm to Great Britain.

The Canton boycott, as you are only too fully aware, lasted without a break through the first half of the year. Pour-parlers for its cessation were opened in the Spring by the Canton Government, who put forward unacceptable demands. A declaration of the termination of the boycott was, nevertheless, made in October. The effect of the official raising of the boycott has been very limited and British trade remains hampered and handicapped. This organized attack on the British has come at a time when Great Britain was (if I may use the phrase) visibly and actively anxious to "play the game" by China, and to find reasonable ways of removing such legitimate grievances, and causes of irritation, as might arise from the existence of treaty conditions out of keeping with present circumstances.

Undeserved Obloquy

It is hard to believe that deep in the Chinese consciousness there is not the knowledge that among the foreign nations with whom she has come into contact, Great Britain has been one of China's best friends, and that the British as a whole are utterly undeserving of the accusations and obloquy so freely heaped upon them. Perhaps we may cherish a hope that the very extravagance of the campaign will defeat its own ends, when the good sense of the Chinese people has a chance to reassert itself.

So far we have dealt with what is now past history. Events, since 1926 ended, have moved with such startling rapidity and are fraught with such possibilities, that it is at present difficult to visualise how matters stand. In the circumstances, I think it is safer to leave comment on recent developments to those who are more closely in touch with "haute politique" than we in Hongkong can possible be.

China's Foreign Trade

Passing to the subject of the Chinese Government's finances, and the payment of their foreign obligations, it is a pleasure to be able to note a fresh record in the Customs Revenue collection for 1926 which amounts to 78 million Haikwan Taels. This represents an increase of 8 million Taels over the 1925 revenue, nearly 5 million of which is, however, absorbed by the enhanced cost of meeting the foreign gold obligations secured on the Customs, due to the drop in the exchange value of silver. Even with the heavy clouds overhanging the political horizon and the peculiar trials under which British commerce is labouring, we may derive some comfort from the apparently irrepressible growth of China's foreign trade, as evidenced by the steady increase in Customs collections, which have actually doubled during the last eight years. This is perhaps a suitable occasion to pay a special tribute to the courage, energy, impartiality and, if I may say so, eminent efficiency displayed by the extremely capable staff of the Chinese Maritime Customs in times of great difficulty and stress.

Salt Decline

The position of the railways presents a much less encouraging picture. Their deterioration, with very slight exceptions, has proceeded apace, and the proportion of railway revenues reaching the Central Government has sunk lower than ever. As the inevitable result defaults on the railway loans are steadily increasing. The revenue of the Salt Administration, meanwhile, has fallen to the lowest level in its history, having brought the Central Government only some eight million of dollars after payment

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ed the loan services. During the year the provinces retained nearly three-quarters of the total revenue collected by the agency of the Salt Gabelle, and the latest reports show that the receipts at the present moment have dropped far below the level required to maintain the services of the foreign loans dependent thereon. These loans are thus reduced to a state of great insecurity, while there are serious fears for the Administration itself, which a short time ago was, thanks to its reorganization with foreign supervision, providing the Chinese Government with a revenue almost rivalling the Customs. As for the unsecured foreign debt, all early prospects of a settlement were suspended with the break-up of the Tariff Conference.

Although I would hardly venture to call the outlook in China encouraging, the earnest endeavours being made to arrive at a solution of present difficulties lead me to hope that some arrangement, satisfactory to all parties, will not be long delayed.

I now propose the adoption of the Report and Statement of Accounts. After the proposal has been seconded and before placing the motion before the Meeting, I shall be pleased to answer, to the best of my ability, any question which Shareholders may have to ask.

Bank's Policy Endorsed

Mr. T. E. Pearce, ■ seconding said:—

I imagine few, if any of us here to-day, expected, that at this meeting, we should have placed before us such a report as we are now considering. Despite a year of incessant civil war, boycott, strike and domestic chaos in the great country bordering us, we find the nett profit approximately 17 lakhs more than in 1925 and 12 lakhs more than in 1924. I feel confident, Sir I am voicing the satisfaction and gratification of all shareholders at the excellent result of the year's working, and, on their behalf, take this opportunity of congratulating the Board of Directors, the Chief Manager, Managers and the Staff generally on such a splendid record. The Bonus which you have voted to the Staff is an item in which we heartily concur, and I venture to express the hope there never will ■ an occasion when a similar statement is not made by the Chairman at these Meetings.

The Bank's Policy

I have heard, and possibly others have heard also, a few carping criticisms, that latterly, the Bank's policy has not been so open-handed or generous. I think these criticisms must have emanated from a disgruntled few, and even these must surely agree that when the road is difficult and obscure, it is safest to get at once into second gear. It is surely a well-known fact that when legitimate business is offering or assistance required, this Corporation has only been too ready to assist, and particularly has this been the case during the troublous times experienced during the last three years.

Satisfactory Accounts

I am not proposing to comment in detail on the accounts before us. To the expert they must appear amazing, when taking into consideration the period which they cover, to the uninitiated the mass of figures and big totals must appear overwhelming. The steady growth of the Bank's business must be very satisfactory to those who control its affairs, as it is to all its shareholders. The policy of steadily adding to its reserves and the writing down of its properties by large amounts every year, is one which will be heartily endorsed by all who believed that the future of this Corporation is going to be vastly bigger than its past. I feel convinced no shareholder will cavil at the large amounts which have been appropriated from last year's profits for these purposes. I think I need only refer to one more item in your report on the accounts, and that is the fact "that full provision has been made for all bad and doubtful debts and our investments show a satisfactory margin on current market prices." This indeed seems a highly satisfactory state of affairs.

It is good to hear that trade in the Straits Settlements and Malaya continues to thrive. The many Chinese carrying on business in that part of the British Empire must thoroughly appreciate how much law and order can do to assist and develop trade. Your comprehensive review of the situation will be eagerly read by those who are closely connected with the Far East. I hope, Sir, it will also be read and thoroughly digested by many who have only recently realized the importance of British interests out here, but who nevertheless seem ever ready to talk and give advice as experts.

Momentous Years

I take it that 1925, 1926, and this year of grace, will go down as three of the most momentous in China's history. Changes have taken place, which a few years ago would have seemed incredible, and as you have just said, events are moving with such rapidity, it is difficult to keep pace with them. Yet at the back of all the strife, chaos, and political jealously, is that steady industry of the Chinese race, which enables it to patiently bear the unnecessary burdens imposed on it. Given peaceful conditions and proper protection, the volume of trade possible, would, I think, Sir, confound the most careful and conservative statisticians. We, as Britons are proud of our predecessors, who by their foresight and determination have built up one of the leading ports of the world out of a swamp, and developed concessions through which such a vast volume of trade now passes. We are proud of this Institution, and the many other British firms and individuals who have taken such a leading part in the assistance of the trade of this country. Have we abused the privileges granted us? Have we failed to keep law and order, or discouraged other Nationalities or the Chinese themselves from making full use of the facilities, for business provided in these places? Many Chinese must have surely pondered over such questions as these, and realized that now that we are willing to forego many of the privileges we have hitherto enjoyed, that nothing but the friendliest feeling continues on our side, as it has always done in the past.

Other Business

With you, Sir, I do not believe, except in the minds of a very few, there ■ that antagonism or hatred for us, which is being made so prominent at the present time, and which has to be kept alive by agitation, outside influences and foreign money. The long-delayed note to Russia presented last Thursday will be welcome news to those trading out here, who know only too well by experience and first hand information, the poisonous propaganda which has been instilled in the minds of the Chinese. Those of us on leave last year, know well enough how the same forces endeavoured to wreck the Old Country. I think it was Mr. Baldwin, who said at the end of the General Strike last year, that it was the good sense of the British people which saw the country through that trouble. I believe that in due time the good sense of the Chinese people will prevail and see them through theirs, when they will realize that Great Britain in animated by no other than the friendliest of feelings in their desire to see a united country, with a Government working in the best interest of its people. I am sanguine enough to believe it will not be long before this friendly feeling will be reciprocated and an appreciation of British fair play and straight-forwardness be manifested. I believe also that as an outcome of all the trials and tribulations which Britons have had to suffer British prestige will stand higher than ever, and that British trade and this Bank which so largely represents British interests, will flourish more than ever before. With these remarks, I beg to second the resolution which has been proposed by the Chairman.

There being no questions, the Chairman put the resolution to the meeting and it was unanimously adopted.

The Hon. Mr. A. O. Lang, Mr. W. H. Bell and Mr. H. P. White were re-elected directors on the proposition of Sir Henry Pollock, seconded by Mr. Leung Yan-po.

Mr. R. M. Dyer proposed and Mr. F. R. Marsh seconded that Mr. C. Bernard Brown and Mr. John Fleming be re-elected auditors for the ensuing year. This was carried.

There was no other business.

THE ANGLO-JAVA ESTATES, LD.

The seventeenth annual general meeting of shareholders in the Anglo-Java Estates, Ld., was held on Monday in the offices of Messrs. J. A. Wattle & Co., Ld., the secretaries and general managers, 10 Canton Road. Mr. A. J. Welch presided and there were also present:—Messrs. W. Wakeford Cox and W. R. McBain (directors), Mr. C. J. L. Stewart (secretary) and other shareholders, 56,690 shares being represented altogether. The secretary having read the notice convening the meeting, the Chairman said:—

The report and accounts have been in your hands for the prescribed period and so, with your permission, I propose to follow the usual procedure and to take them as read.

The year under review was not such a prosperous one for the company as 1925 was, but, nevertheless, I think that, taking all considerations into account, we may be satisfied with the result of the year's working as shown by the accounts now before you. The working accounts of the two Dutch companies show a combined profit of Guilders 1,379,495.26, as compared with a total profit last year of Guilders 2,069,407.65. The chief reasons for the decrease are that, although the output of rubber was 256,458 lb. greater than it was last year, the average price realized was nearly 5½d. per lb. lower, and the profit on rubber was thus reduced by some Guilders 570,000. Furthermore, the output of hemp, owing to the smaller area now under this culture, was 6,064 piculs less and, although the prices realized in the two years were practically identical, the profit earned was approximately Guilders 110,000 less.

Value of Unsold Stocks

In my speech last year I commented upon the apparently high figure at which the unsold stocks at the end of the year had been valued, and I am now pleased to ■ able to tell you that, on realization, the rubber stocks showed a surplus of Guilders 80,056 over and above the figure at which they were valued and the hemp stocks showed a surplus of Guilders 23,578. This year, the unsold stocks of rubber have been valued at the very reasonable figure of 1s. 4d. per lb. so that there should again be a good surplus to swell the 1927 profits. This year we have again placed to amortization reserve a sum equal ■ 2 per cent. of the value of the leaseholds and the rubber gardens, and the usual transfers to the Shanghai company covering agency fees and selling commission have also been made.

From the balance sheets, you will see that capital expenditure during the year was fairly heavy, the largest items being the hydro-electric installation and enlargements to the drying accommodation on Djarangan Estate and the planting and upkeep of the immature rubber on Limburg Estate. The accounts of the Shanghai company are quite straightforward and call for no special explanation.

It may interest you to know that the interest earned on our surplus funds during the year amounted to Tls. 15,304.50, which was just about sufficient to cover all the expenses of running both this and the Soerabaya office. If you pass the final dividend now recommended by your directors, the company will start the new year with surplus liquid assets amounting at the present rate of exchange to approximately Tls. 200,000, which is a very satisfactory financial position to be in.

Increased Planted Area

Turning now to estate matters, the area under rubber on Limburg Estate was increased by 402 acres which were taken from the area previously under hemp. All these new areas are being planted with bud-graftings from our proved mother trees, and the growth in these young plantings is reported to be most satisfactory. In the small area that was planted with bud-grafts in 1920, all trees yielding 3 grammes and under per tapping have been removed, so as to confine cross-fertilization to good yielders. There are trees in this block already yielding 22 grammes of dry rubber per tapping, which, with 175 tapping days per annum, represents ■ lb. of dry rubber per tree, which is extremely satisfactory considering that the trees are only just six years old. Large nurseries have been prepared, some 50 acres in extent, for bud-grafted stumps from our proved groups of trees, as we anticipate that, in the very near future, we shall meet with a considerable demand for these stumps at very remunerative prices. During the year, the mimosa was dug in and buried over an area of 1,575 acres; this will greatly enrich the soil and in future *centrocema pubescens* will become the permanent green cover.

Tapping was stopped during August and advantage was taken of the rest to overhaul the Pelton turbine, as the regulator was giving a little trouble. The visiting agent reports that, when the turbines were opened up, scarcely any signs of wear were noticeable, in spite of the fact that it has run continuously for 15 years without an overhaul. It is a wonderful machine and a great credit to its manufacturers.

A new spring has been found on Barek division, which will supply water to the coolie lines and factory by gravitation. This means a considerable economy in firewood, as hitherto water has had to be pumped by a steam-engine from another source situated at a lower level than these buildings. Furthermore, the boiler of the steam-engine is old and may be condemned by the Government inspector at any time, ■ we are now saved the expense of renewing this. Dredging the lake still continues steadily and we have now started upon the second round of deepening, which, when completed, will give the lake a uniform depth of 13 ft. and will supply us with all the water we require for power purposes.

Djarangan Estate

As regards Djarangan Estate, there is not very much of interest to tell you. The output for the year was 706,458 lb., an increase of no less than 240,458 lb. as compared with last year. This large increase in output, which will continue during 1927, has necessitated an increase to the drying accommodation earlier than was anticipated and, pending the completion of the hydro-electric plant, work on which ■ being pushed forward as fast as possible, it is causing a certain amount of temporary difficulty with the manufacture of rubber. The mimosa was dug in and buried over approximately 1,700 acres and the permanent cover of *centrocema* established. This, when properly set, should reduce the future costs of upkeep very largely. In common with most estates in Java, both Limburg and Djarangan suffered from abnormal leaf fall during the year. Every effort is being made to combat this pest by spraying and other methods and the experts at the *proefstations* are studying the best methods of eradicating it. A similar disease has been most successfully dealt with in Southern India and I have no doubt that our efforts will also be successful. In the meantime, the attacks have not reached a stage where they should give you any worry.

In conclusion, I would like to voice our thanks to Mr. Van Baak and Mr. Schuurman, the two managers, to their staffs, and to the visiting agent and the agents in Java, for the very satisfactory manner in which they have looked after our interests during the year. That is all I have to say, but, before I formally propose the adoption of the report and accounts, I shall be pleased to answer any questions you may wish to ask.

The Resolutions

No questions were asked and the following resolutions were carried unanimously:—

"That the directors' report and the statement of accounts, as presented, be adopted and passed."—Proposed by the Chairman and seconded by Mr. W. Wakeford Cox.

"That a final dividend of 60 candarecens per share, making a total of Tls. 1.40 per share for the year, be paid."—Proposed by the Chairman and seconded by Mr. W. R. McBain.

"That Mr. A. J. Welch be re-elected a director of the company."—Proposed by Mr. B. A. Clarke and seconded by Mr. H. J. Clark.

"That Messrs. Lowe, Bingham & Matthews be re-elected auditors to the company for the ensuing year."—Proposed by Mr. C. M. Bain and seconded by Mr. C. J. L. Stewart.

"That the sum of Tls. 356.40, representing unclaimed dividends forfeited to the company, be now paid to the registered owner of the shares."—Proposed by the Chairman and seconded by Mr. W. R. McBain.

The Chairman explained, with regard to the last resolution, that a certain lady had some unclaimed dividends which were forfeited and taken into the profit and loss account. Later she applied for them and they were paid. The auditors recommended the resolution so that the accounts should be in order. He also announced that dividend warrants would be immediately available.

YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, LD.

An extraordinary general meeting was held last Friday at the head office of the Association, Yangtsze Insurance Building, Shanghai, for the purpose of confirming the resolution which was passed at the extraordinary general meeting held on February 18. There were present: Messrs. H. A. Clarke (Chairman), B. Firth, D. C. Hutchison and A. Gray (Directors), T. A. Clark (Acting General Manager) and a number of shareholders, 145,353 shares being represented.

The acting general manager having read the notice of meeting and the resolution passed at the extraordinary general meeting held on February 18, the Chairman said:

This meeting has been called to confirm the resolution which has just been read to you by the acting general manager and which was passed at the extraordinary general meeting held on February 18.

At the meeting on February 18, I should have explained to you that our articles of association have recently been scrutinized by eminent counsel in London and it is deemed expedient to amend they by providing that board meetings and general meetings shall be held in Shanghai or at such other place outside the United Kingdom as the board may determine.

Your directors have also thought it advisable that our articles should clearly indicate that the business of the Association is managed, conducted and controlled from this head office in Shanghai.

I now beg formally to propose that the solution which was passed at the extraordinary general meeting on Febru ary18, be confirmed and I will ask Mr. Firth to second me.—Passed unanimously.

The Resolution referred to above reads as follows:

(1) That in Article 55 in the second and third lines thereof the words "and place" be deleted.

(2) That at the end of Article 80 the following words be added "All Meetings of the Association shall be held in Shanghai or in such other place outside the United Kingdom as the Directors may from time to time determine."

(3) That between Articles 82 and 83 the following New Articles be inserted:

BUSINESS

HEAD OFFICE

82 (a) The Head Office of the Association from which the business of the Association shall be managed conducted and controlled shall be at its Registered Office.

BUSINESS TO BE CARRIED ON BY THE DIRECTORS

82 (b) The business of the Association shall (subject to the provisions of these presents) be managed conducted and controlled by the Directors who shall have full and absolute discretionary power and authority on behalf and in the name of the Association to manage conduct and control the business of the Association.

(4) That between Articles 100 and 101, the following new Article be inserted:

PLACE OF DIRECTORS' MEETINGS

100 (a) All Meetings of the Directors shall be held in Shanghai or in such other place outside the United Kingdom as the Directors may from time to time determine.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

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KROEWOEK JAVA PLANTATIONS

The annual general meeting of the Kroewoek Java Plantations, Ld., was held on Thursday at the offices of the secretaries and general managers, Mr. A. J. Welch being in the chair, supported by Messrs. R. G. MacDonald and W. Wakeford Cox.

Mr. C. J. L. Stewart, representing the secretaries, having read the notice convening the meeting, the Chairman said:—

The report and accounts having been in your hands for some days, I will, with your permission, adopt the usual course and take them as read.

As a result of the survey which was completed during the year the total area of the estate was found to be 291½ acres greater than it was previously reported to be, 227 acres of this difference being added to the area planted with rubber and the balance is represented by ravines and unplantable land. This you of course understand does not mean that we have suddenly acquired 227 acres more of Rubber, but simply means that we have always had the larger area without being aware of the fact.

The new property, known as Bajah which was acquired just before the close of the year is reported to be suited ideally both climatically and in the elevation and configuration of the ground for rubber growing, and it is hoped that by the end of this year some 500/600 acres will have been cleared and planted with the very finest selected material that is obtainable. Our programme is to develop this area gradually on the most scientific and up to date lines, taking care that no more work is put in hand than can be dealt with safely without encroaching upon the profits from the older property. By adopting these methods it is hoped that when this property reaches maturity it will prove to be a most prolific producer.

Estate Cultivation

During the year the mimosa was dug in and buried over an area of about 700 acres of the older property and a permanent green cover of centrocema was established. Seeds of this plant are in great demand at the present time and extremely costly, but I am glad to say that by gathering and selling seeds from the various green manures that are already growing on the estate we have been able to earn sufficient profit to establish our cover of centrocema at no cost for seed.

No changes of any moment took place in the planted area during the year but a constant improvement of the plantations is being carried on, any malformed rubber or coffee trees being removed and if there is sufficient room to permit of a supply coming to maturity a specially selected seedling or budgrafting is planted in the vacancy.

Abnormal leaf-fall gave a certain amount of trouble during the year, this disease being prevalent throughout Java. Every effort is being made by the manager and by the experts at the proefstations to discover some remedy before the next wintering season comes on. Very good results have been obtained in Southern India, where a similar disease prevails, by spraying the trees with Bordeau mixture and experimental spraying has been carried on for some time past on Kroewoek and other estates. It is too early yet to say what the result will be but I am convinced that we shall be as successful in exterminating this disease as they have been elsewhere.

The Financial Position

Turning now to the accounts, the profit disclosed by the working account is guilders 540,767.85, as compared with guilders 994,293.53 last year. The large decrease in profit is due to the fact that although the output this year was 72,334 lb. greater than in 1925 the average selling price was only 1/3.8 per pound as against 2/7.43 last year, or just over 10½ pence per pound less. The coffee crop was also 162.79 piculs smaller and the profit f. 2.54 per picul less.

We have again set aside f. 14,886.07 for the amortisation of our leaschokis, which sum will be used for the development of our new property, since to plant up a new estate is the best way of insuring against any deterioration of the older one.

Capital expenditure was negligible and only amounted to a total of f. 2,454.78. The new property was not paid for until after the close of the company's financial year so that no mention of it appears in the accounts.

The accounts of the Shanghai company are very simple and call for no special comment since the bulk of its income consists of transfers from the Dutch company. Interest on our surplus funds and transfer fees were together almost sufficient to cover the whole cost of running this office.

A Redex of Share-Splitting

As a result of the request of a large number of shareholders, extraordinary meetings were held in December at which a Resolution was passed having for its object the splitting up of each $1 share into 10 shares of 2s. each. This resolution has now been given effect to, and the new certificates for the shares of the smaller denomination have been issued. There is one reflex of this action which I think may possibly have escaped the notice of the advocates of shares of a small denomination, and that is, that they will find in practice that they will have penalized themselves on many occasions in the amount of dividend that they will receive. What I mean is that whilst it would be possible to pay a dividend of say 25 cents per share on the share of larger denomination it would not be possible, even with the identical amount of profit, to pay more than two cents per share, the equivalent of 20 cents per share, on the smaller shares for the reason that on a share of a par value of one tael or two shillings a dividend involving fractions of a cent is impossible without affecting the rights of the holders of an uneven number of shares, who would have to sacrifice the odd half cent.

Financially the company is in quite a sound position, since if you pass the dividend now recommended by your directors it will start the new year with a surplus of liquid assets equivalent, at the present rate of exchange, to approximately Taels 100,000.—out of which the cost price of the new estate will absorb about Tls. 57,000.—leaving some Tls. 43,000.—for working capital and the development of the new property.

In conclusion, Gentlemen, I would like to express our thanks to Mr. Westendorp, the manager, to his staff and to the visiting agent and the agents in Java, for the very efficient manner in which they have safeguarded your interests during the year under review.

That concludes my remarks, Gentlemen, but before I formally propose the adoption of the report and accounts, I shall be pleased to answer to the best of my ability any questions that you may wish to ask.

There being no questions, the following resolutions were duly passed:—

That the directors' report and statement of accounts for the year ended December 31, 1926, as presented, be adopted and passed.

That a final dividend of 20 candareens per share, making a total of 50 candareens per new share for the year, be paid.

That Mr. A. J. Welch be re-elected a director of the company.

That Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews be elected auditors to the company for the ensuing year.

HOLY TRINITY CATHEDRAL

The annual general meeting of Holy Trinity Cathedral was held at the Cathedral School on Monday evening. Sir Sidney Barton, H. M. Consul-General, presided, supported by Dean Symons, Lord Addington (hon. treasurer) and Mr. E. L. Allen (hon. secretary).

The Rev. A. C. S. Trivett opened the meeting in the customary manner with prayer.

The Chairman, addressing the meeting, said it was very gratifying to find, in these times of change overshadowed by anxiety, that there was plenty of material for encouragement, both for the past year and the coming year, in the reports and accounts. Not only had the work of the Cathedral been carried on successfully, but on the material side they found a big improvement in the actual structure, and in what might be called the amenities of the fabric. Thanks to the Henry Lester bequest, they had the prospect of continued beautification of the fabric, and to a very large extent the removal of their difficulties in connexion with the Cathedral School. This magnificent gift entailed a considerable amount of work and responsibility for the trustees, but speaking as one of those who had been invited to participate in the work, he felt sure that those concerned realized their responsibilities and accepted them gladly. Apart from this bequest, however, they still needed the support of their subscribers, probably more so than at any time in the past, and he hoped that they (the subscribers) would regard the bequest as added encouragement to them to keep up and increase their donations.

The Trustees' Report

Mr. Edney Page then moved the adoption of the Trustees' report and accounts. Mr. Page went into the expenditure of the past year in detail, and pointed out that the most important item was the complete re-wiring of the Cathedral. This had been done on the representations of the Municipal Council. This and other unexpected calls on their funds accounted for the fact that they had a debit instead of a credit balance to show. The trouble was, of course, that their regular income would not fairly meet their regular expenditures. It was possible, however, that during the coming year some adjustments would be made which would assist the Cathedral Trustees to some extent. Owing to the Lester Bequest taking over a large portion of the Cathedral compound for the Cathedral School, and by a decision of H. M. Supreme Court, the Cathedral Trustees were able to charge a rental for the ground given over.

With regard to the Lester memorial window, they would be pleased to learn that the design had been completed, including the subjects for the stained glass, and the whole would be sent to England to be executed by one of Britain's leading artists. They might hope that during the next twelve months the memorial window would be complete, and the beauty of the Cathedral increased. Among other things they intended to do in the matter of beautification was to put white marble steps right down from the nave to the altar, and to put in mosaic paving in place of the present rather unsightly blocks.

They would notice (the speaker continued) that Mr. Cubitt, who had audited their accounts for the past twelve years, and who had been a member of the Cathedral longer than Mr. Page could remember, had not done so this year. Mr. Cubitt was at present at Home, and he was very sorry to say, seriously ill. He was in the hands of Dr. Jackson. He proposed, therefore, that the meeting send Home a message of condolence to Mr. Cubitt, accompanied by the wish for his speedy return both to health and to Shanghai.—(Applause). Mr. Page then proposed the adoption of the report and accounts.

Mr. A. C. Clear seconded and the resolution was carried unanimously.

The Report and Accounts

The Chairman called upon the Dean to propose the report and accounts of the Dean and Wardens.

The Dean expressed the opinion that Shanghai Church folk were very lucky in having such a business like concern in the Church body politic. Their material affairs were in the hands of three very capable trustees, the services, etc., were arranged by the Dean and wardens as a body, whilst a little group of subscribers supplied the wherewithal for them to carry on. In this scheme, however, there was unfortunately one omission. In the early days when the scheme was drawn up it was considered that a handful of Asiatic servants could safely be entrusted with the upkeep of the Church. For some years, however, this work had been carried on by the Cathedral Guild of Service, and the ladies had done wonders. If anyone wished to see a practical exposition of love of the Church, he would ask them to watch the ladies of the Guild at work any Saturday morning, cleaning and polishing in the Cancel. They could safely say that the Guild had now become an essential adjunct of the Cathedral.

They were lucky too, the Dean went on to say, in having a Cathedral of some beauty, and of which they could justly be proud, situated in a very central district, but he thought it possible that the day was not far distant when they would have to have a daughter church in the outlying district.

The speaker expressed his appreciation of the work of Mr. R. C. Young, the choir master and organist, Mr. E. J. Ottewell, who trains the boy choristers and Mr. W. J. Dexter who substituted for Mr. Young whilst he was absent from Shanghai. The Dean also touched on the fine work of the Seamen's Mission, and expressed the sympathy which he said they all felt with the Rev. Mr. Hall in the death of Mrs. Hall, a loss which was irreparable to the mission.

Mr. F. W. Weaver, the Lay Reader, the members of the C. E. M. S., and the ladies of the Harbour Lights Guild were also thanked.

In conclusion, the Dean pointed out that all these activities going on inside the Church were very sound grounds for optimism, and showed the healthful state in which the Cathedral found itself. With that, he moved the adoption of the report and accounts.

An Increase of Subscribers

Lord Addington, seconding, said he had again to report and welcome the increase both in the number of subscribers and in the amount of their contributions. In 1926 265 subscribers contributed Tls. 794.08 in subscriptions and donations, and Tls. 983 in pew rents, a total of Tls. 11,777.08 against Tls. 11,237.65 from 249 contributors in 1924, and Tls. 9,359.64 from 169 contributors in 1924. The amount received from the Alms Fund was also greater, being Tls. 7,517.60 as against Tls. 7,332.77 in 1925, and Tls. 6,894.00 in 1924.

A special appeal was made through the Cathedral Leaflet in November, and individual letters were written about the same time which met with satisfactory response, and which he thought, was partly due to the visit of the Bishop of London.

Turning to the expenditure side,—owing to the small number of boys available there had been some slight reduction in expenses for the organist and choir, the remaining expenditure had been normal, but always showed a tendency to rise owing to increased activities.

The resolution was then carried.

This Year's Budget

Proposing the adoption of the 1927 budget, Lord Addington went on to say that it had been more difficult than usual to estimate the expenditure likely to be incurred for two reasons. It was probable that before the end of the year the Church House and the Sub-Dean's flat would be pulled down, so that it was uncertain what rent would be paid and what other expenditure might be involved. Secondly, the Sub-Dean was going on leave and it was clear that some regular assistance would be required while he is away. An amount of Tls. 1,200.00, had been shown in the budget for this, but it was not possible to state how much it would be and it was rather in the nature of a "token vote." Otherwise the expenditure had been based on that of last year, and they had allowed rather liberal amounts for renewals and repairs, and for sundries. Further income to the amount of Tls. 1,072.00 had been promised since the Report was printed, bringing the total guaranteed up to Tls. 9,498.40 and leaving Tls. 9,798.28 as the balance. He hoped that this would be reduced by fresh subscriptions.

The budget was adopted.

The New Officials

The re-election of Mr. Edney Page, the retiring (senior) trustee, was proposed by Mr. A. C. Clear. No one, he said, did better or more willing service for the Cathedral than Mr. Page. He felt sure that the meeting would join with him in wishing Mr. Page many years of good health in which to accomplish the work of the Cathedral to his own satisfaction. Mr. Page was satisfied with what he did, he felt sure everyone else would be also.—(Applause).

Mr. E. L. Allen seconded, and the resolution was carried unanimously.

Mr. Page made a brief speech of thanks.

As the only trustee present—Mr. H. P. King being at Home, and Mr. P. W. O. Liddell indisposed—Mr. Page nominated Mr. H. P. King as the Trustees' Warden.

The Dean then nominated Mr. Clear again to take the position of Dean's warden, remarking that Mr. Clear had been extremely helpful in the past and that he felt himself fortunate to have such an aide.—(Applause).

The following wardens were then elected.—

Lord Addington, Messrs. E. L. Allen, R. Calder-Marshal, S. C. Young and H. K. Peters and Captain R.M.J. Martin.

The meeting closed with a vote of thanks to Sir Sidney Barton for taking the chair.

LOCAL milk vendors are understood to be discussing a suggestion for the formation of a Milk Vendors Union.

AT the annual meeting of voting members of the Shanghai Race Club, the following were elected Stewards for the ensuing year:—Messrs. A.W. Burkill, N.L. Sparke, A.D. Bell, F.B. Marshall, P.W.O. Liddell, W. Wakeford Cox and B.D.F. Boith. A tribute was paid to the fine work done by Mr. H.H. Read, who did not seek re-election after having served as a Steward for 15 years.

TORTURING PRICKLY HEAT!

Zam-Buk Quickly Soothes and Cures Sore Inflamed Skin

Almost everyone, at some time or another, suffers from that intolerable condition of skin known as Prickly Heat. Oppressive heat and abnormal bodily perspiration are the chief causes of this distressing complaint. The constant pin-pricking irritation of the skin surface induces the sufferer to scratch the affected parts, and quickly the chest, back and arms become covered with myriads of pimply eruptions.

For the treatment of Prickly Heat, Zam-Buk is really indispensable. This precious healing balm contains refined herbal extracts which soak into the tissues and bring wonderful soothing relief to angry inflamed surfaces. Regular daily applications of Zam-Buk soon cause the eruptions to completely disappear, leaving the skin healthy and clear.

Capt. F. R. Harris, of Bembridge, Isle of Wight, England, says: "Whilst on the West Coast of Africa, though the effects of stifling heat and excessive perspiration I had several attacks of prickly heat. I tried many special ointments, but never until I came across this herbal Zam-Buk did I find a preparation that could be really depended upon to soothe and heal the tortured skin."

Guaranteed free from animal fats, Zam-Buk is the safe, soothing remedy in all cases of eczema, itch, prickly heat, bad legs, ulcers, ringworm, abscesses, poisoned wounds, piles, also for cuts, bruises, burns, scalds, sore feet, insect bites, etc. Of all English and Chinese dispensaries or from agents—Messrs. Wakefield & Co., (China) Ltd., Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION
THERAPION
THERAPION

It has come to the Proprietor's knowledge that many intending purchasers have been told by unscrupulous dealers that Therapion is no longer obtainable. Therapion has never been off the market. SOLD BY LEADING CHEMISTS. PRICE IN ENGLAND, 3s. Dr. LECLERC Med. Co. Haverstock Road, N.W. 5. London

"TEMBANI" PRIVATE HOTEL
South Devon Riviera
Sea Front, Marine Drive, Paignton.

A well appointed home, Chef de Cuisine, Dining Separate Tables, Dance Room, Wireless, Central Heating Halls. Gas Fire Every Bedroom, Six Bath Rooms, Hot Water DAY and NIGHT. Own Garage, Hard Tennis Court, Poultry and Vegetable Garden.

Noon Express for Paignton Leaves Paddington Daily.

June to Sept.—4 to 6 gns. week. Other Months Half Rate.

C. T. GODDARD, Director. (20 years in China)

Hotel Motor for Parties of Guests at Low Rates.

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COMMERCE AND FINANCE

MONEY & EXCHANGE

YESTERDAY'S RATES

Hongkong & Shanghai Bank

Bank's Demand Selling Rate for £1 at 2/5⅛=Tls. 8.12 at 72.10 =$11.26

Bank's Demand Selling Rate for G$100 at 50⅞=Tls. 167.01 at 72.10 =$231.64

Chinese Dollars, market rate	72.325
Native Interest	—
Copper Cash	387,000
Bar Silver	25⅛
Gold Bar Closing,	Tls. 400.20
Bank rate of Discount	5 per cent.
Paris on London	—
New York on London	G.$4.85⅛

OPENING SELLING RATES.

	Per Tael
LONDON—Tel. Transfer	2, 5⅛
Demand	2/5⅛
NEW YORK—Tel. Transfer	G.$0.59⅛
Demand	59⅛
PARIS—Demand	Francs 16.30 nom.
INDIA—Demand	Rupees 1.64
HONGKONG—Demand	Hk.$0.80⅜
YOKOHAMA—Demand	Yen. 0.82⅛
BATAVIA—Demand	Gulden 1.48⅛
SINGAPORE—Demand	Straits $0.94⅛

OPENING BUYING RATES.

LONDON—Demand	2/5⅛
4 m/s. credits	2/7⅛
4 m/s. Docs.	2/7⅛
6 m/s. credits	2/7⅛
6 m/s. Docs.	2/7⅛
NEW YORK—Demand	60⅜
4 m/s. credits	63⅛
4 m/s. Docs.	63⅛
PARIS—4 m/s. Docs.	F. 16.55 nom.
Closing business done at	
London T.T.	2/5⅞
New York T.T.	59⅜

American Oriental Bank

CLOSING RATES

SELLING DEMAND DRAFT

U.S. G.$100.00	Mex.	$232.47
Stg. £1.0.0	,,	11.27
Frs. 100.00	,,	0.12
Yen 100.00	,,	115.03

BUYING DEMAND DRAFT

U.S. G.$100.00	Mex.	$226.89
Stg. £1 0.0	,,	10.98
Frs. 100.00	,,	8.72
Yen 100.00	,,	112.33

Italian Bank for China

SELLING RATES

It. Lire 13.35	Tl. 1
Swiss Frs. 3.10	Tl. 1
It. Lire 10.88	Y. 1
It. Lire 9.61	Mex. $1

Banque Belge Pour l'Etranger

SELLING RATES

Belgas 4.27	Tl. 1
Belgas 3.07	Mex. $1

Dalbank

SELLING RATES

Chervonets (Rbls. 100)	Tls. 86.19
Chervonetz 10 (Rbls. 100)	M.$119.50
Harbin $100.00	Tls. 65.20
Harbin $100.00	M.$90.48

Subsidiary Coin Exchange

MEX. AND CHINESE DOLLARS:—

a.m.	100=Tls. 72.325
p.m.	100=Tls. 72.475

KIANGNAN SILVER 20-CENTS:—

a.m.	500=Tls. 62.7
p.m.	500=Tls. 62.7

CANTON SILVER 20-CENTS:—

a.m.	500=Tls. 58.4
p.m.	500=Tls. 58.3875

COPPERS:—

a.m.	385,000 coppers=Tls. 100
p.m.	385,000 coppers=Tls. 100

SMALL CHANGE:—

6 silver 20-cents & 2 coppers	=$1
270 coppers	=$1
22 coppers	=10-cents silver
Mex. $1	=Tls. 0.72325
Tls. 1	=Mex. 1.383

Customs March Exchange Rates

Tls. 6.88	$1
,, 1.41	G.$1
,, 1	French Francs 17.96
,, 1	Reich Marks 2.97
,, 1	Guilders 1.76
,, 1	Italian Lire 16.25
,, 1	Swiss Francs 3.66
,, 1	Yen 1.44
,, 1	Rupees 1.53
,, 1	Mex. $1.50

SHANGHAI EXCHANGE MARKET

Eight Million Taels Worth of Bar Silver Arrived During Week

At the close of business on Tuesday, March 1, the oversold gold position of the Shanghai speculators was reliably reported to have been liquidated. On the following morning the gold dealers entered the market as strong buyers, continuing in this direction persistently for nearly three days. The effect produced on our local exchange market was a rapid decline of market rates; this in spite of the fact that the bulk of exchange requirements during the week for genuine trade was in the direction of exports. Exchange settlements for imports (with the probable exception of kerosene and tobacco) have fallen off to an alarming degree. At present the Kiukiang Road operators are overbought to the extent of about 1 million sterling. Their plans have probably been aided by the arrival within a single week of about 8 million taels worth ■ bar silver. ■ the mints could be operated the new silver stocks would not call for much comment, but since these are closed and since native banks do not, for the present, bonify interest on current accounts, these additional silver supplies are a burden to our market.

Premium for Near Delivery

And yet there is a premium on purchases of gold currencies for near delivery, as compared with forward, in favour of the buyer for nenr. For the time being that premium is expressed by only ⅛d, but it still exists. This fact may be interpreted as a precaution ■ accumulate silver funds and hold these for eventualities. Else we should see that quotations of gold currencies for forward would be ■ par with those for ready delivery.

The Closing of the Mints

The closing of the mints has produced further effects. Unless holders of bar silver prefer ■ keep the white metal in its original shape, waiting for more appropriate opportunities, they will convert it into sycee taels. In doing the latter they will have to be content with the officially decreed out-turn which means that the loofangs (smelting shops) will refund 110.90 currency taels for every 100 Canton taels weight of bar silver of a fineness of 998/100, or 111 Shanghai currency taels for 100 Canton taels weight of bar silver, 999/1000 fine. Whenever the mints are working the ratio will be higher; recently it was 111.20 Shanghai taels. The highest price ever obtained locally was 112.50 Shanghai taels, which was obtained at times in 1921 from purveyors to the Canton mint. These facts go to show that, in face of the existing tariff rates for bar silver, fixed by the smelting shops in 1920, one can obtain higher out-turns whenever there is other demand for bar silver (notably from the mints), the extent of which depend on bargaining with the loofangs. The latter are private institutions which are handed down for generations from father to son. Loofangs nowadays eke out a very meagre existence and often find it difficult to make ends meet.

During the past week China sold silver in London every day. Yet the decline in prices there was about 3½ per cent., while gold bar quotations here showed a variance of nearly 8 per cent., during the same period. Towards the close the Shanghai market became steadier; it remains exceedingly nervous and sensitive and is subject to actual happenings and still more to rumours, the latest of which are concentrated round Soochow.

Rally in Yen

A feature of the past week has been the renewed rally of the Japanese yen, the value of which has improved to 49⅛, at which figure business on the Shanghai market was done. If it needs further emphasis it may be pointed out anew that the lead is taken at Shanghai where there is a much wider market for the yen than in the home country. Once more the lifting of the embargo on gold shipments from Japan is said to be imminent. Whether this prophesy becomes true or not is now immaterial, since the yen has already attained parity for pratical purposes.

After an interval of more than 12 years the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank issued again (on March 4) official quotations for T. T. in German Marks. During the week 400 bars of silver were shipped from here to Bombay. Between February 26 and March 4 about 1000 bales of Tussah silk were contracted for in Shanghai, representing an export value of about Tls. 610,000.

Chinese Government's Exchange Requirements.

From many points of view it will be interesting to investigate the extent of the government's exchange requirements for remittances abroad. In attempting to do this for the year 1927 we have to group the loans as follows: (a) Boxer indemnities, (b) Gold loans secured on the Customs revenue, (c) Gold loans secured on the salt revenue, (d) Gold loans secured on railway income, (e) Gold loans secured on wine and tobacco taxes, on octroi, etc., and (f) Gold loans secured on nothing specific. For the present (e) and (f) are practically synonymous.

(a) Boxer indemnities, secured on the Customs:—The shares originally due to Germany, Austria and Russia have been cancelled, while the U.S.A. has remitted the sums due and refunded those already paid. The French share has been diverted ■ the service of the Industrielle Bonds, 5 per cent., and amounts ■ G$2,740,000 for 1927. The Belgian share will be G$660,000 for 1927, while Holland's claim ■ only Guilders 72,000. The share of Great Britain was originally fixed at 11⅛ per cent., while that of Japan was 7⅜ per cent.; Italy's claim amounted to nearly ■ per cent. of the total.

(b) Gold Loans secured on the Customs revenue:

	Due in 1927 for capital and interest £
4 per cent. gold loan of 1895	637,000
5 per cent. gold loan of 1896	949,000
4½ per cent. gold loan of 1898	826,000
5 per cent. gold loan of 1913 (Reorganization)	1,496,000
Total	4,108,000

(c) Gold Loans secured on salt revenue:—

	Due ■ 1927 £
5 per cent. gold loan of 1912 (Crisp)	325,000
5 per cent. Anglo-French Loan of 1908	395,000
5 per cent. Hukuang Ry Sinking Fund of 1911	391,000
Total	1,100,000
6 per cent. bonds (out of 90 million dollar loan)	Yen 2,000,000

(d) Secured on railway income:

	Due in 1927 £
5 per cent. Peking-Mukden of 1899	149,000
5 per cent. Shanghai-Nanking of 1903	145,000
5 per cent. Tientsin-Pukow 1908/09	394,000
5 per cent. Tientsin-Pukow 1910 (supplementary)	235,000
5 per cent. Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo 1908	118,000
6 per cent. Peking-Mukden 1921	120,000
Total	1,161,000

It is by no means certain that the above loans will be met in 1927, though the larger part of these railway loans is likely to be honoured. Besides these there are a number of other railway loans due in 1927 (i.e., part payments of capital and interest), but these are either doubtful or they have already been defaulted on previously. Amongst these are notably: Shansi railway (Frs. 3,150,000), Pienlo (Frs. 3,298,000), Canton-Kowloon (£133,000), Lunghai (£173,000), Honan (£64,000), Taocking (£16,000) Szepingkai-Chengiatung (Yen 300,-000), Kirin-Changchun (Yen 325,-000), Treasury Notes 1920 (Guilders 5,117,000 and Belg. Frs. 20,-670,000), Treasury Notes 1922/23 (£64,000), Treasury Notes 1923 (Yen 2,400,000) etc. Besides there are fairly large sums due in 1927 for payment of capital and interest, for the supply of telegraph and railway material and under a variety of headings; as these are inadequately secured, they have been repeatedly defaulted on.

Record of Business Done

	High	Low
£	2/6⅛	2/5⅛
U. S. $	■⅛	69⅜
Yen	81⅜	78⅛
Gold Bars	397.90	379.60
Silver, London	28⅛	25⅛
Silver, New York	57⅛	55⅛

NEW YORK BOND QUOTATIONS

The following bond quotations current in New York have been received by the local office of the National City Company, New York. These are subject to confirmation by the company:—

Name of Security	Coupon Rate Per cent.	Date of Maturity	Sale Price March 3	Sale Price March 10	Approx. Yield to Maturity March 10
					per cent.
Czecho-Slovak Govt. Sinking Fund Loan	8	Oct. 1, 1952	108⅛	108⅛	7.25
Cuban Dominican Sugar Co., 1st Lien S. F. Loan	7½	Nov. 1, 1944	99½	100	7.50
Republic of Chile S. F. Loan ...	7	Nov. 1, 1942	100⅛	100⅛	6.95
Argentine Government Ser. "A"...	6	Sept. 1, 1957	99⅛	99⅛	6.03
German Government S. F. Loan...	7	Oct. 15, 1949	107⅛	107⅛	6.35
Kingdom of Norway S.F. Loan ...	6	Aug. 15, 1943	102⅛	102⅛	5.80
Deutsche Rented Bank 1st. Lien Farm Loan	7	Sept. 15, 1950	103	103	6.75
Canadian Pacific RR. Co., Debenture Stock...	4	Perpetual	84	84⅛	4.76
Belgian Government S. F. Loan...	8	Jan. 1, 1955	95⅛	95⅛	6.35
Andes Copper Mining Co., Debentures	7	Jan. 1, 1943	108⅛	108	6.20
German General Electric Co., S. F. Loan	7	Jan. 15, 1945	104⅛	104⅛	6.55
Saxon Public Works, Inc. 1st. Guaranteed S. F. Loan ...	7	Feb. 1, 1945	103	103	6.70
Cuban Northern RR. Co., 1st. Mtge. Loan	6	July 1, 1936	103	103	5.80
Dodge Brothers, Inc., Debentures	6	May 1, 1940	94	93⅛	6.75
Republic of Haiti	6	Oct. 1, 1952	100	100	6.00
Czecho-Slovak Government Ext. S. F. Loan	7½	Oct. 1, 1945	107	107	6.85
Kingdom of Italy, Ext. S. F. Loan	7	Dec. 1, 1951	95	95⅛	7.45

SHANGHAI MARKET REPORT

Disturbed Political Situation Hampers Trade in all Sections: Little Inquiry for Silk

Mar. 12.

Until the political unrest, to give it merely a mild description, is at an end, there ■ but little prospect of a revival in local trade, and the small transactions of the past week are further instances of the lack of confidence engendered by the general political chaos of the country. There were disquieting reports from Soochow during the previous week-end, though these have, fortunately, been not confirmed in the interval. There was also the disturbing suggestions of boycott in some of the districts of the province of Chekiang which are under Cantonese dominance for the present. The natural result has been a decided slackening in the demand from the near markets. Merchants nowadays are, however, grateful for small mercies, and thus it is gratifying that inquiry from the North is still fairly active: dealers seem satisfied with the past week's stock sales. Their main aim at the present time ■ the liquidation of existing commitments, and in regard ■ this matter, firmer advices from Hon.e are indeed welcome, for they should have the effect of assisting in this liquidation. At the moment, however, there would appear to be but little enthusiasm about entering on forward business.

Cotton, Yarn, Etc.

On the local exchange yarn remained fairly steady during the past week, while cotton prices generally are rather easier.

American cotton also declined slightly.

Clearances of the finished products of the local mills during the past week have been fair.

The New York cotton market early declined, on the favourable weather forecast, then rallied on trade buying, but later declined again on Wall Street selling. Prices were:—May 14.05, 14.21, October 14.37, December 14.52, January 14.52. Middling spot 14.25. Highest for May 14.16, lowest for May 14.05.

Bombay Cotton—Fully Good Bengal, March 273. Fine Oomras, March 287. Fully Good Broach, April to May 295. The market declined on lower New York advices, but advanced later on local bullish buying.

Osaka Sampin—Prices at closing yesterday morning were:—March 203.50, April 205.70, May 206.80, June 208.40, July 210.40, August 211.20, September 212.70.

Chinese yarns (16's) closed yesterday morning at:—March 136.50, April 137.60, May 138.90, June 139.80, July 140.60, August 141.50. In all, 3,000 bales were sold.

Local yarns—spot, 10's 122 to 130, 12's to 136, 20's 131 to 141, 20's 136 to 148.

Chinese cotton—March 32.00, April 32.20, May 32.30, June 32.40, July 32.70, August 32.85. In all, 6,500 piculs were sold. Spot cotton prices were: — Tungchow 33.50, Shanghai 31.50 to 32.00, Shensi 32.00 to 32.50. Ningpo on quotations.

Silk

The activity in the local silk market, to which reference was made in our notes last week, came to an end during the past seven days. The market quietened down considerably in the interval, and little business has been reported during the week under review, in spite of the decline in exchange. The reason, of course, is lack of inquiry. Local stocks are not at all very considerable, so that any demand may be expected to bring with it a hardening of prices.

Tea

The tea market during the past week has been quiet, with very little doing. Prices are firm. Russian buyers purchased about 2,000 packnge of good Chunmees in the course of last week.

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Companies' Notices, Meetings, etc.

The Ewo Cotton Mills, Ltd.—The Sixth Ordinary General Meeting will be held at No. 27 The Bund, Shanghai, on Tuesday, March 15, 1927, at 11 a.m.

A Dividend on Ordinary shares will be recommended at the rate of 65 candareens per share.

The Transfer Books will be closed from March 1 to 15, 1927, both days inclusive.

The Shanghai Tug & Lighter Co., Ltd.—The 24th Annual General Meeting will be held at No. 8 French Bund, Shanghai, on Monday, March 21, 1927, at 4.30 p.m.

To Pay a dividend of Tls. 5 per share on Ordinary Shares.

The Transfer Books will be closed from March 12 to 21, 1927, both days inclusive.

The Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd.—A call of 5/- per share on the recent issue of "B" shares and that same will be payable at the Company's office No. 69 Kiangse Road, Shanghai, on or before June 30, 1927.

The Final call of 5/- per share will be made payable on the September 30 and in the event of a shareholder electing to pay both calls on or before June 30, interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum will be paid by the Company on the amount of the final call only from the date of payment to September 30.

The Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.—The 21st Annual General Meeting will be held at No. 2 Canton Road, Shanghai, on Tuesday, March 22, 1927, at noon.

To pay a final dividend of Tls. 5 per share, making Tls. 9 for the year.

The Transfer Books will be closed from March 17 to 22, 1927, both days inclusive.

The Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd.—The Annual General Meeting will be held at No. 28 Jinkee Road, Shanghai, on Tuesday, March 22, 1927, at 11.30 a.m.

To pay a final dividend of 6 per cent. and bonus of 4 per cent. per share.

The Transfer Books will be closed from March 12 to 22, 1927, both days inclusive.

The Shanghai Gas Co., Ltd.—The Annual General Meeting will be held at the Offices of Messrs Scott, Harding & Co., Ltd. 35 Peking Road, Shanghai, on Thursday, March 24, 1927, at 4 p.m.

To pay a final dividend of Tls. 2. per share.

The Transfer Books will be closed from March 16 to 24, 1927, both days inclusive.

The Sua Manggia Rubber Co., Ltd.—The 17th Annual General Meeting will be held at No. 35 Peking Road, Shanghai, on Wednesday, March 23, 1927, at 11.45 a.m.

To pay a final dividend of 14 candareens per share.

The Transfer Books will be closed from March 14 to 23, 1927, both days inclusive.

The Shanghai Seremban Rubber Estates, Ltd.—The 12th Annual General Meeting will be held at No. 10 Canton Road, Shanghai, on Tuesday, March 22, 1927, at 4.30 p.m.

To pay a final dividend of 13 candareens per share.

The Transfer Books will be closed from March 16 to 22, 1927, both days inclusive.

The Shanghai Klebang Rubber Estates, Ltd.—The 12th Annual General Meeting will be held at No. 10 Canton Road, Shanghai, on Tuesday, March 22, 1927, at 11.45 a.m.

To pay a final dividend of 8 candareens per share.

The Transfer Books will be closed from March 16 to 22, 1927, both days inclusive.

The Ziangbe Rubber Co., Ltd.—The 17th Annual General Meeting will be held at No. 10 Canton Road, Shanghai, on Thursday, March 24, 1927, at 4.30 p.m.

To pay a final dividend of 45 candareens per share.

The Transfer Books will be closed from March 17 to 24, 1927, both days inclusive.

The Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd.—The Annual General Meeting will be held at No. 69 Kiangse Road, Shanghai, on Thursday, March 31, 1927, at 12 o'clock noon.

The Transfer Books will be closed from March 18 to 31, 1927, both days inclusive.

Week's Exchange Notes

At the close of business on the 10th instant the stock of silver in Shanghai was Tls. 70,165,000 and $86,200,000.

These figures include Tls. 32,420,000 and $63,050,000 in Chinese banks in which there were 4,471 bars.

Bar Silver

Arrivals were:—
842 bars from Japan
732 " " America
1,574 bars

Shipments were:—
99 bars to Hongkong

Sycee

There were no movements

Dollars

Arrivals were:—
$200,000 from Wuhu
100,000 " Tungchow
100,000 " Chinkiang
$400,000

Shipments were:—
$650,000 to Tientsin
50,000 " Chefoo
$700,000

Silver

The quotations have declined during the week ¼d. ready and ⅜d. forward to 25⅞d. ready and 25¾d. forward. These are the lowest prices for the week. India has been buying and China has operated both ways, probably selling more than she bought. The announcement that the Rupee has been fixed at 1/6d. caused a sharp fall but the market is now report as having closed quiet and fairly steady.

Share Report for Week Ending March 11, 1927.

No. 27/9

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Business on the local Stock Exchange opened firm at the beginning of the week with renewed activity in rubber shares and more interest in industrial and other stocks. The rubber share market continued firm in sympathy with the firmer price of the commdity until the 9th instant since when, following the drop in the price of rubber on all markets, quotations weakened and the market has been dull. The market closed with a slightly better tone in anticipation of a firmer price of the commodity which would result in renewed activity for shares. London stocks of rubber were reported on the 8th instant increased by 1286 tons to a total of 59,945 tons. Cottons are wanted but sellers are scarce at quoted prices. Industrial and other stocks are steady with a little more enquiry. Debentures are dull with enquiry only at reduced prices.

London quotations generally are steady and the following are the latest prices cabled to us during the past week:—

Chinese Govt. 5% Reorg. Gold Loan 1913	B.I.	£52.	15.	0	(Middle Price)
" " " "	F.I.	50.	5.	0	" " Cum. B.I.R.S.
" " Imperial Rly. Gold Loan		50.	0.	0	(Buyers) " "
Chinese Engineering & Mining Co.	"B"	1.	15.	3	(Middle Price)
Shanghai Electric Construction Co.	"B"	1.	17.	0	" "
British-American Tob. Co.	"B"	5.	3.	1½	"
Mexican Eagle Oil Co. (Ord.)		0.	18.	7½	(Buyers)
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Ltd.	"B"	4.	19.	4½	"
Singapore Traction Co., Ltd. (Ord)		0.	10.	1½	"
" " " "	(Pref	0.	17.	7½	(Sellers)

Following is the official business record on the Shanghai Stock Exchange:—

MARCH	5th Cash	5th Mar.	7th Cash	7th Mar.	8th Cash	8th Mar.	9th Cash	9th Mar.	10th Cash	10th Mar.	11th Cash	11th Mar.
RUBBERS												
S'hai Kedah Plant., Ld. ... Tls.	3.30	..	..	..	3½	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Anglo-Java Est., Ld. ... ... "	11.10	..	..	..	1 4/32d	..	10 15/32d	..	..	..	..	..
S'hai Pahang Rub. Est., Ld. "	3½	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.72½	1.71½	..	..
Tanah Merah Rub. Est., Ld. "	1.85	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Consolidated Rub. Co., Ld. ... "	5	5.05	5.02½	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Repah Rub. Est., Ld. ... ... "	..	..	3.15	..	..	..	6.40	..	..	..	..	..
Ayer Tawah Rub. Est., Ld. ... "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9½	..
Kali Gludik Rub. Est., Ld. ... "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17½	..
S'hai Sumatra Tob. Co., Ld. ... "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS												
S'hai Tug & Lighter Co., Ld. (Ord) Fls.	..	..	66	..	..	..	..	..	66	..	..	..
S'hai Loan & Invest Co., Ld. "	..	..	..	6.80	..	..	..	..	..	..	133	..
S'hai Land Invest. Co., Ld. ... "	..	..	..	..	153	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
S'hai Mutual Tel. Co., Ld. ... "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	65	..	102	..
S'hai Dock & Eng. Co., Ltd. ... "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New Eng. & S. Wks. (Ord.) ... "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5½	..
China General Omnibus Co., Ld. "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
H. & S. B. C. ... ... $	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1165	..
COTTONS												
DEBENTURES												
S. M. C. 1922, 7% Debs. ... Tls.	..	..	..	..	94	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
S. M. C. 1923, 6% " ... "	..	..	..	..	84	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
S. M. C. 1924, 6% " ... "	..	..	..	..	84	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
S. M. C. 1925, 6% " ... "	..	..	..	..	84	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
S. M. C. 1926, 6% " ... "	..	..	..	..	84	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

FORWARD SETTLEMENTS FOR 1927.

March 28, Tuesday; April 26, Tuesday; May 24, Tues'

Exchange

The official quotation remained at 2/5⅛d. until 10th instant when it fell to 2/5⅛d., the present rate.

The highest quotation for cash T. T. was 2/6⅛d. on 8th and the lowest 2/5⅛d. on 10th. Bills were scarce locally.

Selling T. T. 2/5⅛d. March/April, 2/6⅛d. May/June.

U.S.$59¼ March/April, 59⅝ May/June.

Buying 4 m/s L/C 2/6⅛d. ready and forward.

RUBBER PRICES

The following telegraphic advices have been received to-day:—

	London	Singapore
	10-3-27	10-3-27
March	1/3d.	$80.69½
Apr./June	1/3⅛d.	$80.71½
July/Sept.	1/3d.	—
July/Dec.	1/2¾d.	—
Market	Firmer	Steady

London Stocks:—This week 59,945 tons
Last week 58,659 tons
Increase 1,286 tons

DEBENTURES.

LOANS		Term in years	Last business recorded		Loan Amt.	Int %	Payable ending
S'hai Municipal Council	1907	5 to 20	8-10-26	T98	500,000	6	June-Dec.
	1908	do.	11-1-27	T92	650,000	6	do.
	1909	do.	17-1-27	T92	300,000	6	do.
	1910	do.	17-1-27	T92	315,800	6	do.
	1911	10 to 30	18-2-27	T87	350,000	5	do.
	1912	do.	16-2-27	T87	340,000	6	do.
	1913	do.	18-2-27	T87	756,300	6	do.
	1913	10 to 50	18-1-27	T85	500,000	5½	do.
	1914	10 to 30	17-12-26	T90	900,000	5½	do.
	1915	do.	17-12-26	T90	800,000	5½	do.
	1916	do.	15-2-27	T87	1,400,000	6	do.
	1918	10	28-1-27	T95	507,300	7	do.
	1919	10	31-1-27	T95	1,793,300	7	do.
	1920	10	8-2-27	T94	2,240,000	7	do.
	1920	10 to 30	8-9-26	£100	£750,000	6	do.
	1921	do.	11-8-26	$108	$1,000,000	8	do.
	1921	do.	4-3-27	T100	T5,096,400	8	do.
	1922	do.	8-3-27	T94	T3,000,000	7	do.
	1923	do.	8-3-27	T84	T4,920,000	6	do.
	1924	do.	8-3-27	T84	T5,000,000	6	do.
	1925	do.	8-3-27	T84	T2,000,000	6	do.
	1926	do.	8-3-27	T84	T1,850,000	6	do.
French Municipal Council	1911	do.	8-10-23	T96	400,000	6	May-Nov.
	1914	do.	17-3-25	T91	500,000	5½	June-Dec.
	1918	do.	5-3-24	T90	350,000	5½	do.
	1921	do.	15-2-27	T98	4,000,000	8	do.
	1923	do.	7-10-26	T97½	T800,000	6	May-Nov.
	1924	do.	8-7-26	T102	T800,000	7	Mar.-Sept.
	1925	do.		T99½†	2,000,000	6½	April-Oct.
S'hai Waterworks	1921	10 to 30	11-2-27	T97	2,000,000	8	June-Dec.
	1922	do.	15-1-27	T100	T500,000	8	do.
	1922	do.	16-11-26	T103½	T1,000,000	7	do.
S'hai Gas	1902	5 to 20	26-3-26	T95	200,000	6	Dec.-June
	1905	5 to 20	9-1-25	T95½	T250,000	6	June-Dec.
	1909	do.	23-7-26	T95	150,000	6	do.
	1911	do.	18-3-26	T95	250,000	6	Mar.-Sept.
	..	do.	18-6-26	T95	250,000	6	May-Nov.
	1912	do.	6-7-26	T98	250,000	6	Jan.-July
Shanghai Land Investment	1913	do.			250,000	6	June-Dec.
	..	do.	18-1-27	T91	250,000	6	April-Oct.
	1914	do.			250,000	6	May-Nov.
	1918	do.	18-11-26	T96½	250,000	6	April-Oct.
	1918	5 to 25	12-2-27	T72½	250,000	6	June-Dec.
	1922	do.	20-4-26	T98	250,000	6	do.
	1922	do.	29-9-24	T100	500,000	6	Mar.-Sept.
Shanghai Club	1907	20	1-4-24	T94	450,000	6	May-Nov.
Country Club	1901	Perpl.	7-9-26	T95	139,000	6	June-Dec.
Lane, Crawford	1914	5 to 20	11-9-25	T94†	130,000	6	do.
	1916	do.			110,000	6	May-Nov.
Anglo-French Land Invest.	1911	do.	9-2-25	T98	300,000	6	Mar.-Sept.
	1924	do.	24-7-26	T97½	440,500	8	June-Dec.
							do.
Telephone Co.	1909	5 to 15	17-9-26	T98	MT350,000	6	do.
Race Club	1923	25	11-2-27	T85	1,200,000	6½	Mar.-Sept.
Cultv Dairy Co.	1915	15			24,600	7	Feb.-Aug.
Hall & Holtz	1914	5 to 20	14-10-22	T92	h $313,402	7	Jan.-July
Asia Realty Co.	1922	5 to 20			i T500,000	7	Jan.-July
American Club	1922	10	12-2-27	T90	T150,000	8	August

†Plus interest accrued since last half-yearly payment. †Nominal
a—Now Issuing, Redeemed or Unissued; b—Tls. 65,100; c—Tls. 51,100; d—Tls. 34,100; e—Tls. 68,500; f—Tls. 262,400; g—Tls. 189,800; h—Tls. 92,300; i—$15,000
j—Tls. 500,000; k—$39,119; l—Tls. 468,000.

RUBBER OUTPUT STATISTICS.

Company.	Paid up Capital	Output last fin. year: Year ended	Output last fin. year: Quantity	Standard Production	All in cost per lb.	Output from end last fin. year to 31-9-26	1926 Oct.	1926 Nov.	1926 Dec.	1927 Jan.	1927 Feb.
			lb.	lb.		lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
Ama	Tls. 630,000	30-9-26	439,100	480,000	7.76d.	..	..	35,300	29,800	35,000	30,400
Amherst (New)	" 104,982	31-10-26	247,119	a) 287,500	d) 10.88d.	..	..	37,778	28,132	37,275	18,468
Anglo-Dutch	" 1,575,000	31-12-25	602,000	..	6.55d.	522,000	70,000	60,000	52,000	59,000	58,000
Anglo-Java	" 2,093,011	31-12-26	1,936,458	..	7.41d.	..	..	..	..	181,000	175,000
Ayer Tawah	" 272,042	30-9-26	529,027	492,740	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Batu Anam	" 400,000	31-12-25	214,182	325,992	10.46d.	205,900	..	29,500	25,700	28,200	27,600
Bukit	" 408,850	31-3-26	383,490	512,591	8.12d.	249,700	..	45,400	39,800	46,700	39,200
Bute	" 300,000	31-12-25	195,628	288,400	9.22d.	186,200	24,000	22,850	25,000	26,500	25,000
Chemor United	" 860,000	31-12-25	318,304	436,961	8.45d.	332,300	..	39,100	39,100	38,000	37,500
Chempedak	" 232,177	31-10-26	219,269	263,575	7.91d.	..	..	19,300	20,680	19,400	17,400
Cheng	" 274,815	30-6-26	192,000	240,838	10.67d.	51,500	..	25,500	31,500	25,000	19,000
Consolidated (1914)	" 981,250	31-12-25	695,169	914,524	8.35d.	678,730	84,500	74,000	64,200	70,000	69,000
Dominion	" 166,745	31-12-25	352,411	587,350	9.8d.	357,725	47,359	24,101	40,917	52,882	47,208
Gula-Kalumpong (Fully pd.	£ 465,000	31-12-25	1,517,686	1,819,480	..	1,214,000	120,000	160,000	160,000	160,000	90,000
15/- pd.	100,000										
Java Consolidated	Tls. 650,113	31-12-26	775,819		e) 8.92d.	..	..	..	..	75,400	75,408
Kaparang	" 148,000	31-12-25	135,478	201,719	e) 31.57d.	..	..	..	..	15,218	11,078
Karan	" 250,000	31-3-26	12,836	134,980	1/0 19d.	34,360					
Kota Bahrue (1912)	" 292,500	30-6-26	310,474	389,357	13.4d.	109,233	39,037	39,917	39,339	39,748	35,024
Kroewoek	" 4,530,000	31-12-26	769,231							69,000	73,000
Lanekat	" 1,825,000	31-10-25	1,005,699	a) 960,000	11d.	1,731,451	87,873	87,026	87 088	94,906	77,892
Padang	" 300,000	30-4-26	217,695	302,801	e) 1/0.82d.	121,636	26,100	23,550	24,600	23,000	25,775
Pangkalan (1921)	" 150,000	31-3-26	122,500	327,079	10.51d.	101,300	23,000	20,000	22,000	22,000	..
Permata	" 298,585	31-10-26	150,092	..	26.94d.	..	..	14,685	12,537	14,134	..
Repah (includes See Kee)	" 450,000	31-12-25	376,364	559,765	9.56d.	402,800	..	56,700	45,300	58,400	42,100
Senjegara	" 411,000	30-9-26	303,748	..	9.14d.	..	24,099	23,241	21,835	..	..
Sungei Sumpah	" 300,000	31-12-25	185,420	270,729	10.2d.	201,000	..	17,500	15,400	15,100	16,000
Senawang (1921) Ord.	" (285,000	31-1-26	316,300	538,172	8.53d.	285,200	..	47,400	45 300	45,000	35,300
12% Cum. Pref.	" 33,943										
Shanghai Kedah	" 300,000	30-9-26	423,773	491,349	8.08d.	..	36,140	39,933	37,674	45,226	39,895
Shanghai Kelantan (1925)	" 350,000	31-12-25	201,840	360,100	0.30c.	155,900	27,000	17,000	..	..	30,000
S'hai-Klebang	" 313,613	31-12-25	142,997	182,693	sd.	113,300	11,605	13,300	11,700	15,600	16,300
S'hai Malay (ord.)	" (300,000	31-12-25	408,938	494,623	7.66d.	372,900	..	35,100	31,100	36,900	36,500
8% (pref.)	" 273,500										
S'hai Pahang	" 200,000	30-6-26	264,344	304,564	9.41d.	76,593	23,447	22,744	20,766	19,398	20,005
S'hai Seremban	" 325,000	31-12-25	167,579	223,300	8.13d.	159,560	..	19,300	19,300	18,300	15,700
S'hai Sumatra	"	31-10-25		a 680,000	..	1,170,579	59,351	61,139	58,588	46,336	53,135
Sua-Manggis	" 270,000	31-12-25	141,230	209,879	..	110,300	15,700	14,000	15,500	..	..
Sumedang	" 100,000	31-3-26	142,084	186,025	e) 7.73c.	83,525	15,654	19,408	17,350	20,211	..
Sungei Duri	" 340,000	30-6-26	316,631	411,395	8½d.	86,603	32,445	36,675	30,880	33,881	34,828
Taiping (1913)	" 260,000	31-12-25	87,928	130,000	44.50c.	89,524	12,675	9,678	10,631	12,200	..
Tanah Merah	" 1,300,000	31-3-26	709,300	1,284,270	e) 9.41d.	480,700	103,000	102,110	95,150	116,900	105,120
Tebong	" 710,000	31-1-26	850,000	1,175,493	7.97d.	712,300	..	99,000	87,000	91,000	89,000
Ziangbe	" 1,030,043	31-12-25	814,549	b) 910,208	..	730,600	74,100	95,100	94,600	85,500	87,200

a) No restriction, estimated output present financial year. b) Restricting output voluntarily. c) F. O. B. cost. d) Existing debenture interest.
e) Labour only. f) Bankrupt.

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CLOSING SHARE QUOTATIONS, MARCH 11, 1927.

STOCK		Last business done	Buyers	Sellers	Authorized Capital (Shares)	Issued Capital (Shares)	Paid up Value	Finan. year ended	Last Dividend, etc.	Paid or due
BANKS.										
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corpn.	London £ / $	... / 1165	... / 1160	... / ...	400,000	160,000	H$125	Dec.	Final £3 & Bonus £2 (mkg. £8, 1926)	26-2-27
Chartered Bank of I. A. & C. London	£	21½	...	...	800,000	600,000	£5	Dec.	Interim 14%, 1926, Free of I/T	30-9-26
INSURANCE.										
Union In. Society of Canton Ld. ...	H $	283	223	...	200,000	135,000	£4	Dec.	Final 16s. (mkg. 40s.) & Bonus 5s. ex 1924 Work, %., Interim 24s. ex. 1925 Work %	28-5-26
North-China Insurance Co. Ld. ...	T	140	135	...	10,000	10,000	£6	Dec.	Final 25s. (mkg. 50s.) ex 1924 Work % and Int. 20s. ex. 1925 Works % ...	6-7-26
Yangtsze Insurance Association Ld....	$	40	38	...	250,000	150,000	M$10	Dec.	M$2.25, 1925	6-7-26
Far Eastern Insurance Co. Ld.	T	22	...	...	60,000	36,000	T20	Dec.	T1.40, 1925	6-7-26
Canton Insurance Office Ld.	H $	600	613	...	10,000	10,000	H$100	Dec.	Final H$22 (mkg. H$40) ex 1924 Work, % Interim H$18 ex 1925 Work, %	18-5-26
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co. Ld. ...	H $	620	615	...	8,000	8,000	H$50	Dec.	H$38 ex 1924 Working %	26-3-26
China Fire Insurance Co. Ld.	H $	160	200	...	30,000	20,000	H$20	Dec.	H$9 and Bonus H$5 ex 1924 Work %	28-5-26
Assurance Franco-Asiatique	F	450	...	...	14,000	14,000	F500	Dec.	None, Floated 1918	.....
Asia Life Insurance Co. Ld.	◻ $	300	300	...	5,000	1,000	G$100	Dec.	Incorporated 1921...	.....
SHIPPING.										
Indo-China S. N. Co. Ld. {6% cum. pref. / def. ord	H $ / H $	38 / 40	32 / 42	... / ...	120,000 / 120,000	49,589 / 49,589	£5 / £6	Dec. / ...	Pref. 6s. at Exchg. H$2/4½ London Warrants less I/T. Def. Ord., nil ...	7-5-24
Shell T'sport & Trading Co., Ld. {ord. / 5% cum. 1st pref. / 7% cum. 2nd pref.	'B' / £ / £	... / ... / ...	4:19:4½ / ... / ...	... / ... / ...	30,000,000 / 300,000 / 10,000,000	19,401,644 / 200,000 / 5,000,000	£1 / £10 / £1	Dec. / . /	2s. free of I/T. 1926 (Coupon 48) ...	5-1-27
S'hai Tug & Lighter Co., Ld. {ordinary / 7% pref.	T / T	68 / 52	67 / ...	... / ...	40,000 / 10,000	Issuing / 10,000	T25 / T50	Dec.	Ord. T6 on 20,000 shares ... ... Pref. T3.50, 1926	13-3-26 / 15-3-26
Hongkong Tug & Lighter Co., Ld. ...	H $	1.10	...	...	200,000	97,380	H$5	Mar.	Incorporated, 1924	.....
DOCKS AND WHARVES.										
S'hai Dock & Engineering Co., Ld. ...	T	102	101	...	55,700	55,200	T75	Apr.	T8.25, 1925-26	30-7-26
Hongkong & W'pao Dock Co., Ld. ...	H $	40	37	...	60,000	60,000	H$50	Dec.	Final H$2 (mkg. H$4, 1924)	30-3-25
New Eng. & Shipbuild- ordinary	T	5½	...	...	500,000	210,000	T5	Dec.	Ord. T0.75, 1924	25-2-25
Works, Ld. 8% cum. pref.	T	4.80	4.80	...	500,000	300,000	T5		Pref. T0.40, 1925	12-3-26
Shanghai & H'kew Wharf Co., Ld. ...	T	155	150	...	40,000	36,000	T100	Dec.	Interim T3, 1926	2-9-26
H'kong & K'loon W. & G. Co., Ld. ...	H $	122½	...	103	80,000	80,000	H$50	Dec.	H$6 and Bonus H$2 (mkg. H$8 1925)	24-2-26
MINING.										
Chinese Eng. & Mining Co., Ld. (Bearer)	T	14	14½	...	2,000,000	1,400,000	£1		Final 1s. free of I/T (Coupon 39)	
London	£	...	£1:16:9	£1:19:9	...	...	...	June	1925-26	10-12-26
LANDS AND HOTELS										
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ld. ...	T	133	...	...	117,000	117,000	T50	Dec.	Interim T3, 1926	22-7-26
H'kong Land Invest. & Agcy. Co., Ld.	H $	67½	64	...	240,000	240,000	H$25	Dec.	Final H$2 (mkg. H$4, 1926)	28-1-27
Humphrey's Est. & Finance Co., Ld.	H $	12.60	...	...	150,000	150,000	H$10	Dec.	H$0.80 and Bonus H$0.20, 1926 ...	14-2-27
Weihaiwei L. & B. Co., Ld....	T	...	...	...	3,674	3,674	T20	Dec.	T1.20, 1926	11-2-27
Anglo-French Land Invest. Co., Ld.	T	133	...	...	18,000	13,000	T100	Feb.	Interim T4, 1926-27	22-9-26
Foncière et Immobilière de Chine ...	T	110	...	...	2,000	2,000	T100	Dec.	T10, 1924	18-2-25
Hongkong & Shanghai Hotel	H $	7½	7½	...	1,000,000	796,357	H$10	Dec.	Final H$0.60 (mkg. H$1.20, 1924) ...	8-4-25
Carlton, Ld.	T	15	...	...	10,000	6,937	T50	Mar.	Floated April 1, 1922	.....
Asia Realty Co., Fed. Inc., U.S.A. ...	M $	100	...	...	8,576	8,576	M$100	Dec.	12%...	2-2-27
Raven Trust Co., Inc. (ord. / (pref.	G $ / G $	10 / 10	... / ...	... / ...	100,000 / ...	32,540 / 22,035	G$10 / G$10	Dec.	Ord, 100%, stock div,. 1925 ... ... Pref. 7% 1926 (48th quarterly divd.)	20-2-26 / 31-12-26
PLANTATIONS.										
Alma Estates, Ld....	T	14½	...	...	70,000	70,000	£1 (T9)	Sept.	Final T0.75 (mkg. T1.75, 1926)	18-12-26
New Amherst Rubber Estate, Ld. ...	T	1½	...	...	500,000	104,962	T1	Oct.	Interim T0.15, 1926 (Final Nil)	12-5-26
Anglo-Dutch (Java) Plantations, Ld.	T	6	5.90	...	400,000	350,000	10s. (T4½)	Dec.	3rd Interim T0.[illegible] (mkg. T0.45, 1926)	17-12-26
Anglo-Java Estates, Ld.	T	10½	10.	...	500,000	496,000	10s.	Dec.	Final T0.60 (mkg. T1.40, 1926)	7-2-27
Ayer Tawah Rub. Plantation Co., Ld.	T	6.40	6.10	...	300,000	272,042	T1	Sept.	Final T0.40 (mkg. T1, 1925-26)	29-12-26
Batu Anam (Johore) Rub. Ests., Ld....	T	1.90	...	2	400,000	400,000	T1	Dec.	Interim T0.10 1926	20-10-26
Bukit Tgh Alang Rubber Co., Ld.	T	3.10	3.20	...	500,000	408,650	T1	Mar.	Interim T0.10, 1926-27	20-11-26
Bisé Plantation (1913), Ld. ...	T	2.02½	2	...	300,000	300,000	T1	Dec.	2nd Interim T0.05 (mkg. T0.10, 1926)	19-11-26
Chemor United Rubber Co., Ld. ...	T	2.60	2.80	...	400,000	400,000	2s. (T0.80)	Dec.	2nd Interim T0. [illegible] (mkg. T0.30, 1926)	20-12-26
Chempedak Rub. & G'bier Est. Ld.	T	30	...	...	35,000	27,305	£1	Oct.	Final T1.50 (mkg. T2.50, 1925-26)	7-1-27
Cheng Rubber Estates, Ld.	T	1.95	...	...	575,000	274,575	T1	June	Final T0.10 (mkg. T0.30, 1925-26) ...	17-9-26
Consolidated Rub. Estates (1914) Ld.	T	5.02½	...	...	800,000	375,000	2s. (T0.75)	Dec.	2nd Interim T0.15 (mkg. T0.30, 1926)	17-11-26
Dominion Rubber Co., Ld.	T	7	...	...	350,000	166,745	T1	Dec.	2nd Interim T0.20 (mkg. T0.40, 1926)	19-11-26
Jula-Kalumpong R.E., Ld. {Fully pd. / 15s-pd.}	T	17	17½	...	750,000	465,000	£1	Dec.	Interim 1/6d., 1926 on F/Pd. 0/9d. on	
do. {Fully pd. / 15s-pd.}	T	10	10	...	...	200,000	15s.		P/Pd. less I/T 4/- in £ (Coupon No. 25)	20-10-26
Java-Cons. Rub. & Coffee Est., Ld. ...	T	2.80	...	...	850,000	750,000	2/-	Dec.	Final T0.10 (mkg. T0.32½, 1926)... ...	11-3-27
Kali Glidik Coffee Estates, Ld.	T	9½	9½	...	100,000	100,000	T5	Dec.	T1.50 on 70,000 old shares	8-4-26
Kapayang Rubber Estates Co., Ld. ...	T	24	23½	...	15,000	14,800	T10	Dec.	Interim T1, 1926	6-8-26
Kota Bahroe Rub. Ests. (1921), Ld.	T	1.70	1.70	...	390,000	390,000	T0.75	June	Final T0.10 (mkg. T0.50, 1926)	19-10-26
Kroewoek Java Plantations, Ld. ...	T	3.05xd	3.15xd	...	700,000	550,000	2/-	Dec.	Final T0.20 (mkg. T0.50, 1926)	10-3-27
Padang Rubber Co., Ld.	T	10	...	...	50,000	50,000	T10	Apr.	Final T1 (mkg. T1.50, 1925-26)	30-7-26
Pengkalan Durian Estates (1921), Ld.	T	3.35	...	...	150,000	150,000	T1	Mar.	2nd Interim T0.15(mkg. T0.30, 1926-27)	18-2-27
Permata Rubber Estates, Ld.	T	7	...	...	50,000	45,317	T5	Oct.	Final T0.75 (mkg. T1.25, 1926	21-1-27
Repah Rubber & Tapioca Ests., Ld.	T	3.15	...	...	600,000	450,000	T1	Dec.	Interim T0.15, 1926	22-9-26
Semagaga Rubber Co., Ld.	T	1.85	1.85	...	600,000	411,000	T1	Sept.	Final T0.15 (mkg. T0.35, 1925-26) ...	7-12-26
Semambu Rubber Ests., Ld.	T	2	1½	...	300,000	300,000	T1	Dec.	Interim T0.10, 1926	22-10-26
Senawang Rub. Ests., ordinary ...	T	3.65	...	...	300,000	285,000	T1	Jan.	2nd Interim T0.15, (mkg. T0.25,	
Co. (1921), Ld. 12% Cum. pref.	T	...	...	...	100,000	33,943	T1		1926-27	17-1-27
Shanghai Kedah Plantations, Ld. ...	T	3½	3.10	3.30	400,000	300,000	T1	Sept.	Final T0.20 (mkg. T0.45, 1925-26) ...	17-12-26
S'hai Kelantan Rub. Est. (1925), Ld....	T	1.35	...	...	350,000	350,000	T1	Dec.	Interim T0.05, 1926	24-6-26
S'hai Klebang Rubber Estates, Ld. ...	T	1.60	...	...	315,000	313,613	T1	Dec.	Interim T0.07, 1926	14-9-26
S'hai Malay Rub. (ord.	T	20½	...	...	30,000	30,000	T10	Dec.	Ord. 2nd Interim T0.75 (mkg. T1.25,	
Ests., Ld. 8% cum. part. pref.	T	20½	...	...	30,000	27,380	T10		1926)	29-11-26
S'hai Pahang Rubber Estates, Ld. ...	T	3½	...	...	200,000	200,000	T1	June	Final T0.15 (mkg. T0.40, 1925-26) ...	29-9-26
S'hai Seremban Rub. Estates, Ld. ...	T	1.65	1½	...	325,000	325,000	T1	Dec.	Interim T0.07, 1926	10-9-26
S'hai-Sumatra Tobacco Co., Ld.... ...	T	17½	17½	18	120,000	76,956	T5	Oct.	3rd Interim T18 (mkg. T19, 1925-26)	12-1-27
Sua Manggis Rubber Co., Ld.	T	1.60	1.45	...	280,000	270,000	T1	Dec.	Interim T0.35, 1926 (on T5, pd. shares)	2-9-26
Sungala Rubber Estates, Ld.	T	3	...	...	100,000	100,000	T1	Mar.	2nd InterimT0.10 (mkg. T0.20, 1926-27)	28-12-26
Sungei Duri Rubber Estates, Ld. ...	T	20	17½	...	40,000	40,000	£1 (T6.50)	June	Final T1.25 (mkg T2.50, 1925-26) ...	29-9-26
Taiping Rubber Estates (1913), Ld.	T	1.45	1.20	...	200,000	200,000	T1	Dec.	1st Interim T0.05, 1926	19-11-26
Tanah Merah Estates (1916), Ld. ...	T	1.72½	1.70	1.77½	1,500,000	1,300,000	T1	Mar.	Interim T0.06, 1926-27	14-1-27
Tebong Rubber Estates, Ld.	T	3½	3½	...	750,000	710,000	T1	Jan.	2nd InterimT0.15(mkg. T0.30, 1926-27)	28-1-27
Ziangbe Rubber Co., Ld.	T	10.10	9½	...	300,000	250,000	10s. at 2/6½	Dec.	3rd Interim T0.30 (mkg. T0.75 1926)	15-12-26
COTTONS, ETC.										
Ewo Cotton Mills, Ld. {ordinary ... / 8% cum. pref.	T / T	8 / 105	8½ / ...	8¾ / ...	1,000,000 / 10,000	900,000 / 9,000	T5 / T100	Dec.	Ord. T0.26, 1925 ... ... Pref. T8, 1925	12-3-26 / 12-3-26
do.	T	...	...	...	500,000	484,000	T3	Dec.	Final T0.50 (mkg. T1.50, 1921) ...	28-3-22
Oriental C. S. & W. Co., Ld. {ord. / pref	T / T	3 / ...	2 / ...	2½ / ...	5,000	Nil	T100			
Shanghai Cotton Mfg. Co., Ld. (Shanghai Boshoku K.K.	T	53 (old) / 25 (new)	52½ / 25	...	80,000 / 40,000	80,000 / 40,000	T50 / T25	Oct.	T3.50, 1922-23	24-3-22
Soong Sing Cotton Mills, Ld.	T	8	...	...	200,000	150,000	T10	June	T0.60, 1925-26	7-10-26
INDUSTRIAL.										
British-American Tobacco Co., Ld. {ordinary ... / 5% cum. pref.	£ /	... / ...	ff£5.3/4 / ...	£5 1/2 / ...	18,000,000 / 4,500,000	16,071,445 / 4,500,000	£1 / £1	Sept.	Final Ord. 1924-25, 2/3d. (mkg. 5/7d.) free of I/T	4-3-26
China Im. & Ex. Lumber Co., Ld. ...	T	350	...	...	5,000	5,000	T100	Feb.	T8, 1925-26	31-5-26
China Sugar Refining Co., Ld.	H $	21	...	20	80,000	80,000	H$25	Dec.	H$40, 1922	31-3-24
Gordon & Co., Ld	T	25	...	...	6,000	4,757	T25	Feb.	T1.25, 1925-26	11-6-26
Green Island Cement Co., Ld. {old / new	H $	12 / 1½	7½ / ...	... / ...	400,000 / 400,000	400,000 / 400,000	H$7.50 / H$1.00	Dec.	H$0.80 on old shares, 1925 ... ... H$0.10.666 on new shares, 1925 ...	17-3-26
Maatschappij, etc., In Langkat ...	T	10½	...	...	250,000	250,000	Fls.10	Oct.	2ndInterimT0.25 (mkg. T0.50, 1925-26)	16-12-26
Shanghai Loan & Investment Co., Ld.	T	6½ (comb. T20) / (comb. T311) / (comb. T)	...	...	250,000	250,000	T5	Dec.	T0.75, 1926	15-2-27
S'hai Exploration & Develop. Co., Ld.	T	4	...	...	600,000	597,251	T5	Dec.	... ...	.....
Major Brothers, Ld.	T	5	...	...	6,000	5,500	T20	Dec.	... ...	.....
John Richards & Co., Ld.	T	16	...	...	25,000	9,800	T10	Dec.	10%, 1921	24-6-22
Shanghai Gas Co., Ld.	T	48	46	...	50,000	24,000	T50	Dec.	Interim T2, 1926	6-8-26
S'hai Waterworks Co., Ld. {Regd. / Bear	T / T	200 / 204	... / ...	... / ...	50,000	33,530	£20	Dec.	Interim 10s. at ex. 2/11½, 1926 ... ... (Coupon No. 23)	28-7-26
do. "B" Issue 7%	T	8	...	...	167,650	10/-	...	Dec.		
do. Fitting Co.	T	1	...	...						
STORES.										
American Drug Co.	M $	10	...	...	10,000	8,328	M$100	Dec.	... ...	.....
Hall & Holtz, Ld.	$	10	9½	...	28,000	26,342	M$20	Feb.	$2,1917-18	1-4-21
J. Llewellyn Co., Ld.	$	30	...	...	1,200	1,200	[illegible]	Dec.	$6, 1922	12-5-23
S. Moutrie & Co., Ld.	$	50	...	...	10,000	6,168	[illegible]	Mar.	Final $2.50 & Bonus $2.50 (mkg. $7.50) 1924-25	26-6-26
Weeks & Co., Ld.	$	5.35	...	...	30,000	21,822	$20	Feb.	$1.60,1921-22...	3-5-22
Lane, Crawford & Co., Ld.		100	...	...	2,500	2,500	$100	Feb.	$5,1925-26	5-8-26
MISCELLANEOUS.										
Culty Dairy Co., Ld.	T	9½	8½	...	10,000	70,000	T10	Oct.	T0.60, 1921-22	30-12-22
S'hai Electric Construction Co., Ld. "B"	T	15	16½	...	...			Dec.	1st Interim 4% less I/T 4/-, 1926	
London	£	£2:1:6	£1[illegible]	£1:19:9	50,000	50,000	£1		(Coupon 32)	1-10-26
China General Omnibus Co., Ld. ...	T	8	8	8½	100,000	70,300	T10	Dec.	Floated July, 1923	.....
S'hai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ld.	T	60	56	...	5,400	5,400	T50	Dec.	T4,1925	7-5-26
S'hai Mutual Telephone Co., Ld. ...	T	63	62	...	50,000	50,000	T50	Mar.	T3.75, 1925-26	15-6-26
Oriental Press(L'Imprimerie Francaise)	$	100	...	...	940	940	M$100	Mar.	$10,1922-23	5-7-23

For all Dollar shares quoted on the Shanghai Stock Exchange the Exchange rate is fixed at 73.

In order to ensure accuracy on the above details, Agents and Secretaries of Companies are requested to notify Messrs. J. P. Bisset & Co. of any alterations and omissions.

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SHANGHAI NEWS

SHANGHAI HARBOUR IMPROVEMENTS

Notable Relief to Congestion by New Arrangement of Berthings: Swinging Room For All The Biggest Ships

For some years past the increasing congestion of the Shanghai harbour has been a source of perplexity to the authorities and of grievance to mariners. When it is considered that last year the tonnage in and out of Shanghai was 35,700,000, putting this port on a level with Liverpool and Glasgow, it will be seen that a rearrangement of the old system, under which ships anchored and swung pretty much as they pleased, was imperative.

Reform Imperative

In 1921 the consulting engineers who came to report on the harbour of Shanghai and conservancy of the Yangtze, drew urgent attention to the need of new berthing. Unfortunately there was an equal lack of authority and money. In 1925 the scheme was taken up seriously and the result is the very fine rearrangement which was exhibited on Sunday to a party of leading residents, who were taken up and down the harbour on board the Alexandra by the kindness of Mr. F. W. Maze, Commissioner of Customs, and Captain Hotson the Harbour Master. The party included Mr. Aalt, Senior Consul, Mr. E. G. Jamieson, British Consul, Mr. Groenmann, Dutch Consul-General, Mr. Van Haute, Belgian Consul General, Mr. Shimomura, Japanese Consulate, Mr. T. H. R. Shaw, Chairman of the Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Fu Sino-en, Chairman of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, Mr. H. V. Wilkinson, P & O., Mr. C. H. Miollis, M. M. S., Colonel Cox, C. P. O. S., Mr. Kirosawa N. Y. K. S., Mr. Hsieh Chi-shan, C. M. S., Captain Eisler, American Shipping Board, Mr. Nieuwenhuyz and Mr. Von Heidenstam, Whangpoo Conservancy Board, Mr. R. B. Mauchan, Kiangnan Dock and many more.

New Conveniences

What has been done is briefly this. Under the old system, vessels anchored in the centre of the river, leaving a 500 ft. channel on each side. Now all moorings are controlled by the Customs and have been shifted towards the Shanghai shore, leaving a clear channel of 800 ft. or 1000 ft. on the Pootung side. At the same time the line of mooring has been greatly lengthened. Section 9, extending roughly from the O. S. K. wharf to the Shanghai Waterworks is kept clear altogether of moorings for a swinging basin. When the Megantic went out a few days ago, all she had to do was to drop down stern first on the ebb to this swinging basin, put down an anchor and swing. In future no vessel may moor with her own anchor in the stream, but will take one of the moorings arranged by the Customs. These are divided into three classes for big medium and small sized ships, and without going into elaborate details it may be said that the anchoring is in all cases strong enough to resist the pressure of the strongest typhoon that can blow. Twenty-three new buoys have been provided by the Customs for small vessels, four new ones for medium and four for great ships. But more will be added in due course and it is hoped to extend the scheme in the upper end of the harbour.

Principal Advantages

The advantages of the rearrangement are broadly:—

1. The provision of a wide channel through the harbour in which vessels of the "Empress," "President" and N. Y. K. mail ship types may drop an anchor and swing if circumstances compel them to do so. Under the old arrangement, with the 500 feet channels, it was impossible for them to do this. When proceeding with the tide they had to "carry on" whatever happened. To the Harbour Authority this was always a cause of anxiety.

2. The provision of large swinging basins in the 9th and Upper A Section wherein the largest vessels entering the port may swing without risk of collision. The establishment of these has rendered the task of those manœuvring large vessels in the harbour infinitely easier.

The provision of means whereby all vessels mooring in the stream may tie up head and stern, and so lie in line up and down stream at all states of the tide. Under the old arrangement many vessels moored with their own anchors, which meant that at each change of tide vessels for a time lay across stream, thereby constituting themselves obstructions to the free passage of vessels under way.

Impressive If Not Handsome

An advantage attaching to the line of C class moorings (for small ships) in the 11th Section may also be mentioned. Moored as they are with single sinkers, large vessels swinging in their vicinity may approach close to the line of moorings without fear of fouling ground chain with their own anchors.

The appearance of the harbour in its lower reaches especially has been immensely improved. It has a workman like air it never had before and the great channel now obtained, if hardly to be called handsome in the bleak and forbidding surroundings of Shanghai harbour, is certainly most impressive and even to the landsman's eye a great gain.

On the return trip tea was served and afterwards Mr. Shaw rose and thanked Mr. Maze and Captain Hotson for the interesting voyage and complimented them warmly on the success of the reberthing.

Mr. Maze's Speech

In replying Mr. Maze recalled briefly the recommendations of the visiting engineers in 1921 and how it was not until 1925 that it was generally felt that reform was indispensable.

"Captain S. P. Jorgensen of the Pilots Association then submitted a scheme which formed a basis for discussion (Mr. Maze continued) and Captain Hotson, the Harbour Master, called two representative Conferences to examine the question at the close of that year. The initial difficulty was to co-ordinate the various shipping interests concerned and provide adequately for the requirements of each—ocean steamers, coasters, "chicken-boats" (those small steamers which ply between Shanghai and various points in the estuary), lorchas and junks. Delegates of the various Chinese organizations concerned were, of course, present at these meetings and we derived much assistance from their valuable advice and co-operation. Captain Hotson ultimately drew up the final plan which is now being expeditiously executed. I will not recite details, but before closing my remarks I should like to mention that I am of opinion that Captain Hotson is to be heartily congratulated upon the complete success of the scheme, which is mainly the result of his initiative, energy and administrative ability. He was ably assisted by Mr. Longworth and his staff. Finally, I wish to record my obligations to the Conservancy Board. As you know the Customs and the Board are closely allied and on this occasion as on others of a like nature, worked in unison. I therefore express my thanks to Mr. von Heidenstam for his assistance and advice. I venture to suppose that very few people in Shanghai realize the difficulty now experienced by the Conservancy Board, but with the help of the Engineer-in-Chief and his efficient Staff, Chinese and foreign, the work goes on, and large ocean liners of about 30 feet draft are able to come up River to Shanghai, which is now numbered among the six principal sea-ports of the globe."

Captain Hotson then briefly explained the nature and reason of the changes as described in this article; after which Mr. Von Heidenstam spoke of the Whangpoo Conservancy's work, the many difficulties with which it is faced and the urgent need of a single Port Authority, especially with a view to what the vast needs of Shanghai's harbour must one day become.

A NEW MAYOR FOR SHANGHAI

Marshal Chang Chung-chang's Appointee to Succeed Dr. V. K. Ting

Although Marshal Chang Chung-chang announced to the local officials that no changes would be made in the local personnel, it has become known that he intends to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Dr. V. K. Ting, by appointing General Wu Kuang-hsing as Tupan of Shanghai. General Wu is a brother-in-law of Marshal Tuan Chi-jui with whom he has always been politically associated. He was in charge of Marshal Tuan's bodyguard when the Marshal was Chief Executive in Peking.

It is understood that Admiral Pi will be in command of the troops at Sungkiang and that General Li Pao-chang will remain at the Arsenal in charge of the local forces. General Wu Kuang-hsing will not only be the civil administrator of the Port of Shanghai, but he will be in command of all the forces on the Shanghai-Sungkiang front, the other officers being subordinate to him.

General Wu arrived in Shanghai with Marshals Chang and Sun but returned with them to Nanking.

Wu Reluctant to Succeed Dr. V. K. Ting

Gen. Wu Kuang-hsin, former Anfu Minister of War and brother-in-law of the ex-Chief Executive, Marshal Tuan Chi-jui, who was recently appointed Tupan of the Shanghai and Woosung Special Municipality by joint order of Marshal Chang Chung-chang and Marshal Sun Chuan-fang, to succeed Dr. V. K. Ting, has definitely refused to accept the appointment and has placed his resignation in the hands of the two military leaders, who, however, have sent representatives to see him and persuade him to assume office at once.

It is said that Mr. Wang Kuang-yu will be appointed Tupan (director general) and that Mr. Ho Yoh will be appointed Chungpan (mayor), respectively, in place of Gen. Wu and Gen. Sung Shih-ching. Marshal Sun's Shanghai agent, who also has declined to take up the work. The former is not known locally and is believed to be a nominee of Marshal Chang but Mr. Yoh was at one time Vice-Minister of Interior and head of the Peking Municipality.

MR. KEEGAN'S LAUNCH COMMANDEERED

Strong Protest to Military by China Merchants' Co.

The latest victim of the Chinese military is Mr. J. J. Keegan, wharf superintendent for the China Merchants Co., whose private launch was commandeered on Monday by a party of Sun Chuan-fang's soldiers who impudently refused to return it when Mr. Keegan traced it to an obscure Pootung wharf yesterday. The armed gentry allowed Mr. Keegan to take away certain personal property, but lightly scoffed at the idea of giving up the launch and flourished their weapons when the rightful owner ordered the crew to cast off.

An altercation that might easily have resulted in a serious incident ensued, but the soldiers did not risk perpetrating a tragedy and Mr. Keegan contrived to restrain himself from provoking one. It is said that the China Merchants Co. have addressed a strong letter of protest to the military authorities.

Following the protest by the China Merchants' to the military authorities, 44 soldiers came back to Shanghai on the craft; 40 were deposited at Jardine's wharf for some unknown reason, and the remaining four accompanied the vessel to her usual mooring and announced that they would return the launch on condition that all the other China Merchants' launches were handed over, and they are at present holding the launch they have as a sort of pledge for the handing over to them of the others.

THE RUSSIAN MURDER CASE

Sensational Development: Letters Said to Have Been Written by Prisoner's Brother: Confessions and Intimation of Intended Suicide: Alleged Writer Missing

The case in which Michael Parshekoff, a Russian constable in the employ of the Shanghai Municipal Police, is on trial charged with the murder of a woman named Clara Frelova some time between the night of February 13 and the morning of February 14, has taken a sensational turn. Over the week-end letters were received by three different persons, purporting to have been written and signed by Sergius Parshekoff, brother of the accused.

The first letter was received by an Englishman on Saturday and says:—

"Dear Mr. ——,

"The few lines to you and last: forgive me, and pray! It was done by me, but not Mike. Oh! How hard life was! God forgive me too! I done so badly foolishly and my life can't be longer.

SERGIUS PARSHEKOFF."

It contained a postscript, as follows:—

"Please last asking: Try if my dear mother father and all would know anything about my sin. God bless them!

SERGIUS."

Another letter was received on Sunday by Dr. F. Wilhelm, one of the lawyers defending Michael Parshekoff, and this reads:—

"Dr. Wilhelm:—

"I cannot say more. I must confess that not my brother killed but myself. It happened accidentally. I took the car out at 10 o'clock p.m. and beforehand had drawn numbers on licence. During a noisy argument and movements and playing with the gun I accidentally fired. Several times I wanted to tell all this but thought that it would be better not to, but what is left now? better into Whangpoo River than prison. I beg of you, console brother and ask him to forgive me. It seems such is my lot.

"Nights and nightmares, terrible dreams forced me to do that. To all, my last apology and good-bye.

SERGIUS PARSHEKOFF."

This letter, together with the following one written to the wife of the accused constable, was written in Russian:—

"Dear Tatashka,

"Forgive me, dear, that Mike has suffered through me. Again hundred thousand times I plead, forgive and" also Mike.

"Forget about me. Forgive and pray God.

"Oh God forgive"

SERGIUS"

Last Seen on Friday

These letters were later handed over to the police and investigations were made. It was found that the man who is supposed to have written them, Sergius Parshekoff, was last seen at 8 p.m. on Friday evening last when he left his house and went to his sister-in-law's home. Since then, he has been missing. His photographs were handed to the police.

Inquiries were made at the Soviet Consulate-General and the Russian Volunteer Fleet offices, the latter step being taken in view of the possibility that he may have left by a vessel which sailed on Saturday night. However, it was found that he was not registered in the Consulate as a citizen of the U.S.S.R. and no one corresponding to his name or description had left by Saturday's steamer for Vladivostok. The man is alleged to have completely disappeared.

It will be noticed that none of the letters contain any indication of proof that the missing man committed the crime. Certainly no particulars are given.

The missing man, Sergius Parshekoff, is about 32 or 33 years of age. He is tall and well built and wore a moustache. His hair was brunette and he spoke some English.

The lawyers defending Michael Parshekoff, Dr. O. Fischer and Dr. F. Wilhelm, would appreciate any help from the public that is possible and anybody who knows of the whereabouts of Sergius Parshekoff, his movements, etc. is asked to communicate with them. The public is also asked to communicate any news or rumours they may hear or may have heard of the murder of the deceased woman.

ACCIDENT TO M. M. STR. PAUL LECAT

Aground Outside Woosung While Proceeding to Japan

The Messageries Maritimes str. Paul Lecat, which arrived here on Saturday from Marseilles with passengers and general cargo, and cleared on Monday for Kobe and Yokohama, went aground in the early hours of Tuesday morning at a spot between the South-east Knoll and Middle Sound, on the southern side of the channel about 14 miles from Woosung.

Rescue Craft in Attendance

An early call for assistance was sent to Shanghai, in response to which two of the Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company's "S" class of rescue and salvage craft proceeded at once to her aid. They arrived at the scene of the casualty Tuesday morning and attempted to tow her off, but without success. Later in the day, a third vessel was sent to assist the other two, but up to a late hour on Tuesday the result of their further efforts was not known. The rescue vessels which are standing by are the Saucy, the St. Sampson and the St. Dominic.

It is not known how the accident occurred, nor is any information available as to probable the extent of the damage.

The Paul Lecat is one of the best-known and most popular of the Messageries Maritimes liners coming to the Far East. She was built at La Ciotat in 1911 and, with the exception of a period of war service, is believed to have been on the Far Eastern run ever since. She is a vessel of 12,989 gross registered tons, and is 510 feet long, 61 feet in breadth, and 42 feet in depth. She is commanded by Captain Rosoor.

Still Fast Aground

The Paul Lecat had not been refloated on Wednesday evening. Very little information is available in Shanghai regarding the casualty. Further attempts were made to tow the Paul Lecat into deep water on Wednesday it is believed that the vessel is not seriously damaged and she will probably be refloated within a day or two. It was reported on Friday that the salvage vessels are still standing by, but, owing to the unfavourable state of the tides, it is not expected that the Paul Lecat will be refloated for some days. The passengers have been brought to Shanghai and, so far as is known at present, the vessel is undamaged.

POLICE OFFICER'S TRAGIC DEATH

Found Dead With Revolver By His Side

Sergt. S. Wyles, of the S. M. Police, was found dead on the floor of his room in the Wayside police barracks at about 1.35 o'clock on Tuesday morning, with a bullet wound in his head. A Service pistol was found on the floor beside the body. Had it not been for a Chinese constable, it is doubtful if the body would have been found before daylight, as no-one would have been in deceased's room—the Chinese having been in search of a lantern.

Dr. A. D. Wall, police physician, was immediately called in and declared life extinct.

At the inquest conducted by Mr. G. W. King, H. M. Coroner, at the Mortuary on Tuesday afternoon, evidence of identification was taken and the session adjourned.

Deceased was known to have been in poor spirits for some time and comrades within the past week were told by him that life held out for him "nothing at all." It is believed that Sergt. Wyles attended a cinema performance after which he reported at the station. He was not seen again until the body was found shortly before two o'clock. Deceased joined the force on November 21, 1919, and two years later was appointed to the rank of sergeant which he held at the time of his death.

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ALL IN A HURRY TO PACK UP

Many People Sending Home All Valuables: Surely a Case of Needless Panic

Shanghai—or some of it—has felt an uncontrollable impulse towards packing itself up and sending itself off to "place of safety during the past few weeks. When not actually going to the lengths of supervising brush-splashes of "To England" or "To America" (the two countries most favoured in the packers' records at the present time) timorous persons have been following the other tack of preparedness. Their fears that wheelbarrow coolies might possibly go on strike in the situations which their well-oiled imaginations picture for them, are offset entirely by the knowledge that at least they are all packed and could quite easily ruin the upholstery in their own motor cars if the worst happened.

The fact that these preparations have been going on, even in households which one is accustomed to speak of as quite sensible, may seem unnecessary panic to many who find in the well-set-up units of foreign soldiers and marines in the streets of Shanghai an anti-dote to panic. But the fact remains that most of the packing and forwarding agents have had an unusual rush of business since the beginning of 1927.

They declare without hesitation that many foreigners in Shanghai have been having a bad attack of "funk" Some are merely going on leave the usual way, their preparations are naturally coloured by the feeling that one never knows whether one is going to return or not. Others quite cheerfully admit that they might as well let the family at home enjoy their prized possessions for a little while. Others are merely getting their choice possessions into readiness, so that any trouble should find them just minus the finishing touches of address and postage, so to speak. Numerous go-downs attest to the latter state of preparedness—and many backstairs closets.

What People Send

What are people sending home? The answer affords a commentary on the situation. One of the best known forwarding agents who packs up year after year for numbers of Shanghai's old residents, though not for this year's reasons, has a good idea of their state of feelings. Wedding presents, gifts, things with a family history, silver, linens, woollen blankets compose a large portion of the shipments. Things that have required years to accumulate are those that chiefly create panic in the mind of the average householder with a family tradition behind him. The greater number of people who are doing this packing, who are not actually going home on leave or for other reasons usual in the ordinary course of events, are not concerned with furniture. A few pieces of rare old blackwood, perhaps, or similar articles which might go into the general class of curios, but so far the panic has not spread to the bulky section of the household, unless the family intends going home anyway.

In some ways it would almost seem that Chinese things take second place in the crates bound for Home. Things that were brought out from across the seas get more attention. Curiously enough, though perhaps not so curious when one reflects upon the emotionalism which must always precede a panic, actual money value is not always the test of what goes and what stays.

When the moment comes for being a refugee, provided there is time to collect what one wants most—which there usually isn't, we find that our attachments take queer turns. Some of us might grasp a volume of "What's Wrong With China" in preference to a tooth-brush. Another might take along a new pair of dancing pumps when stout brogues would be more to the point. But those in favour of preparedness find that they have the advantage. They are able to stand in the middle of the drawing room and inquire candidly into real and superficial attachments, or so they think. "Would I like to see a looter's bayonet ripping that tapestry?"; "Would I say 'Here I'm not in the least musical, you can have the grand piano with my compliments'?"

OBITUARY

Mr. G. S. V. Bidwell

It is with regret that we record the death of Mr. Gordon Stuart Valentine Bidwell at the Sisters of Mercy Hospital in London on Sunday. The deceased had been ill for months and was confined to the house most of the time until about a month ago, when doctors ordered him to the hospital, which he never left.

The late Mr. Bidwell left Shanghai in May, 1926, on Home leave and it was soon on arrival there that he became too ill to be out.

Mr. Bidwell was a Shanghai boy, "Gordon," more commonly called by a host of friends and business associates, a man of genial personality, who will be missed by many. All who ever knew him could never forget him, his nature making him a "pal." His hearty and infectious laugh and an over-abundance of depth of heart for his fellow-man were qualities rarely found, making him without an enemy.

Outside his business circle, he being chief cashier of the Russo-Asiatic Bank, having been with them for 28 years, until its liquida-

THE LATE MR. G. S. V. BIDWELL

tion, deceased's chief interests were volunteer fire brigade work, both in the Settlement and the French Concession. After his active participation, he acted in an advisory capacity and took a keen interest in fire brigade sports and competitions.

It was 37 years ago that his name was placed on the roll of the Shanghai Volunteer Fire Brigade. Within six years, or by 1901, he became an officer and from 1904 until 1905 he was foreman of the Min-Ho-Loong after which, until 1911, he was Chief Engineer of the Brigade.

A Good Fireman

His first care at all fires was the safety of his men, and because of this principle, he was so badly hurt that he went to Canada to recover. Many Shanghai residents will remember the serious conflagration in the "Four Bell" district, Louza, in 1910. He saw the danger which confronted his firemen as the building became weaker from the intense heat. He rushed into an alleyway, warned and got his men out, and then, as the last man to leave, was crushed by a bulging wall which broke over him. Before going to Canada he handed over command to Mr. M. W. Pett.

The late Mr. Bidwell was a keen follower of sports, but his own particular field was yachting and whenever possible he was out in the Gloria III. Together with Mr. C. H. Rutherford, he became part owner in the "P.D.Q.," one of the largest and first of locally-built motorboats.

Although not an active oarsman, deceased was an active supporter of the Rowing Club and furthered the sport in that institution. In the days of the old Shanghai Athletic Club he was recognized as a long distance runner and a good long jumper. He also went in for paper hunting. More recently he assisted in organizing Le Torrent, in the French Volunteer Fire Brigade.

At the time of Mr. Bidwell's death, his wife and two children were at Home, and he is survived by brothers and sisters in the Orient—Mr. G. D. B. Bidwell of Messrs. William Forbes & Co., Tientsin, Mrs. James Ingram, Tientsin, Mme. E. G. Lebas, Peking, Mrs. G. E. O. Mayne, Shanghai, and Mr. G. A. F. Bidwell, who is in America.

Mr. E. R. Palmer

It is with deep regret that we record the death of Mr. Ernest Richard Palmer, accountant of the Shanghai Mutual Telephone Co., which occurred on Thursday at his residence after an illness of some duration. Mr. Palmer was a resident of Shanghai for nearly 39 years, arriving here in 1888 to take up the secretaryship of Messrs. Hall & Holtz, Ld. He remained with them until 1910, in which year he joined the Telephone Co. with whom he was connected up to the time of his death.

Mr. Palmer was a prominent Mason, being Past District Grand Warden, and Past Master, while for many years he acted as treasurer of the Royal Sussex Lodge.

"Boss" Palmer, as he was affectionately known amongst a large circle of friends, was a quiet man of sterling quality. Few who came in contact with him failed to realize his fine character, and his lovable nature. Many found in him a real friend and his passing will be regretted by the number to whom he was always ready to do a kindness or render a service.

Mrs. W. L. Merriman

It is with regret that we record the sad and sudden death of Mrs. Irene Carpenter Merriman, who was suddenly stricken while attending a lecture on Thursday afternoon and died at 7 o'clock. Mrs. Merriman was the widow of the late Mr. William Lane Merriman, who, it will be recalled, passed away during the troublesome month of June, 1925.

The late Mrs. Merriman was born in California, 64 years ago, and had resided many years in Japan, where her husband had been head of the Japanese Post Office. She remained there, whilst he was associated with the American Trading Co., and accompanied him when he came here as general manager of the Shanghai office of the company.

Mrs. Merriman had just returned from America, where she had gone on the death of her husband. Both before and after her American trip, she was an active club woman and took a keen interest in the Gardening section of the American Woman's Club, and other lines of social endeavour.

The deceased is survived by two daughters in Shanghai, Mrs. (Major) A. H. Hilton Johnson and Mrs. H. Gullek, to whom their many friends will extend their sympathy.

Mrs. W. G. Andrews

Funeral services for the late Mrs. Alice Andrews, wife of Capt. W. J. Andrews, were held on Thursday afternoon at the Chapel in the Bubbling Well Cemetery. Mrs. Andrews, who had been ill for a long time, had many friends who spoke highly of her admirable character. The Very Rev. Dean Symons officiated. Among those sending flowers were:—Mr. W. J. Andrews; Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Kirby; "Betty;" "Lottie;" Capt. and Mrs. H. Sutor; Mrs. A. L. Ross; Capt. H. Gifford; Mr. J. W. Morcher; Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Strike.

SEAMAN'S DEATH ON CHRISTMAS DAY

Fatal Step from a Gangplank: Body Just Recovered

The body of an American seaman, J. A. Cady, who had been attached to the U. S. S. Asheville, and who fell from the gang plank on Christmas Day, was found at Lunghua on Tuesday, after having been in the Huangpu River for 75 days.

Deceased, who was 29 years of age, had crossed the river and was just boarding the gangplank. The water was rough and as he stepped from the sampan into the gangway, slipped into the muddy water. His comrade tried to save him, but the swift running tide carried him out of reach.

The civil authorities will not conduct an inquest.

After the body was found at Lunghua, the River Police were notified. A launch brought the body back to the Public Mortuary, whence it was taken by a guard of honour to the embalmers. The remains will be sent to the United States.

Two more armed robbers, Liu Zung-oong and Yu Ching-dong, were executed by the military authorities on Tuesday afternoon.

APPOINTMENT FOR MR. L. A. LYALL

Assessor to Opium Commission Under the League of Nations: A Highly Important Post

Geneva, Mar. 9.

The League Council has appointed Mr. L. A. Lyall, formerly Commissioner of Customs at Shanghai, assessor to the Opium Commission owing to his knowledge of the situation in the Far East.—Reuter.

The Offer from the League

In the course of an interview with a representative of the "North-China Daily News" on Thursday afternoon, Mr. Lyall said that he had been asked some time ago if he would accept the position. He replied that he would be pleased to accept if a formal offer was made to him, but he could not actually begin his new duties until he had resigned from the Chinese Maritime Customs Service in July next, because he was still a member of the service and a servant of the Chinese Government. He hoped, however, to leave for England in July or sooner, after which he would be in a position to assume his new work. At the present time, Mr. Lyall said, he had not retired. He was still a Commissioner of Customs and a member of the Tariff Revision Commission. As soon as the latter work was finished, he would cease to be a member of the Chinese Government service and hoped to be able to leave for Home.

Asked what his new duties would be, Mr. Lyall said that he had been told that there would be a lot of papers to study and much to write, but one of his chief duties, if not the most important, would be to attend a conference, lasting for about a month, each year. These conferences generally took place every winter in Geneva. Mr. Lyall said that, though he was retiring from the Customs service, he was not too old to do more work. He liked work and was glad to have the opportunity of getting some work after his retirement.

Mr. Lyall said that he had come out to China again last year from Home in connexion with the Tariff Commission but the work had been held up. He hoped to leave as soon as the work was completed, or sooner, if possible, and did not expect to return to China, unless on a visit.

Mr. Lyall's Career

Mr. Leonard A. Lyall has been a member of the Chinese Customs Service for 40 years, having come East, like all others in the service, as 4th Assistant "B", when he was 19 years of age. He worked under the late Sir Robert Hart in Peking shortly after his arrival in China. Like all Scotsmen—said Mr. Lyall, he was born in London. He worked industriously and persistently, rung by rung, up the ladder, and to-day is one of the leading figures and senior members in the Chinese Customs Service. Mr. Lyall is 59 years of age and unmarried.

Mr. Lyall came to China in the autumn of 1886 and went at once to Peking to study the Chinese language, which he soon mastered. As a Chinese linguist, he is in the first class, his mandarin being especially good. He served, successively, at Wuhu, Swatow, Takow (Formosa), Foochow, Shanghai (for several years), Hangchow, Shasi (where he was in charge), Dairen (as assistant), Szemao, Peking and Shanghai (as Commissioner on several occasions). He went to Peking at the time of the 1911 Revolution as Assistant Chinese Secretary and, a couple of years later, was promoted to the post of Chinese Secretary. Since that time, Mr. Lyall has spent his time either as Chinese Secretary, Commissioner of Customs in Shanghai, doing Tariff Revision work or on Home leave.

The retiring Commissioner represented the Chinese Customs at the Tariff Revision Conferences in 1919 and 1921 and was made a Commissioner of Customs in 1913. He was Vice-President of the Chinese Commission to the Tariff Revision Conference in 1925 being appointed by Presidential mandate on February 11 of that year, and is Vice-Chairman of the present Tariff Revision Commission.

Mr. Lyall was a member of the Civil Rank, 4th Class under the former Manchu *régime* and holds several decorations which were conferred upon him by the present Republican Government, these including the Second Class Chiaho and the Second Class Paokuang Chaiho (or Excellent Crop with Brilliant Rays).

A couple of years ago, Mr. Lyall proved publicly his ability as a translator. He translated that very difficult Chinese work, the "*Lun Yu*", or "Sayings of Confucius" and he expects, in the very near future, to bring out a translation of the "*Chung Yung*", another very deep Chinese classical work, in collaboration with a Chinese gentleman named Mr. King.

His many friends in China will be sorry to see Mr. Lyall leave, but they will join in congratulating him upon his new appointment.

U.S. COMMERCIAL ATTACHES

Will Now be Under Foreign Trade Service of Department of Commerce

Henceforth the Commercial Attachés and Trade Commissioners of the United States Department of Commerce will function under the Foreign Trade Service of the Department of Commerce, which, according to a cabled message received by the American Commercial Attaché, Mr. Julean Arnold, has now been incorporated into the United States Statutes. Up to the present, the foreign service of the Department has depended for its continued existence upon annual Congressional appropriations. There were also possibilities if its being incorporated into the Foreign Service of the Department of State. The Hoch Bill, which has now passed both Houses of Congress and goes to the President for his signature, provides a distinct Foreign Trade Service for the Department of Commerce, which is distinguished from the Foreign Service of the Department of State in that the former functions for trade promotion purposes while the latter is concerned primarily with the protection of interests. The Hoch Bill provides for Commercial Attachés Assistant Commercial Attachés, Trade Commissioners and Assistant Trade Commissioners who shall receive their appointments from the Secretary of Commerce and be designated by the Secretary of Commerce to such posts abroad as he may see fit in the interests of America's foreign trade. By a special Executive Order, provision is made for co-operation between the foreign services of the Departments of State and Commerce, in foreign fields.

THE NEW DEFENCE COMMISSIONER

Admiral Pih Shou-chen Appointed to Succeed Gen. Li Pao-chang

Admiral-General Pih Shou-chen, commander of the local Shantung troops, has been appointed Commissioner of Defence for the Shanghai and Woosung Districts, in succession to Gen. Li Pao-chang, commander of the 9th Allied Division, by joint order of Marshals Chang Chung-chang and Sun Chuan-fang, the official notification having reached Shanghai on Wednesday afternoon, together with an order relieving Gen. Li, who has been ordered to remove his troops to North Kiangsu. Gen. Li's men began to move out to Nantungchow on Wednesday.

Pih Shou-chen is a major-general in the Chinese army and a full admiral in the navy, although he is but 34 years of age. He is a native of Wenhsien, Shantung, and holds many official posts, including those of Governor of the Kiaochow Territories, Commissioner of Defence for the Shantung Peninsula at Tsingtao, commander-in-chief of the Pechihli Squadron, Chinese Navy, commander-in-chief of the 5th Shantung-Chihli Army Route, commissioner of Shantung Naval Defences, commander of the 8th Shantung Army, commander of the 32nd Shantung Army Division, and commissioner for martial law in eastern Shantung.

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THE LOCAL LABOUR SITUATION

Reign of Terror Continues: More Murders and Attempts to Kill Loyal Workers; Economic Pressure on Shanghai

MONDAY.

The Nationalist propagandists continued to carry on their campaign against the foreigners and the Northern army during the week end, hundreds of pamphlets and handbills being found in the mill districts of the Settlement.

In their efforts to clear the agitators out of the Settlement, the police raided an agitation base which is being kept by the Piece Goods Employees at 7 Burkill Road. Twenty-four arrests were made and a large quantity of handbills and pamphlets was found. Among these were a complete list of the piece goods employees in the Settlement, membership forms of the Kuomintang and Labour Union pamphlets. Also there was found a broadsheet which has made its first appearance in Shanghai called the "People's Daily News," and which is printed in Hankow. The pamphlet seized was the fourth issue of March 2 and contains a song advocating that the labourers, students and revolutionary people all over the country rise and banish the foreigners from China.

Another handbill circulated in the Eastern district contains what is termed "war news." It says that the Shantung troops have been looting at Nantao and West Gate, that Sun Chuan-fang has sent $6,000,000 to Japan and that the Southern army has raised 120,000 soldiers in the area of the Shanghai-Hangchow Railway.

Japanese Defending Mills

A pamphlet circulated in the Japanese mills in the Ferry Road district congratulates the Southerners on the fall of the Shantung army around Shanghai and urges the further intimidation of detectives and mill foremen. It asks the mill workers to preserve the peace.

In order to preserve peace in their mills a detail of Japanese sailors was landed on Saturday and has been posted for duty in the various mills in the Yangtzepoo district.

A handbill said to have been printed by the Employees' Union of the Sun Sun Co. calls on the workers in the department store to prepare for a general strike and to seize the arms of the defeated soldiers. It continues, "Shanghai citizens, rise up quickly. A great change will take place in Shanghai soon. All Shanghai citizens should work to overthrow the militarists and organize a people's autonomous government. Call a general strike of labourers, students and merchants, welcome the Revolutionary army and support the Southern government, demand freedom of speech and of the press and the right to assemble, abolish all oppressive taxation."

Murderous Attempt on Labourer

Another labourer was shot and probably fatally wounded and his son wounded in the leg when he went to his father's assistance on Saturday evening about 6.30 o'clock. The men are employed in a Japanese silk filature in Brenan Road.

According to the story told by the son, there was a knock at the front door and his father went to answer it. Without saying a word one of three armed men fired two shots point blank at the man, both of them taking effect in his chest.

On hearing the shots the son went to his father's rescue and while attempting to drag him into the house he was also shot at, the bullet striking him in the left leg. Both of the men were taken to the hospital.

The assailant was recognized as a brass smith who was formerly employed in the filature and the police are making a search for him and his accomplices.

TUESDAY.

Dastardly Murder of Dockyard Foreman

With the exception of the murder of two superior employees in the industries of Shanghai, the labour situation has showed no change in the past 24 hours, although those in touch with the mill hands and river people are of the opinion that there is a general unrest among them.

It is generally believed that the agitators will pursue terrorist tactics to a much greater degree than the murders indicate. Their organization, according to official information, extends all over Shanghai, including the Chinese districts, and the military outside are taking active steps to restrain the activities of these agents.

The "Common People's Daily News," which has been secretly distributed in its 5th and 6th issues among the mill workers in the Western district, urges the labouring classes to support the Cantonese, to make war upon the Fengtien armies and to resist the use of Shantung currency here. According to the "China Times" agents are at work trying to consolidate all tobacco employees into one large union, consisting of 20,000 persons by uniting the labour unions of the B.A.T., Nanyang Bros. and the Chinese Tobacco Co.

Large Reward Offered

The reign of terror, which is being generally laid to the Nationalist agitators and which is being directed against the workers in various industries, continued yesterday when it was reported that one murder and an attempted murder had taken place, one of the victims being a foreman in the Pootung machine shops of the Shanghai Dock & Engineering Co., and the other a foreman in the Japan-China cotton mill in Robison Road.

The murder of the foreman in Pootung is one of the most dastardly that has been committed. At about 6.30 p.m. on Sunday two armed men went to the foreman's home, which is situated just to the rear of the machine shops, and, on entering the place, at first asked for money. On being informed by the foreman that he had none the men succeeded in manœuvring him out of the house, where one of them drew a pistol and fired pointblank at him. The man died instantly.

It is understood that the Shanghai Dock & Engineering Co. is offering a reward of $1,000 to anyone giving information which will lead to the arrest of the murderers.

Two Other Attempts

Many of the recent murders have been traced to desperadoes in the pay of the Shanghai General Labour Union and it is probable that the latest attempt, which occurred yesterday, also can be laid to its account. At 6.45 a.m., Yuen Shou-ding, a foreman in the Japan-China cotton mill, Robison Road, was making his way home after going off duty and when in Penang Road, without warning he was set upon by four armed men, one of whom shot him in the head. The wound, though not fatal, was serious and he was removed to the Shantung Road Hospital for treatment. His assailants, who are believed to be employees in the mill, escaped.

There has been another outbreak in the Sung Sing cotton mill, 78 Ward Road, where a number of the hands suddenly attacked the overseers and foremen and threatened to shoot the assistant manager. The outbreak quickly was quelled, but as a consequence the mill has been shut down and 2,016 men and women have been thrown out of work.

Aside from the two above-mentioned murders another was committed yesterday morning at a pawnshop in Seward Road. A gang of armed men evidently went to the shop to rob and on entering the shop keeper was sitting at a table. The men intimidated the occupants of the room, whereupon the shop keeper attempted to remonstrate with them. One of them drew his pistol and fired, killing the man instantly. The robbers then made off without taking any loot and escaped into an alleyway near by.

WEDNESDAY.

Economic Pressure on Shanghai

Persistent reports were current in Shanghai yesterday that local disturbances might be expected. The exact nature of these was not disclosed, but following upon the terrorism which has been the rule during the past few days their nature might well be imagined. In the circumstances a company of the Volunteers, which was paraded at the Drill Hall in the evening, was ordered to stand by at headquarters pending developments.

Chiang Kai-shek's Reported Policy

These reports are of the first interest in view of a report that General Chiang Kai-shek does not propose to come into conflict with any of the forces engaged in the defence of Shanghai, but will attempt to make use of economic pressure.

In connexion with this the following statement, made on good foreign authority, is of importance. It is to the effect that students and agitators are working throughout the Shanghai countryside to reduce the supply of provisions to the foreign community. Intimidation of the producer-merchant is the method employed. If a farmer is setting out for town with a sampan or a wheelbarrow full of his produce he is met by "patriots" who ask him what the estimated value of his cargo is. He says that he hopes to realize $10 from his load of vegetables, whereupon the agents of disorder give him $5 and tell him that he can charge 50 per cent. to patriotism. The food is then taken over and destroyed so that it may not reach the foreign community. This essentially Bolshevistic system of *sabotage* is not designed to starve the foreigner, who can live on imported foodstuffs at a pinch, but to make life intolerable for the mill proletariat and force a general strike on the community. Such an effort on the part of the Reds the municipal authorities are powerless to check, but it is the sort of work that the Chinese military people are particularly well equipped to cope with and there is no reason why they should not put a brisk and lively end to it.

A Lull in the Terror

At a late hour last night, nothing had been reported in police circles to indicate that the reign of terror, which has been instigated by radicals and pro-Cantonese in Shanghai, resulting in the death of half a dozen loyal workers in British, Japanese and Chinese industrial establishments had been continued throughout the day. The death of two mill foremen and the attempted murder of another frightened other workers to such an extent that, thoroughly cowed as they were, they left factories in fear of their lives.

In connexion with the recent mill troubles and assassinations, it may be of interest to note that, both foreign and a Chinese police have received threatening letters, warning them that if they insisted on carrying out their duty, they, likewise, would be subjected to onslaughts on the part of paid hirelings of Soviet Chinese. In the meantime, however, they have, despite the letters, carried on with their daily work.

The lockout at the Sung Sing Cotton Mill at 78 Ward Road still continues, employers in view of the disturbances and agitation believing it better to keep the plant under their control without interference.

At Woosung in the machine shops of the railway, nothing untoward occurred. Some men were at work on locomotives and cars. The efforts of the strikers apparently had failed after a one-day strike. Some were still out, but a large number of drivers and mechanics were back at work, due, in the main, to the activity of the Fengtien authorities.

Another Attempted Murder

Still another attempted murder has been reported to the S. M. Police, and, like all the others of the past several days, there is attached to it evidence of it having been instigated by emissaries of the General Labour Union.

Yu Tsung-foh's only offence, so far as can be ascertained, is that he is chief foreman in the Hou Sung cotton mill, 22 Seoul Road, and he prefers attending to his duties to going out on strike. He was in Lay Road during Monday evening when suddenly an armed man sprang out at him and fired three pistol shots, all of which found their mark.

Yu was hit in the back, the chest and the right elbow and was immediately taken to St. Luke's Hospital for treatment. The doctors state that his condition is not serious. The gunman escaped.

The evil influence of the General Labour Union now is being extended to employees in dairies. Officials of the union ascertained that dairymen's employees in the Settlement had no trade organization, so an "order" has been issued that they immediately shall form one and affiliate with the General Labour Union.

An Explosive Parcel

An 11-year old Chinese mill girl was seriously injured and is not expected to live as the result of a bomb explosion which occurred in Chapei on Sunday morning.

It appears that the girl was returning to her home from work when she found, outside the mill, a package, which she picked up. Not knowing what it was, she began to open it when a bomb inside exploded. The child was at once knocked to the ground and received serious injuries.

The police were called to the scene and the girl was removed to hospital. There were no clues by which the police could work and, therefore, no arrests have been made.

FRIDAY.

Postal Union Quarters Raided

A Municipal police raid put a speedy end to a meeting of the Postal employees Union which was being held at the union's headquarters, No. 459 North Kiangse road, on Wednesday evening. The meeting was a fairly large one, and when the police interrupted the members were in the midst of an absorbing debate on ways and means for the next general strike. Seventy-eight Chinese were arrested, made up as follows: 66 letter carriers (in uniform), 12 junior postal clerks, tan sorters, one senior clerk and two coolies. There were in addition a representative of the Shanghai General Labour Union holding the post of adviser to the postal union, and the postal union's paid secretary. This latter man, and a carrier who acts as the union's treasurer were held.

A number of pamphlets and a quantity of other literature concerning the Kuomintang, the prospects of a general strike, etc., seized.

FAREWELL SOCIAL AT UNION CHURCH

"Au Revoir" to Minister and Several Members of the Congregation

To bid *au revoir* to the Minister and Mrs. Borst-Smith and family, who are leaving on Tuesday next for six months furlough in England, and to several of the congregation who are also soon proceeding on furlough or leaving Shanghai permanently, a large number of members of Union Church assembled on Wednesday evening in the Church Hall for a social re-union.

In addition to Mr. and Mrs. Borst Smith and family, the complimented guests included Mr. and Mrs. Logan, Captain and Mrs. Gibb, Mr. and Mrs. E. Kilner, Mr. and Mrs. Percy Lancaster, Mrs. Nimmo, Mrs. Oudney, Mrs. Walton, Mrs. Munro, Mrs. J. E. Gray, Mr. Gaye and Mr. Walter Harris.

During the proceedings, Mr. R. J. Dowie, Secretary of the Church Committee, wished the Minister and Mrs. Borst-Smith and the other friends so soon to leave Shanghai "bon voyage" and "God-speed." He paid tribute to the faithful and conscientious work and service performed by Mr. and Mrs. Borst-Smith during their fourteen months' association with the Church. The good wishes of the congregation would accompany them on their holiday, and all hoped to see them back in Shanghai at the end of the year invigorated, in body, mind and spirit, and re-endowed with the wisdom that comes from close communion with the Most High. Mr. Dowie referred at length to the individual service rendered to the Church by others honoured that evening, and in conclusion said: "There may be others, men as well as women, going soon; if there are, let them also be well assured that we thank them, too, for work well and faithfully done. To those who do not intend to return we would say; 'Continue in your new sphere the usefulness which has has, here, been such a joy not only to you, but also to your Church and your fellows, whether in the Church or out of it! To those of you who mean to return I can with safety give the assurance that on your return you will be most heartily welcomed. For us who remain there lies ready to hand the task of 'carrying on'—at times a monotonous task, but a task that must be performed if we would be faithful not only to ourselves but also to those to whom we, to-day wish God-speed."

Mr. Borst-Smith returned thanks on behalf of his family and those associated with them. When he came to Union Church more than a year ago he looked upon it as a venture of faith. As far as he was concerned it had been a most happy and interesting experience, and if there were better congregations to be ministered to he had yet to make their acquaintance. He was sorry to leave Shanghai at such an interesting period of its history, but he hoped after a rest and change in the homeland to return and renew old friendships and take up with new zeal the work which during the past year had given him so much joy.

CHINA MERCHANTS' TO RESUME

Sailings to be Recommenced on All Possible Runs: Seamen's Strike Over

A settlement has been reached in connexion with the strike on the China Merchants' S. N. Co.'s steamers and orders were issued on Sunday by the Shanghai Seamen's Union for the men to resume their places forthwith. A number of seamen, therefore, reported to their employers for duty on Monday.

The strike, it will be recalled, started last September, at the beginning of the war in Kiangsi between the Southerners and Marshal Sun Chuan-fang, when several of the company's vessels were commandeered by the Allies for the transportation of troops and war material. Through the alleged carelessness of the Allied officers, one of the boats, the Kiangyung, which was fully loaded with ammunition, exploded at Kiukiang and caught fire, as a result of which some 88 seamen lost their lives and many others were badly injured. This brought forth a strong protest from the Seamen's Union, whose sympathies were with the Southerners, and, failing to receive satisfaction, the latter called a general strike, involving only the China Merchants' vessels.

The strike continued for more than five months and no settlement was brought about. This, coupled with the fact that the company decided to suspend business, was responsible for the dismissal of a large number of their foreign staff, leaving only a few to take care of their boats. Though the seamen have returned, the company has not been in a position to recall their foreign staff and, therefore, we were officially informed on Monday afternoon, sailings had not been resumed.

Sailings to be Resumed

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the China Merchants' S. N. Co., held on Tuesday evening, it was decided that the company should resume the sailing of its vessels on whatever runs that are possible within as short a period as possible.

According to a member of the Board who was interviewed by a representative of the "North-China Daily News" on Wednesday afternoon, the China Merchants would resume its sailings to Ningpo, Tientsin, Chefoo and Wenchow within a few days. The seamen's strike having ended and the men having returned to their posts, the company was re-engaging a number of the foreign officers whose services were dispensed with recently. Vessels were being overhauled and it would not be long before the regular sailings to the places mentioned would be resumed.

Owing to the commandeering of vessels on the Yangtze River run, five of which (the Kiangtu, the Kiangchang, the Kiangyu, the Kiangwah and the Kiangan) were still in the hands of the Allied military authorities, the management did not think that it was practicable to resume this run at the present time.

So far as the services to Canton, Swatow and Foochow were concerned, the Seamen's Union had consented to return the vessels which they seized and services would be resumed in the near future.

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SHANGHAI CHRISTIANS' MANIFESTO

Politics Masquerading as Religion: Curious Document Emanating from Headquarters of National Christian Council: The Anti-Christian Move Welcome

BY A SHANGHAI MISSIONARY

There appeared recently in the "North-China Daily News" an account of a meeting of one thousand Chinese Christians at Shanghai, and a message which it was stated was addressed by them to their missionary co-workers. This was sent for publication by one of the secretaries of the National Christian Council; it was in excellent English, and one wonders why we have had no Chinese text of it. Surely 1,000 Chinese did not pass such an important message in English, without a Chinese text. We have heard the opinion expressed that the said "message" bore unmistakeable signs of its foreign origin. It would be safe to say that very few indeed of Chinese Christians at Shanghai could read and fully understand, much less compose, the document in English ■ sent to the press.

If it is really meant for the missionaries at Shanghai, why have no copies been circulated in Chinese, and why was it rushed into the public newspapers? Was it meant chiefly to be used in foreign newspapers and missionary magazines, and before Mission Boards? It is probably not far from correct to surmise that this document issued from foreign brains, and has been accepted by a great majority who know nothing of its niceties of language, but understand that it supports the popular demand for abolition of "unequal treaties", and transferring control of property and institutions to Chinese who have done little towards establishing them. We venture to suggest that the original was not in Chinese at all, and colour is lent to this belief by the absence of any Chinese text having been made public prior to, or at the same time as, the appearance of the English "message".

An Old Conjunction

We have, however, just received a document in Chinese, issued in the name of the Chinese Christians of Shanghai, and addressed to the whole country. Strangely enough, it has come in an envelope bearing the printed title and address of the National Christian Council—which is significant. Presumably this is a pronouncement of the same meeting of Chinese above referred to. With much contained in this message we are fully in sympathy. It is too long to refer to in full, but there are certain points in it to which attention should be drawn if foreigners are to be able to understand the trend of movements within the Chinese Church, and to form an opinion as to the wisdom and spirit of the present leadership.

This document states that religious liberty has been enjoyed from very early times in China, and is recognized as a natural right. This forgets the persecutions recorded in Chinese history, and the prohibition of Christianity in past days, as well as the opposition and riots of more recent times. It is rightly said that Christianity in China is not dependent upon "the protection of any treaties, or laws, or warships". But why imply that it has been? Christianity was preached in China long before the treaties referred to were thought of, and in no instance does history show that warships were ever used simply to protect Christianity. Force has been used when the elementary laws of hospitality and friendship have been violated, and brutality has been let loose, the purpose being to protect life and the sanctity of international promises—but not primarily with any intention of assisting Christianity. Educated Chinese know this, so what is the object of implying otherwise in this document? It creates a false impression, and therefore hinders rather than helps good understanding.

Why Rake up Bitterness?

We read further, "From the time of the opening of the ports there was, unfortunately, the signing of unequal treaties, by which the Christians of our country received the protection provided for in the treaties. At the time, this was thought to be a good move; but they did not realize that they were making a great mistake". All Chinese citizens have similar duties and responsibilities, regardless of what religion they may profess. While it is acknowledged that Christian missions have a good motive, and have done much good to the people, it is added that it cannot be overlooked that "Foreign Governments sometimes, under the pretence of protecting the Church, were in reality perpetrating aggression." Now missionaries, and others, are constantly being urged to be up-to-date, and to recognize changed conditions in China, and not think in terms of the past. Why then do Chinese Christian leaders to-day prefer to rake up the past instead of frankly recognizing the new spirit, and responding thereto? There is not a word about recent friendly gestures and sincere efforts to deal fairly and generously with China,—but only these references to the past, which it is known must keep alive hard feeling in these days, and is therefore regrettable.

Giving some reasons for the failures of the Church in China, we find that the protection given by the "unequal treaties" is counted among the chief, as it has made Christians feel that they are a class apart so that they have not mixed with society in general. I take the liberty to doubt if this is a real difficulty, or if many of the thousand present at the meeting could point to any actual advantage or disadvantage they have personally experienced during say the last 15 years from the mythical "protection" referred to; or if any of them have really kept themselves, or been kept, out of society simply because they were Christians, with foreign support behind them.

We are informed that it is now decided to work for certain ends, the first being to "abolish unequal treaties and get rid of the special powers of protection connected therewith." To a missionary it seems a pity that while ninety-nine out of every hundred Chinese are still untouched by Christianity, the few Christians there are should put in the foremost place among their duties a political object like abolishing treaties, more because of jealous anti-foreign feeling than for any real harm which is being done by them at present. It does not seem to suit the purpose of the leaders here to frankly tell people throughout the country who may not know, that foreign Powers are quite ready to revise the treaties in an equitable manner whenever China is willing to respond.

It is further stated that the intention is to "take all power over Church, Educational and Medical affairs; in our view it is quite right and reasonable that all these should be taken over, and we are only sorry we have been too slow". We see here how political catch words are being used by leaders of the Church without due appreciation of their meaning. The demand to "take back" a Concession is understandable; but what is meant by 收回 "take back" what has never belonged ■ those who make these demands?

A Sinister Implication

Missionaries have gone to cities—unknown and suspected—and have gradually made friends with the people, and in course of time have established churches, schools and hospitals, almost entirely with money from generous friends abroad. It has been a difficulty to get adherents to accept any responsibility, and for years we have been trying to devolve powers upon them. Now we are told that Chinese Christians must at once "take back" the power and control of such work and buildings as have been established!

There is a sinister implication in such a slogan; it seems intended to cause Chinese Christians to believe that the missionaries have taken, or are keeping back, from the Chinese some power which was originally theirs, and that injustice is being done. It is not fair to make any such suggestion. It has been generally expected and hoped that our Chinese friends will accept the privileges and responsibilities of their standing, and ultimately take over the properties of the missions. But to claim that it is perfectly right and reasonable to demand that these should be "handed back" without recognizing any rights of those who have established them, is showing a spirit which it is hard to reconcile with the example of Christ.

It is only fair to say that there is a grateful recognition of what has been done by foreign Christians; there is also the expression that a continuance of help will be welcome, if it is given without any regulations. It is evidently hoped that foreigners will not only hand over their land and buildings to the Chinese, but will also continue ■ send money for upkeep without any restrictions or troublesome questions.

Anti-Christian Move

We come next to the anti-Christian movement, which it is discovered is really a good friend, and should be warmly welcomed.

"From the beginning of the anti-Christian movement, there have been Christians among us who have been afraid of it; some have opposed, some have entertained suspicions; some judge it to be unreasonable, and there are also those who have given to it the criminal name of being insulting to pastors and missionaries and aggressively entering, and even setting fire to chapels, etc. These do not realize that no matter what kind of great movement, in it there will be good and bad, and it is exceedingly difficult to avoid some unlawful actions. We Christians should not entirely blame, but should examine the points attacked by the movement, and see if there is cause; etc. On the points where this movement has the same purpose as ourselves as to Christian manhood and status, it is to be warmly welcomed; and as for those things in which it attacks the Church, it is really our beneficial friend, and is to be sincerely thanked. It is hoped the movement will soon leave off its violent actions, and use more scholarly and scientific methods."

Evidently this movement is an "ally" and must not be offended, even if it involves the fiction that an avowed enemy is a friend. In short, some excuse may be found for everything and everybody, except the unfortunate foreigner, who is always hopelessly in the wrong!

Precept and Practice

Among the things for which the Church is said to stand we find stated as great principles the familiar Universal Love, Equality, and Liberty.

"Because of Universal love we must oppose force, militarism, aggression, selfishness and self-interest. Because of Equality, we must oppose all inequalities between classes and nations and races. Because of Liberty, we must oppose all oppressions, restrictions and coercion."

It is good to see that Shanghai Christians are opposed to "force, aggression and coercion" and it is to be hoped that they have let those responsible for the lawless raiding of Hankow and Kiukiang know they disapprove; and that they will also make their opposition known ■ the hooligans who are acting so shamefully in many parts of China.

I did not notice any protest made by the Shanghai Christians against the coercion and intimidation of the recent strike nor any move for liberty of individuals as against the terrorism and compulsion of agitators a■ political propagandists.

Another point mentioned is that Christianity was originally a gospel for the poor, therefore attention is paid to the recent developments and raising of the standards of the life of farmers and labourers, and of village pursuits. This is commendable, and it is interesting to know that Shanghai Christians are so concerned about the condition of farmers and labourers; it is to be hoped they will pay up cheerfully when their rice and vegetables and cloth and tailoring cost double what they do now as the result of the agitation for large increases in wages.

What We Must Do

Summing up what is detailed in the message, the definite objects now advocated and proclaimed are:

a. To do our utmost to maintain religious liberty.

b. To recognize that while religion and politics have their proper separation, they have at the same time their proper mutual relationship.

c. Abolish the unequal treaties and request all missionaries ■ our country to quickly appoint representatives to return to Europe and America and petition their respective Governments to abolish the unequal treaties.

(There is no need for this extraordinary request—as the leaders well know—in view of the expressed readiness of foreign Governments to revise treaties when China is in a position to respond and to give the equal treatment and protection she expects from others. The ignoring of diplomatic channels, and the urging that some missionaries should cease their proper work to go on a political mission, reveals a strange mentality.)

d. We Chinese Christians with regard to the Chinese Church should plan to be independent, self-supporting and self-propagating; we should take back all the business of the Churches, and Educational and Medical matters, and assume responsibilities for their advancement. We should request the Churches of Europe and America to quickly appoint Executive representatives to come to China to manage all connected with the handing over, and consult as to co-operation henceforth in what is to be done.

e. We show our grateful thanks to the Christians of Europe and America for giving their money, or themselves coming to China to spread the Church; we hope that hereafter there will be still greater and higher co-operation to assist in the realization of the heavenly kingdom.

f. We recognize the anti-Christian movement as a beneficial friend, for which we ought to be very grateful. We hope hereafter there may be discrimination, and that by the investigation and testing of Christian life and philosophy, truth may be enabled to all the more made manifest.

g. We should soon have a national meeting to decide upon our course ■ action after things have been turned over to us.

A final query is, why should a message from a mass meeting of Shanghai Christians be sent broadcast throughout the country in envelopes bearing the name of the National Council? It would seem that the services of some of the N.C.C. staff, and its machinery, and presumably its stationery, have been requisitioned for this purpose. With a yearly budget of over $10,000, almost entirely provided by foreigners, if we are not mistaken, there is probably enough to spare for this object; but one wonders if the foreign contributors to the funds are aware that political propaganda is being promoted under the name of the N.C.C.

THE INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S DAY

Suitably Observed in Shanghai by Chinese Ladies

Tuesday was universally recognized ■ being the "International Women's Day" and it therefore was duly observed by members of the different Chinese ladies' organizations of Shanghai, including the Shanghai Women's Associated Societies, the women's branches of the Kuomintang, both local and provincial, the Shanghai Birth Control Society, the Women's Light Society, the Dah Tong Women's Union, and labour women's societies. A special meeting was convened for Tuesday morning, when the programme consisted of (1) the chairman's speech; (2) reading of the history of the International Women's Day and explaining the significance of the movement; (3) speeches; (4) the passing of resolutions; (5) discussion of business; and (6) a concert. In addition, numerous pamphlets and leaflets were distributed and members of the different bodies went out delivering speeches regarding the day and its significance.

THE VOLUNTEERS

Routine Orders by Colonel W.F.L. Gordon, C.M.G., D.S.O. Commandant S.V.C.

Municipal Gazette

The following extract from the Municipal Gazette dated March 4, 1927 is published for information:—

"Chinese Company.—Captain T. Y. Chang resigns his commission.

Medical Officers.—Drs. A. C. Maconie, M.B., B.S., Lond, F.R.C.S., and A. Renner, M.D., to be Lieutenants."

Officers Leave.

Lieutenant B. W. Duthoit, Machine Gun Company, from 18-3-27 to 18-9-27.

2/Lieutenant P. Crovat, Light Horse, from 4-3-27 to 18-4-27.

Captain E. F. Borst-Smith (Chaplain) Headquarters, from 12-3-27 to 20-11-27.

Dress.

The attention of all officers is drawn to Corps Regulations. Part IV, Section V. Para 148, Sub Para (ii).

Mess Dress can also be worn when dining in any of the messes of the forces at present in Shanghai.

CHINESE EDITOR RELEASED

Mr. Francis Zia Set Free on Parole After Imprisonment for Six Weeks

After being under detention at the military court at Lunghua since January 29, Mr. Francis Zia, the well-known Chinese student of English, who is managing editor of the "China Courier" and the "China Tribune", was released on Wednesday morning and he returned to his home at about 12 o'clock.

Mr. Zia, it will be recalled, was taken in Hankow Road, near the entrance to the offices of the Chinese newspaper, *"Shumpo"*, in the heart of the Central District, by detectives attached to the secret service department of Gen. Li Pao-chang, Commissioner of Defence for the Shanghai and Woosung Districts.

The charge against Mr. Zia was that he published in his papers certain articles favouring the Kuomintang and detrimental to the interests of Marshal Sun Chuan-fang and the Allied Army. He was eventually sentenced to three years and six months' imprisonment and rumours were prevalent a couple of weeks ago that he had been executed.

As the result of representations by Mr. Fu Sino-en, chairman of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, of which body Mr. Zia was formerly English secretary, Gen. Li consented to release Mr. Zia on security, provided he returned to the Lunghua yamen and reported after three months' parole, which was granted on account of Mr. Zia's illness. This was produced and Mr. Zia signed a personal bond, after which his release came yesterday.

Gen. Li also released Mr. Wang Han-liang, chairman of the Amalgamated Street Unions, and two others who were alleged to have taken leading parts in the recent general strike, on the ground that there was not sufficient evidence against them. He demanded, however, they that should produce security and sign personal bonds before they could be released.

The general has also consented to release a score of other persons who are being detained in his yamen on charges of being in possession of inflammatory leaflets.

THE PROVISIONAL APPEAL COURT

Rules for the Good Conduct of Spectators

The Shanghai Provisional Court of Appeals, in which cases involving foreign and Chinese interests are heard, has published the following rules with regard to applicants for admission:—

1. Admission cards are given, gratuitous, at the *"Shifachu"* or Department of Receiving and Despatching.

2. Visitors are requested to remain in their seats while proceedings are going on, and not to occupy seats which are especially set aside for newspaper reporters.

3. Visitors are requested:

a. Not to talk to each other or behave in such a manner as to disturb the proceedings of the court;

b. Not to criticize, laugh or make a noise;

c. Not to remain after the court is adjourned, or the room closed;

d. Not to smoke or spit; and

e. Not to act in any other disrespectful manner.

4. Visitors who do not observe the foregoing rules, shall be called to order and, in case of disobedience, be sentenced to such punishments as are provided in the Law Relating to the Organization and Procedure of judicial courts.

5. The following persons are not admitted:

a. Those who are mentally abnormal or drunk;

b. Those who carry contraband or dangerous weapons; and

c. Those who are suspected to be plotters.

We understand that the Special Provisional Court will hereafter try cases of armed robbery in accordance with the Laws Relating to Bandits instead of the Chinese Provisional Criminal Code which hitherto has been followed.

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SPORTS AND PASTIMES

WEEK-END LOCAL SOCCER

Extra Time in Both Cup-Finals: Great Game on Pioneer Field: Taz-Ling Cup Surprise

The Results

Exhibition Football

United Services 5, Shanghai 4.

Skottowe Cup—Final

P. S. A. 4, S. F. C. 4.

Taz-Ling Cup—Final

St. Xavier's 7, T. H. School 2.

Fraser Shield—Final

Engineer Co. 5, Artillery Co. 3.

Friendly Games

East China 1, H.M.S. Carlisle 1.

Durhams 7, S.R.C. 0.

The League—First Division

Police 1, Artillery Co. (ser.) 0.

After the big hiatus in local football caused by the wretched weather that has been obtaining, there was a welcome return to play on Saturday and Sunday, and in none of the matches played was there any indication of that end-of-the-season feeling which generally is so prominent at this time of the year. The star game on Saturday, of course, was the final for the Skottowe Cup, played between the Shanghai Football Club and the Portuguese Sporting Association on the Pioneer field, the game being in every respect well worthy of the occasion; and any regrets that, after no less than two full hours' play, the destination of the Cup is still a matter of conjecture, and that it is going to be difficult to find a suitable date for the replay, are tempered by the certainty that we are to have yet another fine exhibition of soccer by these popular local Clubs. Three goals down at one time, the Football Club made a splendid rally, and not only equalized, but came very near to winning by full time. In the extra half-hour, each side scored one goal and thus, after two hours of fast, vigorous soccer, they have to fight it all over again. The final for the Taz-ling Cup, played at Hongkew Park between the Thomas Hanbury School and St. Xavier's before a big crowd, provided a game more robust that scientific. St. Xavier's were two goals down at half time, and then, changing over and playing against the wind, they equalized before full time. In this case, too, extra time was played, during which the Thomas Hanbury School men seemed to go all to pieces, so much so that their opponents added no less than five goals, bringing the score to 7—2 in their favour. We cannot recall any local instance of any team being two goals down at the interval and then adding as many as seven without reply.

The match on the Shanghai Recreation Club ground between the United Services and Shanghai attracted what was probably the biggest football crowd that has assembled inside the race course since the Interport match against Hongkong on the Police ground three years ago. When Admiral Tyrwhitt kicked off, there must have been at least 4,000 people present, including a very large number of Services men. The game started late owing to the Shanghai team not appearing in full. It seems that some of the players chosen took part in the Skottowe Cup final on Saturday, and others in the Fraser Shield semi-final yesterday morning, and were unfit for yesterday afternoon's game. In addition to this, Gash was not available, Costa failed to put in an appearance, and Phillips likewise, the result being that when eventually the Shanghai side did line up it had only ten men, and when it was completed it was far, far different from the side chosen by the Interport Selection Committee. In its opening stages, the game was deadly dull and everything pointed to the Services having an easy victory; but with the completion of the Shanghai team, play became much more even, and if it seldom reached the heights the importance of the match warranted, it was always interesting. The headwork of the Services forwards, and the third goal scored by Goldman for Shanghai, however, were worth going a long way to see. The Services won by five goals to four, and deserved to win. There was a collection box at the gate for the benefit of Services football. It was well supported, and we understand that the total sum collected amounted to $971. Included in this total are torn and doubtful notes, bad dollars, small silver, chits of doubtful legibility, a miscellaneous collection of paper "small money," bus tokens, copper cents, and some "sing song" money. It is expected that after Mr. Leslie and his abacus, and a few Chinese at the Bank with more abacuses, have indulged in a series of adjustments and calculations, the net total will not be less than $950.

Portuguese Sporting Association 4
Shanghai Football Club 4

Played on the Pioneer field before a fairly big crowd, this game produced some of the most exciting football seen in Shanghai this season. Both teams were at full strength and the ground was in excellent condition.

The teams were as follows:—

P.S.A.:—Cruz; H. Favacho and A. Collaco; C. Favacho, Costa and Sequeira; R. Favacho, H. C. Collaco Marcal, Sousa and J. Guttieres.

S.F.C.:—Large; Boyce and Moor; Blackwood, Cowan and Price; Baxter, Sinclair, Goldman, Phillips and Stokes.

Referee:—Signaller Hawkins.

It was a game in which there was always something exciting happening, with cup-tie football in the strictest sense of the word prevailing from beginning to end, with a galaxy of missed chances without which no important game in Shanghai would be complete, and with the spectators all the time keyed up to a high pitch of excitement. As a matter of fact, so many things happened, and so many exciting incidents there were, that it would be difficult to single out any incidents of really special significance. The Portuguese started attacking almost from the commencement, and during the whole of the first half they had by far more of the play, or at least the effective play, than their opponents, and reviewing the first half complete, they were probably at least three goals better than the Club. Their forwards, than whom there [illegible] no faster quintette in civilian football in Shanghai (and we should like to see a services forward line that [illegible] faster), on Saturday even went to the extent of abandoning something of their finesse in order to concentrate on bustle and speed, and time and again they had the Club defence in difficulties. Both sets of halves worked as surely they have never worked before and Goldman, Phillips and Co., whenever they got going dangerously [illegible] the direction of the P.S.A. goal tried all they knew to penetrate the defence; and though, as in the case of the P.S.A. forwards, they had hard lines on more occasions than one, never had the Portuguese backs and goalie in real subjection.

Extra Time

Fifteen minutes extra time were played each way, in accordance with the rules governing the competition for the Cup. Three minutes from the second re-start Stokes placed a perfect corner kick, Baxter adding the finishing touches, thus bring the score to 4—3 in favour of the Club. All of the players were by this time showing the effects of wear and tear and the standard of play deteriorated, though remaining as sporting as ever. The Club held their lead on crossing over, and the ding-dong struggle continued. It seemed all to be over except the shouting when, just before the final end that was to be, Moor arrested the flight of the ball with his hands and Costa, who had made an awful hash of a previous penalty kick, took this one perfectly. The game thus ended 4—4—and it was an equitable result. In such a game, it would be invidious, and more than a little unfair, to single out any players for special mention. The whole 22 played splendidly and none called for criticism. A word about Signaller Hawkins, the referee. He was—perfect, and if he is typical of the class of referee that the services are going to honour us with, Shanghai football will benefit to no small extent.

Chinese Union F. C. v. H. M. S. Hawkins

In a friendly match played on Thursday afternoon at the Pavilion the Chinese Union Football Club beat the H. M. S. Hawkins footballers by the score of 4 to 2. The Unions were one goal down at the lemon time, the tally being 2 to 1 for the Hawkins, but in the second period they made a desperate rally when they were successful in gaining three clear goals. Mr. W. P. Wu was the referee.

ONLY ONE OF THE "JOLLIES"

This somewhat fearsome-looking object is actually nothing more terrifying than one of His Majesty's "Jollies" executing a little gas mask drill at Portsmouth preparatory to leaving for China.

SUNDAY'S RUN IN KIANGWAN

A Win for H. M. S. Hawkins Over Local Club and Other Ships

The combined Navy versus the S.A.A.C. cross-country race on Sunday was changed into a team race for separate units to count, as the combined Navy would have been too strong for the running club.

Messrs. T. McKenna and W. V. Dyson laid a capital course of three and a half miles in the Kiangwan district with many jumps but it was decided at the last moment to abandon the paper trail on account of the high wind which made it impossible for the paper to remain on the ground, so the old and new Kiangwan Roads were used.

Fifty runners participated in the event and it was arranged that the first six in each team to count.

Lieut.-Cmdr. Mack started the tense group of eager runners. The scorers were Sub-Lieuts. Nutter and Bundell and Midshipman Blaxland. Lieut.-Cmdr. Dutlin who made the necessary arrangements, did very creditably by taking seventh place.

Five teams competed H. M. S. Vindictive won, with the S.A.A.C. eight points behind, but the running club supplied the first two men home, first R. E. Brown (20 min 25 sec.) and second D. M. Butt (20 min 48 sec).

The first man home for H. M. S. Enterprise was Knight who took third place, but was not backed by his team and the first man home for H. M. S. Caradoc was Goddard who took eighth place.

INTER-SERVICE RUGBY TOURNAMENT

Army Defeated by Navy at Twickenham

London, Mar. 5.

The Navy beat the Army to-day in the Inter-Services Rugby tournament. The match was played at Twickenham. Ten thousand persons watched the game in spite of the shawery weather. The Navy won by 6 points to 3.—Reuter.

SHANGHAI GOLF CLUB

In the final for the Ferrier Cup, A. V. Pettitt beat R. J. Bowerman on a reply.

RUGBY FOOTBALL IN SHANGHAI

Shanghai v. Gloucesters: Easy Win for Shanghai

This match was the best witnessed in Shanghai for many a day. The result was in the balance until almost ten minutes from the end and play was of the hardest variety right through. In the first half Field scored two tries, neither of which was converted. McGill scored twice for Shanghai in the second half, while the Gloucesters secured a penalty goal. The final result was:—

Shanghai—(4 tries.) 12 points.
Gloucesters—(1 penalty goal.) 3 points.

The Gloucesters have an excellent pack with plenty of weight behind it, and their captain, Firth, led it in fine style. Wintel, at scrum-half, played a very fine game, as did Cooke on the left wing, whose marking and tackling were splendid. For Shanghai Field, Holdsworth and Evans played well among the backs while Stewart, Trenchard Davies, Stevenson and Watkinson were noticeable in the pack. The Club's thanks are due to Lt.-Commander Chevallier, who refereed this and the other match in a very capable manner.

Shanghai "A" v. Gloucesters "A"

This match proved rather scrappy. Shanghai maintaining the upper hand throughout, more especially in the second half, when the Gloucesters went to pieces. There was an exceptionally strong wind blowing towards the pavilion, which made accurate kicking almost impossible.

Final scores were:—

Shanghai "A"—(3 goals, 1 penalty drop, 3 tries) 27 points.
Gloucesters "A"—Nil.

For the Gloucesters Bird, at scrum-half and Wilks on the right wing played well, and for Shanghai O'Sullivan and Roach were the pick of the backs, while Mann, Samson, Dr. Wuil, and Stewart were conspicuous in the pack.

Shanghai "B" v. H. M. Navy "B"

This game was played on the Polo Ground on Saturday and resulted in a win for the Navy by 13 points to 8. Scorers for the Navy were Bone (2) and Collard, and conversions by Smyth and Mellon. For Shanghai Thorn and Calder scored tries, the first of which Thorn also converted.

A Correspondent writing under the pseudonym of "Grateful" states that he wishes to thank the two gentlemen who so kindly came to his rickshaw on Wednesday morning at the corner of Kiangse and Kiukiang Roads. He was too thoroughly shaken at the moment to show how much he appreciated their kind assistance.

SHANGHAI PAPER HUNT CLUB

Annual Race Meeting: Silver Spur Wins the Challenge Cup; Many Surprises

With those who enjoy racing simply as a sport, the Shanghai Paper Hunt Club's annual meeting on Saturday should rank as one of the most enjoyable and interesting on record, for it was in every way a success, even the weather favouring the occasion. There was a very large attendance and it was an additional pleasure during the intervals to listen to the fine band of the Gloucesters; which, by permission of the Commanding Officer, played on the guests' lawn, giving music of an order not too often heard in Shanghai. Of course, the military attended in force and generally seemed to be having a very good time, whilst the amazed commendations of the China pony were as good to the ear as the music of the band.

The Results

The results in detail follow:—

1.—The Tunsin Plate.
One mile and a quarter
1.—Krenov's bay, Wisconsin. R. O'Brien, 150.
2.—Dorman's blk., Anthemion. J. Hughes, 152.
3.—Eparke and Hayim's ches., Prince of Courtiers. A. J. Hickmott, 150.
Won by a half length; three. Time, 2 min. 44 sec.

2.—The Jorrocks Cup (a steeplechase) From Long-Fei Gate, once round and in.
1.—Baker's blk., Hunter's Folly. P. E. Baker, 148.
2.—Silagi's ches., Hybrid. H. Stanley, 151.
3.—W. A. White's bay, Buster II. Maitland, 158.
Won by three lengths; the same.

3.—The Tally Ho Cup
Two miles.
1.—Fash's dun, Don Roberto. J. Greig, 166.
2.—Birdrake's grey, Somaw. E. Maitland, 155.
3.—Henry's grey, Tiplight. M. Springfield, 155.
Won by many lengths; three. Time, 4 min. 20⅘ sec.

4.—The Club Challenge Cup (a steeplechase)
Over Morrics' water-jump, twice round and in.
1.—T. U. Yih's grey, Silver Spur. K. Brand, 156.
2.—A. N. Dallas's ches., Theatreland. E. E. Tricker, 158.
3.—Teeg and Maitland's bay, Copper mine. H. Maitland, 150.
Won by many lengths; the same.

5.—The Stewards' Cup (a steeplechase)
Over the Natural, once round and in.
1.—Silagi's bay, Hygaard. A. Hughes, 155.
2.—Allan's grey, California. H. Maitland, 153.
3.—Uto's ches., Archer. P. Stanlund, 150.
Won by many lengths; one.

6.—The Hung Jao Plate.
One mile
1.—Arnold's ches., Sadko. V. Arnold, 157.
2.—Popularity's grey, Community. C. Pih, 156.
3.—Fash's bay, Uncle Sol. P. Baker, 152.
Won by four lengths; many. Time, 2 min. 05⅘ sec.

7.—The Pleasant Quarters Cup (a steeplechase)
Over Morrics' water-jump, once round and in
1.—Teeg's grey, The Tetrarch. Hughes, 158.
2.—Bert's brown, Joss House. Maitland, 158.
3.—Springfield's grey, Kegoshima. O. Springfield, 158.
Won by three lengths; half.

8.—The Beef Stakes
Three-quarters of a mile.
1.—Keswick's dun, Parkfield. W. Keswick, 180.
2.—Fash's ches., Leviathan. N. Springfield, 180.
3.—Rodler's blk., Sultan. H. D. Rodger, 180.
Won by one and a half lengths; dead heat for second. Time, 1 min. 32⅘ sec.

9.—The Hark Forward Stakes.
Three-quarters of a mile.
1.—Popularity's grey, Community. C. Pih, 173.
2.—Reinbek's bay, Pacific Ocean. O'Brien, 165.
3.—Reinbek's bay, Atlantic Ocean. Hughes, 158.
Won by three lengths; many. Time, 1 min. 31 3/5 sec.

THE SUPREMACY OF TILDEN

Tennis Champion of South Florida

Miami, Fla., Mar. 6.

Tilden to-day beat Manuel Alonso 6—3, 7—9, 5—7, 6—4, 6—2, thus winning the South Florida tennis championship.

In the final of the doubles Alonso and Hunter beat Tilden and his protege, Wilbur Coen, 8—6, 5—7, 1—6, 6—4, 6—3.—Reuter.

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THE VINDICTIVE CUP SHOW

Exhibition Under Auspices of Shanghai Boxing Ass'n

The Shanghai Amateurs won the Vindictive Cup back on Wednesday in a triangular contest against H. M. Navy and the Army by winning four of nine contests. The others being divided three and two. The Athletic Association was entered in five events, winning four, their most capable man, Campbell, losing to A. B. Buckmaster of H.M.S. Hawkins.

The contests were of high order and were probably the best of an amateur show that Shanghai has seen in many years. In only one instance was any man in really serious distress, when Pte. Coleman, of the Glo'sters retired to his opponent, Sig. Marshall when his seconds threw in the towel in the second round. The bouts were scientific on the whole and some of the lighter men gave a display with the gloves which called forth commendation on the part of several professionals in the audience. Each of the 20 men who took part was sporting to a high degree and at no time was anyone censured for fouling or conduct unlike that of a gentleman.

The best bout of the evening in the opinion of many was the next to the last, in which B. Hertzberg (Shanghai) defeated Hall (Glo'sters). The latter was very aggressive and in thorough British style displayed his tactics. Hertzberg, on the other hand, was somewhat faster and usually met the soldier's onslaughts with a quick left or right to the stomach, his other hand guarding his face.

In the featherweight class the old favourite Billy Tingle had an easy matter with A. S. Turner (H.M.S. Vindictive) on his hands. The ex-Australian had his opponent at his mercy and kept him on the defensive throughout. Billy's favourite left lead with a right cross following, both delivered in lightning speed, were too much for Turner.

H. Hertzberg took care of A. [redacted] Whittle, (H. M. S. Enterprise) in a handy manner. The loser had no chance whatsoever and Hertzberg took every opportunity.

In the other match in which Shanghai scored a victory D. Harris, an American school boy, met a capable opponent in Ashford, from H. M. S. Carlisle. The youngster, however, managed to win the decision. Buckmaster (H. M. S. Hawkins) who only weighed 140 lb. as compared with Campbell (175 lb.) was too much for his huskier rival although many believed that had the fight been of longer duration and had Campbell exerted himself he would have taken care of his opponent handily.

Worthington, of the Navy, lost to Pte. Newbiggin, of the Glo'sters, in the welter-weight class, scoring a win for the Army. The Army scored another win when Webber of the Durhams took Cook Stemp, of the Hawkins, into camp. Toward the end of the evening Halford of the Glo'sters met a comrade. Lanon, and had some difficulty in winning, but finally got the decision. At the conclusion of the amateur events Morrel beat Freeman, both from the Navy in a professional contest, Dr. O'Hara refereeing.

At the end of the exhibition Maj. H. E. McMichael, President of the Association, distributed the cups. He announced that surplus funds would be devoted towards the purchase of athletic equipment for service units. The Royal Marine band was a feature of the evening.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL AT HOME

The Latest League Divisional Results

London, Mar. 5.

FIRST DIVISION

Aston V. 3 Sunderland 1.
Bolton W. 1 West Bromwich A. 1.
Burnley 3 Blackburn R. 1.
Derby C. 4 Birmingham 1.
Leeds C. 1 Leicester C. 1.
Liverpool 2 The Wednesday 0.
Manchester U. 1, Bury 2.
Newcastle U. 7 Everton 3.
Sheffield U. 3 Tottenham H. 3.

SECOND DIVISION

Bradford C. 0 Darlington 1.
Hull C. 2 Grimsby T. 3.
Middlesborough 1, Nottingham F. 0
Port Vale 3 Barnsley 2.
Preston N. E. 5 Oldham A. 2.
South Shields 1 Fulham 1.

He Won't Be Happy Till He Gets [redacted]

This clever cartoon [redacted] reproduced from a recent number of the "Peking Leader"

THIRD DIVISION
(Southern Section)

Brentford 3 Crystal P. 0.
Brighton and Hove A. 3 Gillingham 2.
Bristol R. 4 Queen's Park R. 1.
Exeter C. 1 Bristol C. 1.
Luton T. 4 Newport C. 1.
Merthyr T. 4 Bournemouth 6.
Northampton 3 Watford 2.
Norwich C. 2 Aberdare A. 2.
Southend U. 1 Plymouth A. 2.
Swindown T. 2 Charlton A. 0.

THIRD DIVISION
(Northern Section)

Accrington S. 3 Walsall 6.
Barrow [redacted] Stoke C. 0.
Crewe A. 3 Doncaster R. 3.
Durham C. 3 Nelson 3.
Halifax T. 4 Rotherham U. 2.
Hartlepools U. 2 Wigan B. 1.
Lincoln C. 5 Bradford 1.
Southport 7 New Brighton 2.
Stockport C. 3 Wrexham 2.
Rochdale 5 Ashington 0.
Tranmere R. 3 Chesterfield 2.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE—FIRST DIVISION

Clyde 2 Hibernians 0.
Hamilton 4 Cowdenbeath 2.
Kilmarnock 2 Queen's P. 2.
St. Mirren 2 St. Johnstone 1.

F. A. Cup, Sixth Round Results

Mar. 5.

The following are the results of the matches played to-day [redacted] the sixth round of the F. A. Cup Competition:—

Chelsea 0, Cardiff 0.
Arsenal 2, Wolverhampton Wanderers 1.
Swansea Town 1, Reading 3.
Millwall 0, Southampton 0.

Scottish Cup Results

The following are the results of the matches played to-day [redacted] the fourth round of the Scottish Cup Competition:—

Falkirk 2, Rangers 2.
Berwick 2, Celtic 5.
Partick T. 5, Dundee U. 0.
Arthurlie 0, East Fife 3.

Draw for Semi-finals to be Played on March 26

Mar. 7.

The draw for the semi-finals of the F. A. Cup Competition, to be played on March 26, has resulted as follows:—

Millwall or Southampton v. Arsenal at Chelsea: Chelsea or Cardiff v. Reading at Wolverhampton.—Reuter.

March 9.

THE LEAGUE—FIRST DIVISION
Bolton Wanderers 3, Burnley 1.

THE LEAGUE—THIRD DIVISION
(Southern Section)

Swindon Town 4, Brentford 2.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE—FIRST DIVISION
Aberdeen 0, Celtic 0.
Airdrieonians 7, Dundee United 2.
Dunfermline 1, Partick Thistle 0.

F. A. CUP—REPLAY
Cardiff 3, Chelsea 2.
Southampton 2, Millwall 0.

SCOTTISH CUP REPLAY—FOURTH ROUND
Rangers 0, Falkirk 1.

—Reuter.

All the inland steam launch companies in Shanghai have suspended services to Soochow, Wusih, Changchow and other places in Kiangsu province.

SEARCH FOR TUNNEY'S CHALLENGER

Jack Sharkey's Victory Over Mike McTigue

New York, Mar. 3.

In the fourth eliminating boxing bout to decide Tunney's challenger for the heavyweight championship of the world, Jack Sharkey beat Mike McTigue in a 15 round fight here to-day, scoring a technical knockout in the twelfth round.

Dempsey to Begin Training

Mar. 8.

Jack Dempsey has advised Tex Rickard that he will begin training immediately although he [redacted] not certain whether he will fight again. He will decide shortly.

Rickard hopes to match him against the Basque woodchopper, Paolino Uzcudun, the winner to be matched against the winner of the Maloney-Sharkey bout, fixed up for May 19 at the Yankee Stadium, in the process of deciding the challenger for Gene Tunney.—Reuter.

Win for British Champion

Berlin, Mar. 4.

Franz Dienner, the German heavyweight boxing champion, and Phil Scott, the British champion, will meet at the Sport-Palast to-night in a ten round bout. Both men are in splendid condition.

Later.

Scott beat Diener on points. He was the aggressor throughout. The German was quite outclassed.

Ten thousand persons witnessed the bout.—Reuter.

World's Middleweight Championship

London, Mar. 2.

There is every probability that the match for the world's middleweight boxing championship between Mickey Walker, the holder, and Tommy Milligan, the European champion, which Mr. C. B. Cochran recently announced that he had fixed for June or July, will be held at Blackpool.

The General Purposes Committee of the Blackpool Corporation has decided to grant Mr. Cochran free use of the sports oval at Stanley Park and Mr. Cochran has asked for estimates for building a stadium there.—Reuter.

THE General Labour Union in Shanghai have sent a telegram to the General Labour Union in Kwantung, requesting them to return those steamers of the China Merchants' S.N. Co. Ltd., which they detained at Canton and Swatow during the recent strike. In this telegram it is pointed out that arrangements to end the strike have already been reached between the Union here and the company.

LAW REPORTS

H. M. SUPREME COURT

POOTUNG CEMETERY OWNERSHIP

In H. M. Supreme Court, before Judge Grain on Monday, the hearing of the Shanghai Municipal Council's application for a declaration of ownership of the British Consular lot known as the Pootung Cemetery was concluded, and the order granted.

Mr. G. H. Wright appeared on behalf of the S.M.C., whilst Mr. R. E. S. Gregson represented the Crown.

Mr. Wright reminded the Court that at the last hearing the Council were able to furnish no information regarding Messrs. Beale and Hobson, two of the original owners of the title deeds, though they were able to assert that the third owner, Mr. Cunningham, was dead. On the suggestion of the Court they had given the matter publicity in the "North-China Daily News," and as a result of this they had since learned that Mr. Hobson died in Japan in 1862, and that Mr. Beale died in Shanghai many years ago and was buried in the Shantung Road cemetery. That disposed of the three original owners, and since the last hearing no claimants had appeared. He would therefore ask the Court to grant a declaration of ownership of the property, and to make an order entitling the Council to be registered in the British Consular Land Office as the owners of the property. The land had actually been handed over to the Council 30 years ago, and the Council held the title deeds at the present time.

The Judge.—It looks rather in the past as if those gentlemen had intended to hand it over to the Council, but they did not worry very much about the deeds?

Mr. Wright.—That is so, your Honour, and as a matter of fact I have discovered the draft deeds, though they were never signed.

The Judge.—Probably they went away and then could not be got hold of again.

Mr. Gregson informed the Court that no claimants had made in appearance or an application at the Crown Advocate's office, and consequently he had no objections to offer.

The order was made declaring the S.M.C. to be the owners of the property and entitling them to register at the Consulate Land Office. A further order was made granting the Crown Advocate's costs.

ASIA BANKING CORPORATION v. L. P. O'DRISCOLL

L. P. O'Driscoll appeared before the Registrar, Mr. G. W. King, in H. M. Supreme Court, on Thursday, on a judgment summons for money due to the Asia Banking Corporation, for whom Mr. M. B. Brown appeared.

Mr. Brown said that the summons first was issued in the middle of last year, but continually had been adjourned at the last moment and actually never had been heard, therefore no order under the judgment ever had been made. The amount of the judgment summons was Tls. 2,954.40 and $207, together with the costs of the summons. At the last hearing, about six weeks ago, at the very last moment, after a committal order had been made, the defendant paid Tls. 200 and, as nothing further was paid, the summons again was set down for hearing. On Wednesday afternoon, the defendant made a further payment of Tls. 500. His (Mr. Brown's) instructions were that the matter had been so tiresome from the first and had involved so much trouble, that the plaintiffs felt compelled to press for a definite order for monthly instalments and then they would be in a position to enforce payment in a more satisfactory way. There was a private arrangement for the payment of so much a month, but the plaintiffs considered it necessary to ask for something more than that.

The Registrar—There was an offer of Tls. 150 a month. Was that accepted and has it been carried out?

Late Payments

Mr. Brown—There was a payment yesterday afternoon, but we considered it was too late to withdraw the summons and now we want a definite order. Our point is that we have been put to so much trouble. On every occasion the same thing has happened and only at the last moment has something been paid. This is extremely unsatisfactory from the plaintiff's point of view. We never have succeeded in obtaining anything but very small amounts at the last moment. I should be satisfied with Tls. 150 a month if the Court will order that.

Defendant—There is a little pique attached to this. I agreed to pay Tls. 150 a month.

The Registrar—Are you prepared to agree to that order?—If it is an order of the Court it is a little different.

By the order of the Court, much more terrible things may happen. Are you prepared to agree to an order for the payment of Tls. 150 a month?—Yes.

On what day of the month?—The 10th.

The Registrar—Very well, then, that is the order of the Court.

Another Arrangement

The same defendant also was sued by Messrs. Hall & Holtz, who were represented by their accountant.

The Registrar—The rule in the past has been that a limited company should be represented by Counsel. The claim is for over $300. What is your authority?

The accountant—The manager directed me to attend.

Defendant—I have an arrangement with Mr. Barraclough, the manager, to withdraw the case.

The accountant—He has paid $100 on account and I have been instructed to ask for an adjournment.

The case was adjourned until April 7.

CHEN BROS. FUR CO. v. C. L. LOWRY

In H.M. Supreme Court, on Thursday, before the Registrar, Mr. G. W. King, Chen Bros. Fur Co. sued C. L. Lowry for $200, balance of the price of a lady's fur coat. Defendant did not appear, but was represented by Mr. Tycho Wing.

Plaintiffs' manager said that, on October 9, 1926, the defendant bought a lady's black seal coat for $250, giving in payment a cheque for $50 and a compradore order on the Republic Fire & Marine Insurance Co., Ld., for $200. They had been unable to get the money on either. Plaintiffs asked for the coat to be returned, but the defendant said that his wife had taken it to Harbin. Later, he gave another cheque for $250, but this also was returned, marked "insufficient funds." Defendant then promised to pay by instalments and at the end of November he paid $50 cash. Plaintiffs several times had asked for the remainder, but had not been paid.

Mr. Wing—Did you attempt to get the compradore order paid?—Yes, and compradore all the time say, "To-morrow, to-morrow, to-morrow." Then we ask Lowry and he say, "When compradore pay me, I pay you."

Then why don't you sue the company?—We don't know about the company. Lowry he buy coat, just now no can find anyone.

Witness said that the defendant never had asked for the return of the compradore order, with a promise that he then would pay the amount of it.

Registrar Mystified

The Registrar—I don't quite follow the defence. Where is the Republic Fire & Marine Insurance Co. Ld., and who is S. C. Maitland, the manager?

Mr. Wing—The defence is that the compradore order was accepted in part payment.

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The Registrar—But he says that he has tried to collect it and cannot. Surely you cannot say that is payment! I wish I could pay my debts like that!

Mr. Wing—The fact that the compradore order has not been met has nothing to do with the defendant, who gave it with a *bona fide* intention.

The Registrar—Surely it has!

Mr. Wing—If it had been returned by the company it would have been different.

Unsatisfactory Satisfaction

The Registrar—You have his coat and he wants his money and he cannot get it. The defendant gave a compradore order and a cheque. The cheque was no good and another cheque also was no good and now he cannot get money on the compradore order either.

Mr. Wing quoted an authority to show that, if a bill was accepted as satisfactory in exchange for goods sold, there could be no claim on the debt.

The Registrar said he could not see how it could be said that a person was satisfied with a bill on which he never had been able to realize. He gave judgment for the amount claimed, with costs.

W. KAUFFMAN & CO. IN LIQUIDATION

In H.M. Supreme Court, on Thursday, the Registrar, Mr. G. W. King, heard a petition by the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation in connexion with the affairs of Wm. Kauffman & Co., Ld. Mr. G. H. Wright appeared for the petitioners, Mr. A. E. Seddon for the Chartered Bank and Mr. M. B. Brown for Mr. W. E. Atwell, who is acting in China for the liquidator of the company.

The petition set forth that the defendants were incorporated as a private company in 1920, with an authorized capital of £250,000. They were established as wool merchants and general traders, with registered offices in London and branches in Tientsin and Tsingtao. In carrying on business in China, the company incurred many debts, including one of Tls. 374,751.38 to the petitioners as the balance of an overdraft. The company was indebted in large sums to others and was unable to pay its debts. There were considerable assets in China. By an extraordinary resolution passed in London on November 18, 1925, a voluntary winding-up was agreed to. The petitioners asked that the company be wound up under the Companies (Consolidation) Act, or that the Court make such other order as might be thought fit.

Mr. Wright applied for an adjournment, stating that at present he had been unable to comply with certain necessary preliminaries.

The Registrar granted an adjournment until March 31.

H. M. POLICE COURT

CHARGED WITH THE DEATH OF A BRITISH GUNNER

In H. M. Police Court, on Saturday, before the Registrar, Mr. G. W. King, William Parr, an employee in the Shanghai Municipal Electricity Department, was charged with unlawfully killing Gunner E. G. Faulkner, of the 12th Pack Battery, Royal Artillery. Capt. Romanis, M.C., of the Royal Artillery, sat on the Bench with the Registrar, Mr. E. T. Maitland prosecuted for the Police and Mr. R. E. S. Gregson defended.

Mr. Maitland outlined the circumstances as understood by the Police and said that, whilst the deceased apparently was riding to his quarters in Yu Yuen Road, the defendant's car was alleged to have struck the ricsha on the right hand wheel, overturning it and throwing the deceased about two yards away and then striking him. The ricsha was, at the time, a few inches from the kerb and was on its correct side. The ricsha coolie was unhurt apart from a bruise over the eye, but the ricsha was damaged beyond repair. After striking the deceased, the car tracks showed that the car continued on to the right hand side of the road for a distance of about 84 ft., ran over a corner of the kerb and finally pulled up about 27 ft. farther ahead. The deceased's cap was picked up on the opposite side of the road to which the accident occurred and all these facts tended to prove that the car was travelling at a considerable speed at the time. The tracks also showed that the car had been travelling about 13 inches from the kerb, which was unusual on Bubbling Well Road when the road was clear. There was absolutely no excuse for the accident, as the ricsha was travelling in the same direction as the car and was on its correct side.

Police Evidence

Inspector Eva, of the Police Traffic Department, put in a plan of the scene ■ the accident. He said he visited the scene between 11 a.m. and noon on Sunday, February 27, about 9 hours after the accident, and made plans of the road. The road was 41 ft. wide, with tram tracks down the centre. He indicated on the plan the tracks of defendant's car, which were plainly visible. Shortly after mid-day he examined defendant's car, on which were some marks of damage; on one wheel was a mark from the kerbstone. Defendant said that he thought his brakes were in good order. The defendant drove the car and witness noticed that the rear off wheel was wobbly. He asked if witness would care to try the car and witness did so, but he was unable to give it a thorough test, as he did not consider it was in a safe condition to be driven at any speed. It could not go more than eight miles an hour safely on his estimate. Witness tried the brakes and found that they acted. They were four-wheel brakes and appeared to be in good condition. The car was a small Morris-Cowley. Witness would not regard himself as an expert, but he had considerable knowledge of driving.

Asked in what distance such a car could pull up, witness said that on a dry road the car should be pulled up in 110 ft. when going at 30 miles an hour.

Cross-examined—The road was dry at the time of the accident. At that part the surface was smooth, but he would not say it was highly polished. The tracks he had indicated on the plan were those of a car going at a fairly high speed, swerving and making no application of the brakes. That was established by the condition of the tracks. There was blood on the tracks and on the footpath. He suggested that the rear wheels went through blood.

The Cause of Death

Dr. G. D. Gray said that a soldier, since identified as the deceased, was brought to the Country Hospital between 2 and 3 a.m., unconscious and bleeding profusely. Outwardly there were no injuries, but his condition suggested broken bones in the head. He died at 11 a.m. without regaining consciousness. A subsequent X-ray examination confirmed severe injuries to the head, which were the cause of death. They suggested a heavy blow ■ the forehead.

A ricsha coolie said that the soldier engaged him at Carter Road. Witness was running along Bubbling Well Road, opposite the cemetery, when a motor car came up behind and ran into the ricsha. Witness fell and the soldier was thrown out in front of him. Witness was running straight and was about 18 in. from the kerb.

Cross-examined—He heard the car coming behind him, but he did not hear the sound of a horn. There were two lighted lamps on the ricsha.

The ricsha, badly damaged, and with the off wheel crumpled, was produced for the Registrar's inspection.

T. A. Aiers, of the S.M.C. Finance Department, said that he lived at 331 Bubbling Well Road. He returned to his house about 2 a.m. on February 27 and shortly afterwards he heard a crash in the street and went outside. He saw a soldier lying on the footpath and two foreigners were with him. They said an ambulance had been summoned. The ricsha was close by and 20 yd. further on was a motor car.

Evidence of Car Skidding

Mr. S. G. W. Horniblow was the first witness on Monday. He stated that he was travelling down the Bubbling Well road from west to east at about 2.30 a.m. on the morning in question. At the scene of the accident he saw a soldier lying in the middle of the road and stopped his car to see what had happened. On getting out he found the man bleeding heavily from the nose, and unconscious. He lifted up his head and shoulders, and whilst he was considering what to do, four or five foreigners came on the scene. He did not know where they came from, and did not recognize them. He asked these men to give him a hand, and between them they lifted the deceased on to the pavement. Witness asked the other foreigners if they would look after deceased, as it was his intention to go home. They said they would and he walked back towards his car. On the way he noticed deceased's hat lying about a yard from the gutter on the opposite side of the road. He went over and picked the hat up, using it to wipe some blood off his sleeve. After that he placed the hat alongside the deceased. Just as he was getting into the car it occurred to him that Bubbling Well police station was just round the corner, so he drove round and informed the police, suggesting that they send an ambulance to the scene.

In reply to Mr. Maitland, witness said the soldier's body was lying between two and three yards from the ricsha. The latter was facing from west to east, and was turned over on its side, in the opposite direction from deceased.

Cross-examined by Mr. Gregson, witness agreed that if the ricsha was lying in the position he had described, it must have been turned completely round by the force of the blow.

Further questioned, witness did not notice anything peculiar or unusual about deceased's clothing. The trousers appeared normal. He would not be prepared to say that the trousers were not unbuttoned.

Witness added that when he passed back from the police station, the foreigners had secured a glass of water and were washing the blood from deceased's nose and mouth. They were obviously anxious to do what they could in the way of relief.

Sgt. Hutson, R.A., of the 4th Pack Battery, gave evidence of identification, and added that the last time he saw deceased alive was at a concert at Marble Hall some hours previous to the accident.

Police Evidence

P. S. Bonner, of Bubbling Well police station, said he went to the scene of the accident at 3.30 a.m. on the morning in question and made rough sketch of wheel tracks, the position of the ricsha, etc. Witness produced the plan which he said he had made from his sketches. From the marks of the wheels, the car appeared to have skidded shortly before striking the ricsha, and then to have swerved to the opposite side of the road, finally landing with the front wheel on the pavement several yards distant.

Cross-examined, witness said he believed he had the actual notes he made at the time in his quarters. The plan he had submitted to the Court was made from his rough notes.

The Magistrate interposed to point out that it was extremely important that the actual notes should be put in.

P. C. Newton was then called. He stated that he arrived at the scene of the accident at about 2.17 a.m. on the morning in question. Two foreigners were then with deceased. Defendant was one of these, and when witness asked him where his car was, he said his friend had taken it round to St. George's to get an ambulance. As the car did not come back, witness stopped a hire car and had deceased taken to the Country Hospital.

In cross-examination, witness said that when he arrived on the scene the ricsha was on its wheels, facing west, with the coolie sitting on the footboard.

Mr. Maitland told the Court that he had only one more witness to call, and unfortunately he was in the General Hospital with influenza. He suggested the Court should go round to the hospital and take this man's evidence. The witness was the sergeant on duty in the charge room at Bubbling Well police station on the morning of the accident.

The case for the prosecution having been concluded, the Magistrate on Tuesday found a *prima facie* case and framed a charge of unlawful killing.

Defendant pleaded not guilty, and intimated that he wished both ■ give and call evidence.

Case for the Defence

Mr. Gregson, addressing the Court, said the defence would endeavour to show that at the time of the accident the deceased was not in the ricsha, but he was stepping out of it on the wrong side. They would also bring evidence to prove that the wheel tracks shown on the police plans, and purported to have been made by defendant's car, were actually made by another car driven from the opposite direction, and which came to rest on the south side of the curb. The deep wheel track which the police gave as evidence of a skid was made by this second car when backing out, preparatory to proceeding in a westerly direction. Against this they had the evidence of the ricsha coolie, and the latter was responsible for a number of discrepancies in his statements, which differed as he made them at different times.

Counsel regretted having to bring certain matters up, but after all they should bear in mind that if a man did go out and enjoy himself, and then became a little the worse for liquor, that was not a very serious moral offence. The defence would bring the evidence of three military men, two members of the Garrison police and the third an Artilleryman who was in deceased's company the evening before the accident. These men would say that the deceased was considerably the worse for liquor in St. George's Café at ■ a.m. in the morning, and that he was placed in a ricsha and the coolie directed to his billets at a time when he was not responsible for his actions. They could only conclude that the ricsha coolie had gone in the wrong direction, and that deceased woke up, found he was going wrong, and changed into another ricsha, the one in which the accident occurred. The defence alleged that defendant was driving his car at quite a moderate speed, and just before he overtook deceased in his ricsha, the soldier got out and was struck before he had time ■ pull up. They would also bring evidence to show that shortly before the accident he was passed by two other cars, and could not, therefore, have been going at an excessive rate of speed.

Expert Evidence

Reginald Thomas Ryton, proprietor of the Auto-Palace and Ryton's Garage, was then called. Witness said he saw the motor car immediately after the accident, and, in his opinion, judging from the damage, it was extremely unlikely that the ricsha could have contained a heavy man when it was struck.

Cross-examined by Mr. Maitland, witness said he estimated the speed of defendant's car, judging from the damage, as at from ten to 16 miles an hour only.

Asked by Mr. Maitland how long ■ should take a Morris-Cowley car such as defendant's to pull up, with four wheel brakes, going at a speed of from ten to 16 miles an hour, witness said the very shortest time was three times the car's own length, or about 40 feet.

Sergt. G. W. Salt, of the Durham Light Infantry, said he was on Garrison police duty on the night in question. St. George's Café was out of bounds to soldiers in uniform, and at about 10.30 p.m. he went to that café to see if this order was being observed. There were a number of soldiers present, and he took all their names. Gunner Faulkner's name was among them. His proper duty would have been to have cleared the place of troops, but as he had only one man with him he considered discretion the better part of valour, and stayed to see that no-one got into mischief. At half past ten the deceased had been drinking heavily, and at about two o'clock in the morning he was so intoxicated that witness ordered his man to put him into a ricsha and send him back to billets.

The Danger of Ricshas

Replying to Mr. Gregson, witness said the troops had been warned to give ricshas a wide berth, as there was always a danger that they would be taken ■ places to which they did not want to go. He himself had jumped out of ricshas on three occasions because he was being taken in the wrong direction.

Gunner Letts, also of the 12th Pack Battery, said he was in deceased's company at St. George's café on the night in question, and deceased was very intoxicated.

Defendant's Version of Accident

Defendant, in evidence, said he was employed at the Riverside Power Station in the Electricity Department. He had been there since July, 1921. He was driving the car on the night in question and going from east to west. Mr. McLeod was sitting beside him, and Mr. Watt was in the rear seat. The car was a right hand drive. The hood of the car was up. The sidelights but not the headlights were on at the time. He slowed down at the Hart Road crossing. He noticed the ricsha, and gave a casual blast of the horn. It was then about three feet from the south curb, its correct position. About 15 yards behind the ricsha, he saw deceased suddenly stand up and literally step out of the ricsha into the open road, as it was going. He was travelling at about 25 miles an hour. Deceased came down from the ricsha on one foot, staggered a couple of steps and fell prostrate in front of the car. Witness "made some attempt" to put on the footbreak, but concentrated on the swerve to avoid him. He was unable to do so and both the near wheels went over the deceased. Witness never noticed the ricsha from the moment deceased stepped out of it. The car swerved to the road. Witness was flustered and was recalled to himself by Mr. McLeod because he was going headon for a tree on the pavement. He then swerved to the left, both the off wheels touching the curb. This was when the windshield broke.

They got out of the car and ran back to the figure. There were already two foreigners there. As soon as witness saw it was a British soldier, he asked Mr. McLeod to take the car and get an ambulance. When they got the deceased on ■ the curb he noticed that the trousers were undone. Two foreigners were already on the scene, and subsequently excused themselves. Shortly after this a glass of water arrived. In the meantime a foreign uniformed policeman came on the scene, and was shortly joined by two others in mufti. It was impossible that the wheel marks on the south side of the road should be his. Mr. Andrews in his car was following witness up in his car, and he, after passing the scene of the accident, returned and drew up by the side of the road.

Why it Happened

Cross-examined, witness agreed the soldier was some feet on the south side of the tramlines. Mr. Andrews was accompanying witness. Witness, further questioned, said he had been to a farewell dinner at Eddie's Café, when he had had three drinks. That was all he had all night. He was not a drinker. Witness agreed that the hood and side curtains were up and consequently a person in the back would not see much.

Replying to the Magistrate, witness said the accident occurred owing to deceased staggering and falling in front of the car.

Mr. Alexander McLeod was then called and gave corroborative evidence.

Cross-examined, witness said it was impossible for accused to have missed the soldier. Further questioned, witness said he had had nothing to drink that night. He had been teetotal for five months.

Mr. Andrews was then called, and told the Court that he was driving his car behind defendant's at the time of the accident. He did not see the collision, and knew nothing about the soldier until McLeod told him at St. George's Farm. He then drove back there, pulling up at the south side of the pavement, and he was convinced that certain of the tracks which the police said were made by defendant's car were actually made by witness's car.

This closed the defence.

Mr. Gregson then reviewed the evidence, pointing out that they had heard several witnesses, all of whom testified that the deceased was out of the ricsha and not in it when the accident occured. Defendant had said that it was impossible for him to pull up in time to prevent running Faulkner down, and he submitted that on the evidence this was extremely likely. He submitted that the police had failed altogether to make any case, and therefore the charge should be summarily dismissed.

Defendant Committed for Trial

The Magistrate said he would offer no comment on the evidence, but would commit the defendant for trial.

Bail was allowed on defendant's own recognizance of $500.

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S. M. P. v. JANGIRA SINGH

Jangira Singh, huddled up in a blanket, appeared in the dock in H. M. Police Court, on Wednesday, before the Registrar, Mr. G. W. King, charged with being drunk and disorderly and assaulting the police. Mr. P. W. Goldring, assistant Prosecuting Solicitor, conducted the prosecution.

The Registrar—What are these statutes you talk about—2 and 3 Victoria and the rest?

Mr. Goldring—I have not seen the charge-sheet.

The Registrar—Then look at it now. And why is this man wrapped up like that?

Mr. Goldring—He has been in hospital. I understand he was so violent that the police had to use their batons.

The Registrar—But is he fit to be tried now?

Mr. Goldring—I really don't know.

The Registrar—Then you ought to know.

The defendant said he did not mind the case proceeding, but he would like to sit down. This was permitted.

The Registrar—Now, what are these statutes. You remember I said in a recent appeal case from Peking that charges should be as simple as possible, so that they can be understood. Neither of the Acts mentioned here applies to the Municipal Police in Shanghai. The whole charge could be expressed in six lines. He simply should be charged with being drunk and disorderly and assaulting certain police officers.

The defendant said that Amar Singh and himself both were drunk and were having a joke when the police interfered.

Mr. Goldring said that he was going to call the other man as a witness.

The Registrar—I suppose you will not charge him later on. It would not be fair to let him tell his story of the police interfering with their innocent little amusements and then charge him also with being drunk and disorderly.

Inspector Foley said that when the defendant was brought to Bubbling Well police station, he was very drunk and disorderly. Amar Singh was sober.

C.P.C. 148 said that he saw the defendant and Amar fighting in Gordon Road. They were rolling on the ground. He tried to take both men to the police station, but the defendant resisted, so witness telephoned for assistance and a foreigner and a Sikh policeman came to the scene. Defendant then was taken in charge and Amar followed them to the station. The defendant was drunk. He struck witness on the face.

The defendant said that the policeman misunderstood him. They were not fighting and he did not refuse to go to the police station.

P. C. Smith, who answered the call for assistance, said that the defendant was so violent, kicking both witness and the Chinese policeman, that witness had to use his baton. The Sikh constable also used his baton, as the defendant assaulted him as soon as they arrived.

Amar Singh said that the defendant was very drunk and started wrestling with witness. The latter was trying to hold him down on a bed when the Chinese policeman interfered. It was only a joke.

Inspector Foley said that the police had not had time to get the defendant's full record, but he was one of the men concerned in the sensational fight in Jessfield some time ago.

Sentenced to 14 days' hard labour.

U. S. COURT FOR CHINA

BIRMINGHAM v. BIRMINGHAM

On Monday in the United States Court for China Judge Purdy heard the petition for divorce of Mrs. Mary J. Birmingham. Petitioner was represented by Major C. P. Holcomb and respondent was not represented.

Following the outlining of the case by her attorney, Mrs. Birmingham was called and said that she and her husband were married in Chicago in August, 1919, and that they came to Shanghai in 1921. Her husband had been engaged as leader of an orchestra at the Ritz Café, but the place never opened. In 1924 her husband left for San Diego and was to send her money to follow.

Shortly after arriving in San Diego Birmingham sent a letter, from which she quoted, "You have received my other letter so you know how things stand. I have found someone else whom I care for, and am happy—so just forget all and we will call it square. You have your business and from all I hear are doing well, and it is no use for me to spoil it for you. I am happy and am going East. You always said that if either of us found someone else to be a sport and let the other know—wish me all good luck and remember that I am not so bad after all, old dear. Jack."

Questioned by her counsel, Mrs. Birmingham said that she got a job as a manicurist after her husband left. She had not received any money from him since his departure.

After the conclusion of evidence given by A. Popovich regarding Birmingham's departure for America, Judge Purdy instructed counsel to make out an order for an interlocutory decree.

PROVISIONAL COURT

LABOUR MEETING RAIDED

Two dozen piece-goods employees, 23 of whom were shop assistants and the remaining one a 60-year old cook, made their appearance at the Special Provisional Court, before Judge Li and Mr. Whitamore (the Senior Consul's Deputy) on Monday morning, charged with inciting others to strike.

Mr. E. T. Maitland, the Prosecuting Solicitor, appeared for the Police and accused were undefended.

Counsel said that the accused were arrested on Saturday at No. 7 Burkill Road, where they were holding a labour meeting. The police raided the place and found a number of documents which were directed against the Northern Armies, and Marshals Chang Chung-chang and Sun Chuan-fang. The police had not yet had time to translate these. A complete list of piece-goods hongs and employees in Shanghai was also found. Mr. Maitland asked for a remand to enable the police to make further inquiries.

In answer to the Judge, Mr. Maitland said that all the accused were charged with the same offence, in that they attempted to incite a general strike.

Det.-Sub-Inspr. Quayle was called and said that the police raided the back room of No. 7 Burkill Road, where they saw one of the accused addressing the others. Most of the documents were found on a table in front of the men but witness could not hear what they were talking about.

The Judge—The accused are charged under article 221 of the Chinese Provisional Criminal Code, which says that people must be incited. Among the accused, there must, therefore, have been some who incited and others who were incited.

Mr. Maitland—That is so.

The Judge—Well, it is not an offence to be incited. The police must find out who were the inciters.

Mr. Maitland—We will do that. As accused were only arrested on Saturday night, the police have not had time to make inquiries.

The case was then remanded, accused being detained in custody.

WHILST attempting to apprehend an armed robber on Saturday night, a Chinese police constable named Chang Lan-ziang (No. 1477) was shot in the body and had to be removed to the Shantung Road hospital. His assailant escaped.

AFTER Judge Hsu Moh, in the Special Provisional Court on Saturday, had granted bail in the sum of $40 to a man charged with robbery, the Senior Consul's Deputy, Dr. Ramondino, protested and said that the accused was charged according to Article 370 of the Chinese Provisional Criminal Code, which provided for imprisonment from three to 15 years. According to the Deputy's opinion, to give bail on such a serious offence only encourages criminality in the Settlement.

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CORRESPONDENCE

LABOUR CONDITIONS IN RUSSIA

To the Editor of the
"North-China Daily News."

Sir,—Gulled by their Bolshevik advisors, and in their childlike belief in the absurd promises made to them, the Labour Unions, under the Nationalist Government, have been putting forward most extravagant demands. One would naturally suppose that the Labour leaders would ask their Russian advisors for particulars as to the working of the Soviet system in their own country before making such fools of themselves as they are doing. As a few more facts about labour conditions and wages in Russia may be of interest, I will quote some statements that were made at the recent meeting of the Seventh Congress of the Russian Trade Unions, at which it was agreed to accept the principle of the State regulation of wages. In the quotations given below the italics in each case are mine.

In a recent issue of "Industrial and Labour Information," published by the International Labour Office, it is stated that Comrade Koulbychev informed the Congress that "all possibilities of industrial development, by means of the capital and equipment remaining over from the old *régime*, were exhausted. The old equipment is almost entirely used up. We no longer possess the resources which allowed us to increase production in 1925-26. We must create something new, or reorganize the work, and make other efforts in order to increase production." He informed the Congress of the lack of capital, the defective state of equipment, and *of the bad administration of undertakings*, which made it difficult to increase wages or even to maintain them at the existing level. He stated that "the real evil from which almost all branches of industry are suffering *is the serious lack of working capital, which is not sufficient to allow of the increase of production in the prescribed proportion.*" *Output must be increased more rapidly than wages.* On the motion for the State regulation of wages, Comrade Tomsky stated that the Central Council of the unions had consistently acted on the indications of the Communist Party, and subordinated the interests of the workers to those of the State.

One delegate pointed out that State regulation nullified the work of the unions, and went on to state that "the State fixes by decree the numbers and categories of employees in each undertaking, as well as the wage attached to each category.... it is impossible for the trade union to discuss the matter, and the labour agreement arrived at by free discussion ceases to exist." Another delegate complained that the management often demanded overtime working of a ten-hour day and over *without extra payment*, "*on the pretext that the law fixes wages once for all without any reference to hours of work.*" In other cases, where the undertaking was in a position to increase wages, *the management said that the union was no longer concerned with the wage question.* As a consequence, the authority of the unions waned, and, instead of seeking wage adjustments through the unions, *the workers presented petitions to the management "humbly requesting that wages be increased." The union had not the power to defend the interests of the workers.*

The statements made at this Congress raise certain questions which might be studied by our Chinese friends with advantage. We have been led to believe that it is the dictatorship of the proletariat which rules the Soviet Republic. If that is so why is it that the workers must present "petitions," *humbly requesting* that wages be increased? If there is in Soviet Russia a real dictatorship of the proletariat, don't the workers come under that category?

For the past ten years the world has been exhorted by Bolshevik emissaries to exterminate capitalists and capitalism. If there are unnecessary evils from which the world is suffering, how comes it that the "real evil" from which Bolshevik Russian industry is suffering is want of capital? Why is it that there is a shortage of capital in Russia? If she is so short of capital that she cannot pay her workers decent wages, how was it that she was able to send enormous sums to the British miners during the coal strike last years? If there is this shortage of capital in Russia how is it that she can send enormous sums into China to stir up trouble? Where does she get the money from to finance certain Chinese warlords and provide them with arms and munitions?

I am, etc.,
H. P. King.

Shanghai, March 5, 1927.

THE GREAT BETRAYAL

To the Editor of the
"North-China Daily News."

Sir,—As a London business man with long and intimate knowledge of China trade, paying frequent visits to China, permit me through your columns to express my thanks to Mr. Arthur de C. Sowerby for his very able article entitled "The Great Betrayal" which appears in your issue of to-day. It expresses my own feelings to the letter; and I venture to think from my knowledge of the British community here, it expresses the feelings of the great majority.

When the Hankow Agreement was signed, much as we realized the degradation of the thing, as Mr. Sowerby states, we looked for a *quid pro quo* with some safeguard of British interests. There is no such safeguard in the terms of the Agreement now published, and it is becoming more clear day by day that we have sacrificed our honour and our prestige for a mess of pottage. The Agreement cannot and will not be worth the paper it is written upon: and it passes my comprehension how any British Government could have been made a party to so servile a document from such a chaotic source. We already have the aftermath in the "Commission" which will presumably hand over the Tientsin Concession to the North. Could folly go further? Evidently force—only force—counts, on one side.

British Prestige forsooth!! permit me to give another instance. A few weeks ago I was in Hongkong. With a friend late one evening I went on board a British steamer lying alongside the wharf. We were accompanied by the engineer. The steamer flew the British flag, was officered by British officers, and was a British-owned vessel. To our utter indignation and disgust the boat was a seething mass of propaganda for the Cantonese anti-British anti-foreign Nationalist party. Large and lurid posters adorned the steamer inviting all and sundry to espouse the cause of the so-called "Nationalists," "down with Imperialism," "Unite—Workers" etc., and other battle-cries so dear to the heart of the revolutionary. A mass meeting was being held on board, and Chinese—both men and women—kept going and coming as though they owned the ship.

On inquiry I was informed the owners had permitted this indecent exhibition in order to obviate a strike and keep the steamer working. There stood in the road near by a swarthy Sikh policeman and I wondered what were his thoughts as he stood and watched the strange scene. What does India think? The British Empire has surely sunk to a low ebb when it allows Chinese coolies to run its ships while its officers sit biting their finger-nails in the cabins wondering how long their lives will be safe! How long are degradations like these to continue, and have we lost all sense of honour for filthy lucre and/or Political expediency?

I am, etc.,
Londoner.

Shanghai, March 6, 1927.

HANKOW DEBENTURES

To the Editor of the
"North-China Daily News."

Sir,—I think all holders of Hankow debentures will agree with the comments made in your leader of to-day as to the thoroughly unsatisfactory manner in which their interests have been dealt with in the so-called Hankow Agreement.

The debenture holders lent their money to a British Concession, not to an Administration of the type that is to be called into being; therefore, when British control ceases the debenture holders should be offered the option of redemption.

According to what we read to-day in the Hankow Agreement the interests of the debenture-holders seem to be quite a secondary consideration.

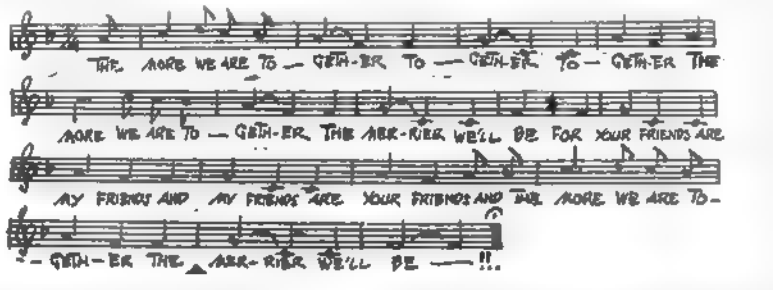
I am, etc.
One of the Debenture Holders.

Shanghai, March 3, 1927.

WHAT THE MARINES SANG

To the Editor of the
"North-China Daily News."

Sir,—Much has been said about the chorus the Marines sang when leaving the Old Country for China. I believe the same old tune is adopted by the Ancient Order of Froth Blowers. Perhaps some of your readers would like to see this popular chorus. I have sketched out words and music which I enclose.



I am, etc.,
H. E. Hood.

Shanghai, March 4, 1927.

DISILLUSIONED

To the Editor of the
"North-China Daily News."

Sir,—Mr. L. Haden Guest, M.P., was, at one time, a confirmed Socialist. About a year or so ago he paid a visit to Russia to study, at first hand, conditions in that Soviet paradise. He returned to England a completely disillusioned man, and wrote a series of articles in the "Times" on the breakdown of Socialism. He recently severed his connexion with the Labour Party, and established a weekly journal, called "The London Weekly," of which he is the editor. I enclose an editorial note which appeared in the January 22 issue of that paper, regarding British policy in China. Coming from a former Socialist who has seen conditions in Russia, this note is of some significance.

I also enclose a cutting from the "Times" of January 29, showing how "justice" is administered in Canton under the Nationalist Government. Is this what we might expect at Hankow?

I am, etc.,
H. P. King.

Shanghai, March 3, 1927.

The following is from Mr. Haden Guest's paper:—

"The grave view of the Chinese situation which is taken by the Cabinet is underlined by the news that the first cruiser squadron has sailed from Malta preparatory to whatever service may be required, and that transports are leaving with troops for the East in a few days. The conduct of the Foreign Office up to the present time has been such as to convince every reasonable-minded man in the Empire that Great Britain has only peaceable and friendly feelings towards the Nationalist movement. And no responsible person in this country wishes anything for China but a speedy issue out of the stormy and troubled period through which she is now passing. The attempt made in some quarters to put the blame for this condition in China on the "Imperialist" Powers, and particularly on "Imperialist" Britain, is sheer nonsense, and every well-informed Chinaman knows it is so. Now that Great Britain has indicated a line of conciliation she is prepared to follow independently, if need be, there can be no excuse whatever for Chinese force, threatening violence against British lives or British property. And the Chinese Nationalists should remember that the present pacific policy of Great Britain follows closely on an Imperial Conference at which the whole question of the Empire's foreign relations with the East were discussed. Australia is as much behind the policy of peace and friendliness as Great Britain herself, and it now depends on China whether she will listen to common sense and fair dealing or whether she will allow herself to be deluded by revolutionary extravagances, which are emphatically not intended for China's benefit."

The following is from the "Times" of January 29:—

A correspondent in Canton writes:—The following is an illustration of what Germans in China, who now have no extraterritorial rights, have to put up with:—

A. here had a coolie whom he found to be dishonest and dismissed, first, however, paying him his wages in full plus a month's pay in lieu of notice. That same day while A. and his wife were at dinner, the coolie stole $3. A. reported the matter to the Cantonese police, who three days later replied that they could not arrest the coolie because he was a leading member of the Strikers' Guild. A. consulted with his Consul, who took the matter up with the Canton Government, only to be advised, however, to let it drop.

A few days later A. received a letter from the Chinese saying that it had come to their knowledge that he had slandered one of their members, and warning him that if he did not forthwith publish a withdrawal of his charge, and an apology for it, in four named Chinese newspapers, he would be boycotted and compelled to leave China. A. was forced to comply.

SHANGHAI MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION

To the Editor of the
"North-China Daily News."

Sir,—It seems to some of us that the Shanghai Missionary Association, under the leadership of the National Christian Council, is going "Red" about as fast as it can, judging from the tone of the last two meetings, in which Russian Communism has been praised by the speakers. After the unfortunate experience of the Association in connexion with the address of Mr. T. Z. Koo, it is amazing that the Executive Committee should invite such a notorious Modernist as Mr. Stanley High to air his extreme views on "The Youth Movement," at the meeting last Tuesday evening, and why Mr. C. E. Patton should speak so highly of this young man and introduce him as "Aristotle" is indeed a mystery.

The fact that the attendance was much smaller this month than at the February meeting may indicate that many were so disgusted with last month's performance that they decided not to go again. This is known to be the case in several instances.

It is customary, when passing the minutes of a previous meeting of the Shanghai Missionary Association, for the secretary to make suggested corrections or alterations without the formality of a vote. When Rev. M. H. Throop called attention to the statement which was printed in the minutes of last month's meeting to the effect that the address of Mr. T. Z. Koo was *much enjoyed*, and suggested that this be deleted, inasmuch as it was probable that others besides himself did not enjoy hearing their fellow-missionaries called cowards because they left their stations upon the urgent advice of their consuls and at the suggestion, in some cases, of the Chinese Christians, the chairman, Dr. J. W Cline, insisted upon a formal motion, and Dr. E. W. Wallace made a strong appeal that the motion should not be carried, claiming that it would be a great discourtesy to a guest, and especially as he was a guest from another nation, who had been invited to address the association. A number voted in favour of deleting the clause, in spite of this appeal, but the majority voted "No."

I do not wish to take up your valuable space with a lengthy reference to the vapourings of Mr. High, but I would like to quote one sentence from "*Iavestia*" revealing the spirit of the Communist League of Youth in Russia, of which Mr. High spoke so highly: "We, the young godless ones, are waging war against our religious parents; we will climb up into heaven and sweep away the gods."

This spirit is typical of the Youth Movement of which Mr. High boasts of being a leader. The Youth Convention recently held at Evanston, Illinois, under the presidency of Mr. High, really represented only a small fraction of the young people of America, but he gives the impression that he is speaking on behalf of practically all of the young people of the world!

I am, etc.,
Anti-Red.

Shanghai, March 9, 1927.

NATIONALIST DECLARATION OF POLICY

To the Editor of the
"North-China Daily News."

Sir,—In the statement issued by the Central Executive Committee of the Nationalist Party which you published to-day it is stated that the Nationalist Government have decided to take back the Settlements by means of negotiation rather than by force, and goes on to say that "lecturing, the severance of economic relations and boycotts, which have no direct bearing on the peace and order of the Community, are considered to be lawful acts."

The only possible interpretation of this is that although their military agents will refrain from firing at foreign troops, their unarmed forces already within our gates will bite us in the back until they have achieved their object.

It is claimed that the statement has been circulated among members of the Kuomintang Party, merchants, students and labourers in order that they shall exercise all necessary care in avoiding friction! If unadulterated Bolshevik propaganda, strikes and boycotts are not calculated to produce friction, will the Central Executive Committee tell us what will? Has the time not come for us to declare our policy, *i.e.*, that we will not tolerate theirs? That if they persist in the methods they employed to take Hankow, Kiukiang, etc., and attempt to drive us into the sea, we will not hesitate to use all the forces at our command to prevent them.

I am, etc.,
H. Y. Irwine.
Major, Late Royal Garrison Artillery.

Shanghai, March 10, 1926.

The formal establishment took place on Saturday of the Amalgamated Labour Organizations of the French Concession, which includes employees of the waterworks, electricity department, tramways, motor bus company, and other commercial and industrial interests.

Gen. Liu Tz-yung, Commissioner of the Shanghai and Woosung Police, has issued an order calling for a memorial service for the Allied soldiers who have been killed during the recent fighting. Beginning from on Tuesday, there will be appropriate observances, and Buddhist monks will attend to conduct the religious side thereof.

The movement of certain practitioners to establish a separate bar association for the Special Provisional Court is being vigorously opposed in Chinese legal circles. Those opposed to the scheme state that the Shanghai Chinese Bar Association is a representative organization and is quite capable of representing the interests of the members of the bar.

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FOREIGN TELEGRAMS

THE BRITISH ARMY ESTIMATES

Increase in Personnel: Decrease in Cost: Reduction in Pay

London, Mar. 3.

The Army estimates for the forthcoming financial year amount to £41,665,000, a decrease of £935,000. The maximum number of the establishment is 166,500, an increase of 7,100.

The Premier announced in the House of Commons to-day that the Budget would be introduced on April 11.

The reduction of the estimate is largely due to the decrease in pay, which saves £646,000, notwithstanding the increase in personnel.

The supplementary Army estimates to cover requirements to March 31 arising from the despatch of troops to China amount to £930,000. The additional charges mostly relate to sea transport, pay of the reservists called up, maintenance of the troops sent from India to China and purchase of additional stores and accommodation at Shanghai and Hongkong.

The Secretary of State for War's memorandum states that provision has been made for commencement ■ the military defence works required in connexion with the naval base at Singapore.

Increase in Air Force of About Six Squadrons

Mar. 5.

The Air Estimates for 1927 amount to £15,560,000, which is a reduction of £450,000 compared with the figures for 1926.

The personnel is 33,000 compared with 35,500.

Air expenditure in the Middle East is reduced by £680,000, due to the diminution of the air garrison at Iraq from eight squadrons to five. On the other hand the fleet air arm demands an additional £301,000 to raise the strength from 18 to 23 flights, representing development in accordance with the Admiralty aircraft-carriers' programme, the net increase in the Air Force being approximately six squadrons.

The memorandum accompanying the Air Estimates refers to the preparations in progress for a long distance flight in flying-boats with the object of developing a service air route between India and the Far East. It states that boats will be provided in 1927 with the intention of making an extensive cruise in 1928 as a self-contained unit in Far Eastern waters, finally visiting Australian ports.

A survey of the route is at present being carried out by a ground party.

The estimates include £83,000 towards provision of an aerodrome and repair facilities at Singapore.

The Army's Strength

Mar. 7.

In the House of Commons to-day the votes fixing the Army strength at 165,000, including India, and the pay of the Army, were agreed upon without a division.

A Mechanized Force

A mechanized army in the future was visualized by Sir Laming Worthington-Evans, the Secretary of State for War, in introducing the Army Estimates in the House of Commons to-day. He claimed that although financial necessities compelled reduction of personnel and expenditure they were constantly endeavouring to increase efficiency by improved mobility and greater fire power.

Dealing with the reduction of cavalry at Home by 1,300 men (a saving of £93,000 this year and of £237,000 in a full year), Sir Laming said that the savings would be used to modernize and improve the fighting value of cavalry by providing mechanical vehicles for first-line transport and eight machine-guns instead of four per cavalry regiment, to be carried in mechanical vehicles instead of by pack-horses. He estimated that £88,000 would be spent next year on the new mechanical vehicles and £125,000 on research, which sums, he said, were very little in view of the problem of the petrol-driven army of the future.

He anticipated that where in the past cavalry scouted 20 miles ahead of an Army, armoured-cars would move over 100 miles, while armoured-cars and mechanized machine-gun units would be able to circle round the enemy, and tanks, impervious to bullets, would be able to hit and smash far more effectively than the existing arms.

Artillery must also be mechanized in order to enable it to follow up the petrol-driven weapons over all sorts of country. An experimental mechanized force was being formed at Tidworth in order to gain practical experience of the effect of mechanization on tactics.

Labour Motion Rejected

In the House of Commons to-day in the course of debate on the Army Estimates Mr. Arthur Greenwood (Labour) moved that in the interests of peace and economy and in order to inspire national confidence and security other than by large standing armies Britain should, in the Preparatory Commission for the Geneva Disarmament Conference, initiate proposals for an international agreement for the reduction of land forces.

Captain Douglas King, Financial Secretary to the War Office, replying, agreed that reduction of land forces was only possible by an international agreement including all nations not represented at the Geneva Conference, for instance, Russia with her standing army of 65,000 and an organized subsidiary force of nearly 9,000,000. Mr. Greenwood's motion was rejected by 223 votes to 109.—Reuter.

LEAGUE COUNCIL IN SESSION

Chu Chao-hsin Easier Because of Cantonese Confidence: No Peking Instructions

Geneva, Mar. 7.

Herr Stresemann, speaking in German, presided at the opening meeting to-day of the League of Nations Council.

Mr. Chu Chao-hsin, who attended, made a statement to the press denying that China intended suddenly to raise the question of the international situation in China. Dr. Wellington Koo had instructed him to notify Sir Eric Drummond, the Secretary General of the League, that the Chinese Government reserves the right to answer the British Government's statement made on February 2, but Mr. Chu has hitherto not been instructed by Dr. Koo. Mr. Chu added: "Our attitude is conciliatory. Our demands are very legitimate, since we ask nothing—nothing but non-infringement of our sovereignty and territorial integrity."

Reuter's correspondent learns that Mr. Chu feels easier now owing to the confidence expressed in him by Cantonese delegates in Europe, which was not the case at the Council meeting in December.—Reuter.

League Members Who Don't Pay

Mar. 9.

The Council of the League of Nations has decided to convene a conference on communications and transit on August 28. In regard to the legal position of States not paying their contributions to the League, Senor Titulesco (Spain), as reporter, expressed the opinion that the obligation to pay contributions fell under the sanction contained in Article XVI of the Covenant and non-payment did not lead automatically to expulsion from the League, but must be accompanied by circumstances showing an intention not to carry out obligations arising from the Covenant. The report will be referred to the Assembly.—Reuter.

AGED BARONET'S TRAGIC DEATH

Found Hanged at the Age of Seventy-five

London, Mar. 6.

Sir Francis Baughy, Bt., was found hanging from a beam in an outhouse of his Shropshire home to-day. He was 75 years of age.—Wireless Through Reuter.

LEAGUE CONFERENCE ON ARMAMENTS

Whole of Work Done by Sub-Commissions to ■ Submitted This Month

London, Mar. 2.

When the League of Nations Preparatory Commission for the Disarmament Conference meets again on March 21 it will have before it the whole of the work done by its various technical sub-commissions since June last and may thus be able definitely to draw up the programme and fix the date of the International Disarmament Conference.

The related, though minor, question of international supervision of private manufacture of armaments will also be dealt with.

The special commission wherein the United States will be represented will meet on March ■ to draw up a draft international convention for the conference, which is to be summoned by the League ■ August.

The League's Finance Committee is to study the possibility of establishing a common scheme of financial assistance to a state which has been attacked, and ■ consider the legal position which would result from enforcing ■ peace-time measures of economic pressure indicated in Article XVI of the Covenant, particularly by a maritime blockade.

The Committee of the Council will examine the report of the sub-committee which met in London last month under the chairmanship of Viscount Cecil to study the kind of preventive action which might usefully be taken by Council when considering a dispute brought before it.—Wireless Through Reuter.

Disarmament Invitations

Mar. 8.

The United States has definitely proposed to Great Britain and Japan that the three Power naval limitation conference shall meet at Geneva not earlier than June 1.

In the event of the Governments ■ London and Tokyo accepting the proposal France and Italy will probably be asked to send representatives to the conference as observers.

It is understood that the invitation contains no definite formula fixing the maximum tonnage limitations of cruisers, destroyers or submarines.

The purpose of the proposed conference at Geneva will be to explore the possibilities of arriving at an understanding on the tonnage limitations acceptable, particularly to Britain, in view of the non-participation of France and Italy in the agreement.

It is explained that the United States recognizes that such limitations of construction as it hopes will be reached must be subject to periodic review in connexion with the building programmes of the Governments not participating in the agreement, but it is believed that satisfactory arrangements can if necessary be worked out at Geneva for annual reconsideration of the maximum tonnage limitations of any class of auxiliary ship.

It is learned at the White House that President Coolidge regards the tentative advices he has hitherto received as promising success for his three Power scheme.—Reuter.

The Conversations With Japan

Tokyo, Mar. 9.

Informal conversations are being held between the Japanese and American Governments regarding a tri-partite conference for disarmament, but, in spite of reports to the contrary, the Foreign Office denies that any formal proposal has been made so far.

Support Forthcoming from the Japanese Press

Tokyo, Mar. 10.

The leading vernacular papers are virtually unanimous in welcoming the proposed tri-partite disarmament conference. Whilst it is generally believed that Japan will willingly accept the proposal if it is formally made, the papers are not too optimistic regarding the results of the conference if it is held.

The "*Jiji*," for example, though recommending that Japan should do her best for its success, expresses a fear that the presence of France and Italy as observers with the right of speech would render the meeting even more complicated than a five-Power conference.—Reuter.

BRITISH NAVAL ESTIMATES

Slight Reduction Despite Unavoidable Extra Charges: The Building Programme

London, Mar. 10.

Notwithstanding extra charges beyond the Admiralty's control, amounting to £1,000,000, the Navy Estimates are reduced by £100,000 to £58,000,000.

Provision for new construction ■ increased by £900,000 to £983,000.

The programme for 1927 includes commencement of construction of one Class A and two Class B cruisers, one flotilla leader and eight destroyers, six submarines and two mine-sweepers.

On the other hand the Admiralty has decided not to proceed with the construction of four motor-launches included in last year's programme.

Mr. Bridgeman's memorandum points out that the progress of new construction last year was hampered by lack of coal, especially on vessels ordered just prior to the coal stoppage and those in the early stage of construction.

Among the contributory causes of the economy in the Navy Estimates Mr. Bridgeman mentions the "considerable relief" of the generous contribution of the Malay States towards the cost of the Singapore Base.—Reuter.

KUOMINTANG AND TRADE UNIONS

Endeavours to Obtain Visit of Investigation Delegation

Amsterdam, Mar. 3.

Mr. Chan Ku-yen, representing China at the International Trade Union Congress, and Mr. Li Shuan-sing, representing the Kuomintang Executive Committee, have interviewed Mr. Brown, the secretary of the Congress, with the object of securing sympathetic action by European trade unionists and inducing a delegation of the International Federation of Trade Unions to visit China and investigate locally recent happenings, particularly the position of Chinese trades unionists, and the shootings at Shanghai.

The proposal will be considered at the next meeting of the International Federation of Trades Unions executive at the end of April.

Both these representatives of the Kuomintang are returning to China ■ the end of March after establishing relations with various European countries and also the Chinese seamen in various ports.—Reuter.

ANGLO-FRENCH TALK ON INDUSTRY

Two Day Conference Commenced in London

London, Mar. 7.

A two-day conference similar to that held last November between British and German industrial organizations began this morning in London between British and French industrialists. There were 15 representatives on each side. Sir Maximus Pratt presided over the British section and M. du Chemin over the French.

The proceedings were private but it is stated that the discussion is following the lines of the agenda for the economic conference at Geneva in May.—Wireless Through Reuter.

GERMAN-AMERICAN CABLE

Friendly Sentiments Exchanged Between Presidents

Berlin, Mar. 4.

Friendly Germano-American sentiments were exchanged on the occasion of the opening of the direct Emden-New York cable, which establishes direct communication between the two countries for the first time since the War.

President von Hindenburg cabled his congratulations to President Coolidge, who responded expressing the hope that the new means of communication would promote mutual understanding and goodwill between the two countries.—Reuter.

THE WELSH MINE DISASTER

Fifty-two Deaths: Entombed Men Given Up for Lost: Relief Funds for Sufferers

London, Mar. 3.

Sir Philip Cunliffe Lister, President of the Board of Trade, stated in the House of Commons to-day that there was no possibility of any more men being rescued alive from the Cwm mine. Exploration showed that the Black Vein seam in which 88 men were entombed was full of gas. He feared, therefore, that the total death roll would be 52.

Mansion House Fund

Mar. 3.

The Lord Mayor of London has opened a fund for the relief of sufferers in the colliery disasters at Cwm and at Bilsthorpe.

A London newspaper has already subscribed 2,000 guineas.

Forty Bodies Recovered

Mar. 4.

Forty bodies out of the 52 killed as the result of the explosion at the Marine Colliery at Cwm, Ebbwvale on February 28 have been recovered.

Accident to Motor Bus Going to Cwm

Mar. 6.

Two men were killed and 23 injured owing to a motorbus conveying people to Cwm, to attend the funeral of the victims of the mining disaster, turning over and falling down a bank.

An Impressive Burial

Mar. 7.

A three mile long procession of 8,000 mourners and five massed bands accompanied the 20 hearses bearing the bodies of the victims of the Cwm Ebbwvale mine disaster. Nearly 100,000 people came from various mining valleys in South Wales to see the funeral.

The coffins were assembled at a school room in Cwm Ebbwvale, from which point the procession started, headed by a section of a battalion of the Monmouthshire territorials comprising Cwm miners, and followed by a company from the British Legion and various local bodies. At the gates of the cemetery the procession halted, the band playing Chopin's funeral march.

Two Funds Opened for Sufferers

Mar. 8.

Two funds have been opened on behalf of the victims of the colliery disasters at Cwm Ebbwvale and Bilsthorpe, the first by the Lord Mayor of London and the second by the Miners' Federation.

Already a total of over £22,000 has been subscribed.

The Lord Mayor's fund has reached a total of over £11,000. It includes £500 from the Football Association Council and 250 guineas from the Football League Finance Committee.

The General Council of the Trades Union Congress has forwarded £1,000 to the fund of the Miners' Federation.—Reuter.

FRENCH PROVISIONAL PAYMENTS

Statement to Finance Committee by M. Poincare

Paris, Mar. 3.

Supplementing previous statements M. Poincaré to-day made a detailed verbal report before the Finance committee of the Chamber on the agreement with Britain concerning the provisional payments of war debt.

A proposal by the Socialist, M. Vincent Auriol, that the agreement should be the subject of debate in the Chamber was defeated by 11 votes to 9.

Discussion by Chamber Postponed

Mar. 9.

In accordance with the request of M. Poincaré, who put it as a vote of confidence in the Government, the Chamber of Deputies has agreed to postpone, by 339 votes to 175, discussion regarding provisional payments of the inter-allied debts. The discussion was suggested by the Socialist, M. Vincent Auriol.—Reuter.

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VOILENT CYCLONE IN MADAGASCAR

Tamatave Town and Harbour Completely Wrecked: Five Hundred Dead

Capetown, Mar. 5.

It is reported from Port Louis, Mauritius, that 500 persons were killed in a cyclone at Tamatave, Madagascar.

The cyclone struck the east side of the island and devastated Tamatave.

The steamers Catinat and Ville de Marseilles collided and were driven ashore.—Reuter.

London, Mar. 5.

A radio received by Lloyd's from the steamer General Duchesne via Mauritius states that the damage done in Madagascar by the cyclone is over a hundred million francs. The town and harbour of Tamatave are completely wrecked.—Reuter.

Paris, Mar. 5.

According to reports received by commercial and shipping houses many ships anchored in Tamatave Harbour have been lost.

Hardly any Remains

Mar. 7.

It is reported from Reunion that a cyclone has swept the Island seriously damaging the crops in the north east.

Hardly anything remains of the port and town of Tamatave Madagascar.—Reuter.

Material Damage Heavy

Port Louis, Mauritius, Mar. 7.

Wireless messages from Tamatave, Madagascar, indicate that 18 natives were killed and 6 injured in the cyclone.

The material damage was very heavy. All official buildings except the Post Office and the Treasury were destroyed. A wharf was washed down and a lighter foundered.

The sea swept 500 feet up the streets.

It is estimated that it will take three years to repair the damage.

Seven seamen were drowned from a steamer, which, with several others, went aground.

Martial law has been proclaimed as a precaution, but all is quiet.

The British steamer Seistan from Hongkong, carrying a cargo of rice, arrived here to-day after a terrible experience, with only two tons of coal in her bunkers. The wireless operator, George Reynolds, was killed by coming into contact with a high-tension wire while he was preparing to send out a message on March 4.—Reuter.

A NEW NON-STOP FLIGHT ATTEMPT

Plan to Fly from Cranwell to Karachi

London, Mar. 9.

The Air Ministry is planning to beat the world's record non-stop aeroplane flight from Paris to Karachi and is sending two Royal Air Force pilots in May next from Cranwell, Lincolnshire, to Karachi, in a Hawker Horsley machine driven by a 700 h.p. Rolls Royce "Condor" engine. A thousand gallons of fuel will have to be carried for a 40 hours' flight. If the venture proves successful it is possible that an England-Capetown non-stop flight will be undertaken.—Reuter.

NO DISARMAMENT FOR HOLLAND

Socialist Bill Rejected by Second Chamber

The Hague, Mar. 8.

The Second Chamber, by 53 votes to 32, has rejected a disarmament bill introduced on the initiative of five socialist deputies.—Reuter.

GENEVA, Mar. 9.—Sir Austen Chamberlain, the British Foreign Secretary, to-day received Mr. Kung Chen-koo, a professor at Shanghai University and editor of the "*Shih Pao*," and gave him a statement on British policy towards China.—Reuter.

WORLD'S BIGGEST RACE

Twenty-five Thousand Contestants in Rush for Diamond Field

London, Mar. 5.

The "Daily Mail" describes what is probably the world's biggest race which took place in the Grasfontein district of Transvaal when in intense heat 25,000 people rushed several miles to peg out claims in some recently discovered diamond fields. There was intense excitement. At the starting line 100 police marshalled the runners, including women, in a line two miles long and ■ miles deep.

The signal was giving by the dropping of a Union Jack. Some of the fastest runners in South Africa and Australia were especially engaged for the race.—British Wireless Through Reuter.

TWO MORE AIRMEN MISSING

Uruguayan Aviators Flying to Las Palmas Seized

Madrid, Mar. 4.

Anxiety is felt for the fate of the Uruguayan airmen, Major Large Borges and his brother, who left Casablanca on February 28 to fly to Las Palmas. They have not been heard of since they took off.

Persistent wireless calls from various neighbouring stations and from shipping have evoked no response. The gunboat Bonifaz has set out from the Canaries to explore the African coast and seaplanes and coasters are participating in the search.—Reuter.

Seized by Tribesmen

Paris, Mar. 5.

A report from Agadir states that the seaplane of the Uruguayan airmen, Major Borges and his brother, has been found 60 miles north-east of Cape Juby in Spanish West Africa.

The seaplane left Rome on February 20 to fly to South America. It was found smashed to pieces and there was no trace of the airmen.

A despatch from Las Palmas says that a native reported that Major Larre Borges and three companions were seized by tribesmen.—Reuter.

Reported to be Going Afoot to Cape Juby

Casablanca, Mar. 6.

A French Air Company's aeroplane landed near the wreck of Major Larre Borges's aeroplane today. Local Moors informed the occupants that the Uruguayan airmen had started afoot for Cape Juby.—Reuter.

Captives of Tribesmen, But Well Treated

Madrid, Mar. 8.

A letter sent with a native has been received by the Spanish Consul at Cape Juby from the Uruguayan airman, Major Larre Borges, stating that he and his brother are safe and well treated by the tribesmen in whose hands they are captives.

Mar. 9.

■ transpired that the mishap to the Uruguayan airman, Major Larre Borges, and his companions, was due to the oil-pipe of his machine breaking. The seaplane came down on the sea and the crew had to swim to the shore. They expected to reach Cape Juby, but measures to ransom them from the tribesmen who took them captives were delayed owing to a heavy sea preventing vessels from approaching the coast.

General Jordana, director of the Moroccan Colonial Department, says that the tribesmen are very warlike and are continually engaged in internecine strife. It is most probable, he says, that their mutual antagonism is enhanced by a desire to possess the captives and pocket the ransom.—Reuter.

LONDON, Mar. 8.—The First Lord of the Admiralty, Mr. Bridgeman, questioned in the House of Commons to-day, announced that the battleships Rodney and Nelson were expected to be completed in September and July respectively.—Reuter.

INDIAN RELIGIOUS RIOTS

First Report of Casualties Reduced: Mahommedan Leader Arrested

Calcutta, Mar. 8.

Earlier estimates of the casualties resulting from yesterday's rioting at Panabalia are minimized, the official report stating that 12 Mahommedans were killed and seven wounded. There were no casualties among the police or Hindus.

The Mahommedan religious leader who is alleged to have instigated the mob has been arrested and assembly of over five persons has been prohibited at Panabalia.

Mohammedans and Hindus at Odds

Mar. 4.

The shooting at Ponabalia on March 2 is officially explained in a message from the district magistrate which states that a strong armed mob of Mahommedans unjustifiably refused ■ allow the passage of a small Hindu procession with music. Repeated persuasions failed owing to incitement by Maulvi Sahaduddin, whereupon the mob was proclaimed an unlawful assembly and ordered to disperse.

The mob vehemently refused and adopted a threatening attitude, brandishing long spears and crying that they would kill or be killed.

Military police arrested Maulvi, after which the crowd was vainly begged by officers and two local Mahommedans to disperse, until, seeing further parley was useless and the situation becoming momentarily more dangerous, "I ordered the Superintendent of Police to fire. Thirty-three rounds were fired, 14 being killed and eight wounded."

The Government has dispatched a divisional commissioner to the spot to make an inquiry.—Reuter.

SALE OF PICTURES IN AMERICA

Record Price for Rembrandt's "Titus in an Arm Chair"

New York, Feb. 3.

The record price for a picture sold in the United States was announced by officials of the American Art Association to-night, when Sir Joseph Duveen, English art dealer, purchased, for $270,000. Rembrandt's painting, "Titus in an Arm Chair, which Sir Joseph himself sold 20 years ago for $105,000. Another purchaser, Mr. John Ringling, circus man, paid $78,000 for Rembrandt's "The Evangelist." Thirty-seven masterpieces from the collection of paintings in the estate of the late Mr. C. Chauncey Stillman and Mr. James Stillman brought a total of $716,950 at an auction in the Art Association rooms.—Reuter.

THOSE UNUSED EXPORT CREDITS

Figures Given in the House of Commons

London, Mar. 7.

In the House of Commons to-day at question-time, Mr. Amery, Colonial Secretary, gave the figures of unused export credits for rubber as follows:—

Malaya (excluding Trengganu and—for July, 1926, only—Kedah) at the end of July 1926, 23,000 tons; August 76,000 tons; September 52,000 tons; October 24,000 tons; November 57,000 tons; December 38,000 tons; January, 1927, 18,000 tons.

The figures for Ceylon at the middle of January, 1927, were about 15,000 tons.—Reuter.

ILL-FATED AMERICAN FLIGHT

Machine Crashed Near Montvideo

Montvideo, Mar. 7.

One of the United States Air Force aeroplanes which is making the 20,000 mile flight round South America fell into the sea to-day shortly after taking off on the continuation of the flight northwards. There were no casualties.—Reuter.

RACING MOTORIST'S HORRIBLE DEATH

Ghastly Result of Tremendous Skid: Somersaulted Car

London, Mar. 3.

The famous racing motorist Captain T. G. Parry-Thomas was killed to-day while attempting to recapture the world's speed record on Pendine Sands in Wales.

Thomas, described as a dare-devil racing motorist and the idol of the crowds at Brooklands where, before tens of thousands of people, gasping with amazement at his consummate nerve, he would manœuvre a giant car at two miles a minute with unerring judgment in passing a packed field of competitors, was to-day making his fourth attempt to recapture the record made by Major Campbell on February 4.

He had just turned to make the return journey when the car made a tremendous skid. One off-side wheel flew towards the sea and the car completely somersaulted. It righted itself, burst into flames and went backwards a quarter of a mile on three wheels, finally overturned and was completely destroyed.

Horrified officials and spectators rushed to help the motorist and found the body covered with blood and the head practically severed. He had apparently been killed instantaneously.

It is believed that the accident was due to a rupture of the driving chain when the car was travelling at 160 miles an hour. The chain flew off with terrific force, smashed the windscreen and wrapped itself round the motorist's neck, practically decapitating him.—Reuter.

U. S. ALIEN PROPERTY SCANDAL

Miller Convicted: Jury's Disagreement Over Daugherty

New York, Mar. 4.

The second trial of the former Attorney-General, Mr. Daugherty, and the former Custodian of Alien Property, Mr. Miller, on a charge of conspiracy has ended in a verdict of "guilty" in the case of Miller. The jury were unable to agree as regards Daugherty, the case against him being dismissed.

Miller is appealing against his sentence of two years' imprisonment and a fine of $10,000, which is the maximum.

The defendants were arraigned on the charge of defrauding the Government of their honest, unbiassed services in connexion with the granting of the $7,000,000 claim against the Alien Property Custodian (Miller) in 1921. The seven million dollars represented the proceeds from the sale of assets of the American Metal Company, which had been seized as enemy-owned during the war.

The first trial last September ended in the jury disagreeing. Daugherty and Miller did not go into the witness-box on their own behalf ■ either trial.—Reuter.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN

Gratifying Further Decrease Last Week

London, Mar. 6.

The latest weekly returns of unemployed show a further decrease of 26,500 compared with the figures for the previous week. This is only 62,360 more than a year ago so that the great increase in unemployment caused by the industrial troubles of last year has nearly been wiped out.—Wireless Through Reuter.

ARIDITY PROPOSED FOR CANBERRA

London, Mar. 6.

A message from Melbourne states that the Board of Commissioners recommend that the Federal Government should either make Canberra, the new capital, a prohibition area or should inaugurate the Gothenburg system of liquor control.—Wireless Through Reuter.

THE INDIAN RUPEE RATIO

Keen Debate Anticipated Over Proposals Involving a Two-penny Difference

New Delhi, Mar. 7.

The battle began in the Legislative Assembly to-day over the rupee ratio question and promises to be a very hard-fought two-days' contest: nobody is able to guess the result, as the forces appear to be absolutely evenly divided.

Sir Basil Blackett, the Finance Member, in a speech declared that a 1/4 rupee would cause financial panic all round, dislocation of business and enormous losses together with economic discontent. He remarked that whatever the arguments might be for or against the immediate stabilization of the rupee at 1/6, the alternative of immediate stabilization at 1/4 was entirely out of the question. "It is entirely unthinkable" said Sir Basil, "that we should suddenly and arbitrarily decree a depreciation of 11 per cent. in the value of every rupee, every currency note and every title to money in India. If there is a choice, it must be between stabilizing the rupee at 1/6 now and not stabilizing it at all at present. Unless we stabilize the rupee now ■ 1/6, we shall undo what has been done and have to begin ■ over again."

Pundit Malaviya declared that India really wanted a gold standard and a gold currency. He strongly advocated a 1/4 rupee. Sir Victor Sassoon also advocated 1/4 as the best permanent ratio for India.

Later.

The House has agreed to consider the Rupee Ratio Bill and has adjourned.

Eighteen-penny Rate Adopted on Close Vote

Mar. 8.

The question of the rupee ratio was settled by the Legislative Assembly to-day voting in favour of a 1s. 6d. rupee by 68 votes to 65.—Reuter.

EQUAL FRANCHISE DEMAND

Statement Promised by British Government Before Easter

London, Mar. 6.

The Premier, Mr. Baldwin, accompanied by the Home Secretary, Sir William Joynson-Hicks, this afternoon received a deputation organized by the Equal Political Rights Campaign Committee to discuss the question of equal franchise. The deputation was introduced by Lady Astor. The deputation asked for a simple Government measure to secure that at the next election women should be entitled to vote at the age of 21 and on the same terms as men. The Premier, replying, said that the Government proposed to make a statement in the House of Commons before Easter.—Wireless Through Reuter.

PRICE OF TYRES TO RISE

Bad News for Motor Owners

London, Mar. 6.

The motoring correspondent of the "Daily Mail" understands that there is every likelihood of a rise in the price of motor-car tyres early in April. Business firms with a large fleet of cars have been busy buying in tyre stocks against a rise in price.—Wireless Through Reuter.

RE-ROOFING THE WHITE HOUSE

Change of Residence for Pres. and Mrs. Coolidge

Washington, Mar. 3.

President and Mrs. Coolidge have moved from the White House to the Patterson mansion near by, which they will occupy for a few months while the White House is being repaired and re-roofed.—Reuter.

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INDUSTRIES FAIRS' SUCCESS

Record Number of Orders Placed in London and Birmingham

London, Mar. 5.

The British Industries Fairs in London and Birmingham, which closed last night, have resulted in a record number of orders being placed by home and overseas buyers. At the London fair one of the features was an increased demand for Empire products.

The Birmingham section estimates that orders booked represent about £4,000,000 and that business which will ultimately accrue will reach £18,000,000 to £20,000,000.

Overseas buyers recognize and admit that this year has very definitely established the position of the British Industries Fair as a permanent institution, which it is essential for them to visit before they go to Leipzig.

Gratifying Increase in the Number of Buyers

Mar. 7.

It was stated in the House of Commons to-day that the number of buyers who visited the London section of the British Industries Fair was 74,462, of whom 1,681 came from overseas. These figures showed an increase of over 8 per cent. on last year. In addition the general public visited the Fair to the number of 25,000 in London and 10,000 in Birmingham.

Exhibitors in all sections of the Fair had expressed themselves as more than satisfied with the business done.—Wireless Through Reuter.

THE OPIUM CONVENTION OF 1925

Ratification by Czecho-Slovakia: Hopes for Others

Geneva, Mar. 8.

Before the League Council to-day Sir Austen Chamberlain observed that only a few states had ratified the Opium Convention of 1925. He hoped the Powers which had not yet ratified it would soon do so.

Dr. Benes thereupon announced that Czecho-Slovakia had just ratified the convention.—Reuter.

An Unpublishable Document

London, Mar. 9.

A list of opium and other drug seizures drawn up by the League of Nations and issued by a London firm of publishers has been withdrawn from circulation on receipt of a telegram from Geneva.

It is supposed that some country concerned has objected to the publication of these details. The League Committee's report has not yet been passed by the League Council and has not been published.

Attitude of the United States

In the House of Commons, replying to a question as to whether the United States Government had come to any decision with regard to signing the Opium Convention of 1925, Mr. Godfrey Locker-Lampson (Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs), said he had no information on the point but added that the United States Government had recently been invited to define its position in this matter.—Reuter.

"GENTLEMEN PREFER BLONDES"

Stage Licence Refused by the Lord Chamberlain

London, Mar. 6.

The Lord Chamberlain for the moment has refused to grant a licence for public production in London of the stage version of "Gentlemen prefer Blondes."—Wireless Through Reuter.

LONDON, Mar. 3.—In addition to the 44th session of the League of Nations Council which opens at Geneva on Monday next under the presidency of Herr Stresemann, the German Foreign Minister, there will be 9 different League meetings during the present month. Of these the most important refer to the question of disarmament.—Reuter.

NEW FRENCH SCHEME FOR MOBILIZATION

All Citizens to Take Part in Country's Defence

Paris, Mar. 4.

The Chamber of Deputies yesterday began discussion of the bill for national organization in time of war, the first article of which provides that in event of war all French citizens, without distinction of age or sex, as well as all constituted groups shall be obliged to participate in the defence of the country or the maintenance of its material and moral life.

No Distinction of Age or Sex

Mar. 7.

The Chamber to-day adopted by 500 votes to 31 the National Defence Bill, providing that in time of war all French nationals without distinction of sex or age and all legally constituted bodies shall be obliged to participate either as combatants or non-combatants in the maintenance of France's material and moral life. The Government are empowered to mobilise the country's entire human material resources under the supreme direction of the Premier. Every man up to 40 would have to serve at the front. The Government have general rights of requisition, thus guarding against profiteering.—Reuter.

REDEMPTION OF LIBERTY BONDS

Preparations by U. S. Treasury for Call This Year

Washington, Mar. 8.

In anticipation of a call of second liberty bonds, Mr. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, has announced the issue, on March 15, of 3½ per cent. five-year Treasury Notes in exchange for the second Liberty Loan, converted at 4¼ per cent. The bonds of the latter will be called for redemption on and after November 15. The new Treasury Notes will be called for redemption on and after March 16, 1930 and the number to be issued is to be limited to the amount of the second Liberty Loan bonds tendered and accepted.—Reuter.

BIG FIRE IN JERSEY CITY

Preparations by U.S. Treasury Cars Destroyed

New York, Mar. 3.

Early this morning the sky was brilliantly illuminated by a fire on the waterfront of Jersey City.

The fire destroyed two Pennsylvania railway piers and 50 loaded goods cars and razed several factories and other buildings.

The damage is estimated at a million dollars.—Reuter.

THE EUROPEAN STEEL CARTEL

Monthly Reduction of Output to be Discontinued

Berlin, Mar. 5.

The reduction of output by 1,500,000 tons by the European Steel Cartel for the first three months of the year will be discontinued in the second quarter, when production will revert to the normal 29,000,000 tons in accordance with a decision reached at a meeting of the Cartel to-day.

The decision is attributed to the favourable position of trade, though German steel circles point out that the output in France in January and February declined. Nevertheless the action is welcomed in Germany, where it is interpreted as a considerable concession to German producers. It greatly reduces Germany's penalties for her quota excess.—Reuter.

EX-PREMIER AND THE INCOME TAX

London, Mar. 6.

Mr. Lloyd George will have to pay income tax in America on the $2,000 pension he received from the Carnegie Fund.—Wireless Through Reuter.

COMMUNISTS CAUGHT IN CHILE

Sent to Form a Colony of Their Own on Lonely Island

Santiago, Chile, Mar. 8.

Several hundred communists have been arrested during the past fortnight. They are sailing this week from Valparaiso on board a Government transport for the lonely Island of Matsafuera in the Juan Fernandas group.

A colony will be established there under the supervision of Federal Police. A transport will carry the necessary supplies, materials, seeds, plants, domestic animals etc. The exiles are allowed to take their families.—Reuter.

MAGNIFICENT SIGHT AT GIBRALTAR

Eighty War Vessels to Take Part in Spring Manœuvres

Gibraltar, Mar. 4.

The magnificent spectacle of 80 war vessels of the Mediterranean and Atlantic fleets presented here, the fleets concentrating preparatory to combined exercises and Spring manœuvres, which commence on March 8. Journalists will be present at the manœuvres for the first time since the war.

The Mediterranean fleet, which is under the command of Admiral Sir Roger Keyes, consists of the first battle squadron and the third cruiser squadron, the first, second and fourth destroyer flotillas, the first submarine flotilla and also the aircraft carrier Eagle and depot ships.

The Atlantic contingent is commanded by Admiral Sir Henry F. Oliver and includes the fifth and sixth destroyer flotillas and the second cruiser squadron. The remainder of the Atlantic fleet, forming the opposing force, is concentrating off Lagos, Portugal, whither the second cruiser squadron and the sixth destroyer flotilla are sailing after refuelling.—Reuter.

Sailors as "Dog-headed Demons"

London, Mar. 6.

Reuter's special correspondent on board H. M. S. Repulse gives a vivid picture of "the battle of the Mediterranean" between the "Blue Fleet" under Admiral Sir Roger Keyes and the "Red Fleet" under Admiral Sir Henry Oliver, each comprising seven battleships and battlecruisers, one aircraft carrier, ten cruisers and a number of destroyers.

The hostilities opened with a "Blue" aeroplane flying over the "Red" aircraft carrier Furious and then retiring pursued by three "Red" aeroplanes. Gas masks were then donned, transforming the sailors into dog-headed demons. A three-hour engagement followed, consisting of a maze of tactical evolutions over a vast area, the sea swarming with darting light craft between the dim silhouettes of the capital ships. The issue of the fight is unknown, pending the decision of the umpires.

A night operation followed, in which a force consisting of the Hood, the Repulse, the Furious, five cruisers, three destroyer flotillas and three submarines fought a delaying action against a vastly superior "Red" force consisting of the remainder of the combined fleets.

Approaching the Straits of Gibraltar from the east all the ships were darkened, only searchlights, representing gunfire, relieving the gloom.—Reuter.

DECREASE OF TRADES UNIONISM

Italian Organizations Practically Wiped Out

Amsterdam, Mar. 9.

Owing to Fascism practically wiping out Italian trade unions, also owing to unemployment and other difficulties, in France, Germany and Britain and communist dissensions in France, the membership of the International Federation of Trade Unions has fallen in five years from 24,000,000 to 15,000,000. Consequently the Federation is now considering an extensive scheme of administrative retrenchement, including the removal of its headquarters from Amsterdam to a cheaper centre. —Reuter.

THE NICARAGUAN REVOLT

Fruitless Peace Mission by Liberals: Britain Satisfied

New York, Mar 6.

A Liberal peace delegation from Managua, which was accompanied by two American marine officers protected by the Stars and Stripes, conferred at Muymuy on Thursday in an effort to end the hostilities in Nicaragua between the Conservative (Diaz) and Liberal (Sacasa) forces.

All efforts to persuade General Moncada, the Liberal military leader, to accept peace failed.

General Moncada has explained that he is under order from the Liberal "President," Dr. Sacasa.—Reuter.

British Subjects in Nicaragua

Managua, Nicaragua, Mar. 7.

The British cruiser Colombo, which came here recently to protect British lives and property, departed to-day, the British Chargé d'Affaires stating that the British Government was satisfied that the interests of British nationals in Nicaragua would henceforth be adequately protected.—Reuter.

MALAYAN RUBBER EXPORTS

Small Reduction in Tonnages: Huge Drop in Values

Singapore, Mar. 3.

Malayan rubber exports during February amounted to 27,500 tons as compared with 30,500 tons in February last year. The value of the exports for the first two months of the year was $89,500,000 as compared with $173,000,000 during the corresponding period of last year.—Reuter.

DUKE AND DUCHESS' TOUR

Enthusiastic Reception at Wellington

Wellington, Mar. 6.

The Duke and Duchess of York arrived at Wellington to-day and were given an enthusiastic reception. —Reuter.

NEW SCHEME FOR THE UNEMPLOYED

Education to be Administered Before Relief

London, Mar. 7.

The Salford Board of Guardians inaugurates a scheme to-morrow of instructional and physical classes for unemployed, in which single men of 30 or under and married men up to 25 must attend school two hours daily before relief will be granted. —Wireless Through Reuter.

AMERICAN NAVAL PLANS

Tenders Invited for the Construction of Six Cruisers

Washington, Mar. 8.

The Navy Department announces that tenders may be submitted for the three cruisers which were inserted in the Navy Bill by Congress in opposition to President Coolidge's wishes.

Tenders are also invited for the construction of the last three of eight cruisers sanctioned by Congress two years ago.

Owing to the failure of the Senate to vote the necessary supplies the Secretary of the Navy has decided not to proceed with the work of modernizing the battleships Oklahoma and Nevada.

The Unelevated Guns

Mar. 9.

The Secretary of the Navy Department has decided not to proceed with the modernizing of the battleships Oklahoma and Nevada because although the Bill authorizing the appropriations was passed by the Senate the bill to provide the necessary funds was lost in the orgy of filibustering with which the final session of the Senate closed.—Reuter.

RAILWAY ENGINEERS' WAGES

Demand in United States for Fifteen Per Cent. Rise

Cleveland, Ohio, Mar. 3.

It is learned that the chairman of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers will notify the railway companies on March 5 or the demand for 15 per cent. increase in the wages of all Union engine-drivers in the United States and Canada with the exception of the south eastern division of the United States.—Reuter.

NEW TRANS-ATTANTIC ATTEMPT

Famous French Aviator to Try Again

London, Mar. 7.

Captain Fonck, the famous French airman, is to make a fresh attempt to fly the Atlantic from New York to Paris early this summer. At present he is engaged in constructing two 'planes.—Wireless Through Reuter.

OBITUARY

Mr. W. Leaf: Chairman Westminster Bank

London, Mar. 8.

The death is announced of Mr. Walter Leaf, Chairman of the Westminster Bank, Ltd., London.—Reuter.

SATURDAY'S TELEGRAMS

THE TRAFFIC IN WHITE SLAVES

Important Report Presented at Geneva: An Unexampled Picture

Geneva, Mar. 10.

An unexampled picture of the underworld engaged in an intricate organization of international traffic in women is contained in the Report of the Expert Committee, which, in the course of its investigations, interviewed 6,500 persons, of which number 5,000 were connected with commercialized prostitution. It reaches the conclusion that the traffic has assumed a somewhat different character owing to the precautions taken in various countries and expresses the opinion that women now taken abroad were already prostitutes in their own country, though the traffic is in nowise confined to prostitutes.

The Report emphasizes the universal desire to stamp out the evil but the circumstances in some countries make the task more difficult than in others. It declares that further action depends on the strengthening of weak points in the international machinery by effective co-operation, and is of the opinion that the system of licensed houses is one of the chief causes for the existence of the evil. It cites the Singapore Government's condemnation of this system to the effect that a State regulation everywhere failed to provide a remedy for the evils for which it was designed and had now almost entirely lost the support of expert medical opinion.

Sir Austen Chamberlain, the British Foreign Secretary, in presenting the Report to the Council, observed that an increase in vigilance was directly attributable to the work of the League.—Reuter.

WASHINGTON, Mar. 9.—Senator Borah to-day made public a statement made to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee by the chief of the Latin-American division of the State Department. The latter intends to reject the Diaz proposal of February 23 for making Nicaragua an American protectorate.—Reuter.

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ITALY—HAPPY BUT MOSCOW MAD

Mixed Feelings Over the Completion of the Bessarabian Treaty

London, Mar. 10.

There are rejoicings in Rumania and anger in Moscow at Italy's ratification of the Bessarabian Treaty of October 1920, which only Britain and France have hitherto ratified.

The Foreign Minister at Bukharest, formally announcing the ratification at a special sitting of Parliament, said that the union of Bessarabia with Rumania was now an accomplished fact. He mentioned that Rumania had re-established her Legation at Tokyo, and he expected that Japan also would ratify the Treaty.

The Premier, M. Averescu, speaking in the Senate, said that Italy's belated action was due to the failure of negotiations between Rome and Moscow.

The newspaper "*Isvestia*," published at Moscow, in an editorial says that Italy's action, taken a fortnight after the British Note to Russia, is openly unfriendly. It declares that the Soviet Union will never recognise the ratification as binding Russia.

There were enthusiastic demonstrations to-day at Bukharest, which is beflagged.—Reuter.

Tokyo, Mar. 11.

In spite of the Rumanian Foreign Minister's statement that Japan was expected to ratify the Bessarabian Treaty shortly, Reuter learns on the best authority that no such step is contemplated at present.—Reuter.

THE THREE POWER CONFERENCE

Acceptance by Great Britain of U. S. Invitation

Washington, Mar. 10.

The British Government has instructed the British Ambassador, Sir Esme Howard, to accept the proposal for a three-Power disarmament conference.—Reuter.

Tokyo, Mar. 11.

At an extraordinary Cabinet meeting held to-day, it was decided that Japan will gladly and unconditionally participate in the Disarmament Conference of the three Powers.—Toho.

Acceptance by Japan

Tokyo, Mar. 11.

At an extraordinary Cabinet meeting held this morning it was decided to accept the American invitation to the tri-partite naval conference, whereupon Baron Shidehara proceeded to the Imperial Palace to obtain the Imperial sanction.

It is expected that instructions will be cabled to the Ambassador at Washington this afternoon.

In this connexion Reuter learns authoritatively that the decision was influenced by the Government's desire to increase Japan's friendly relations with Britain and demonstrate to the world that, in spite of apparent differences of opinion regarding China policy and apparent signs of distrust regarding such matters as the Singapore base, Japan desires to prove that there is no cooling of her friendship for the British Empire.—Reuter.

GREAT BRITAIN'S AIR FORCE

Supreme Importance of Imperial Air Policy Recognized

London, Mar. 10.

"For the first time the supreme importance of Imperial air policy received its proper importance," declared Sir Samuel Hoare, the Air Minister, in moving the adoption of the Air Estimates in the House of Commons to-day.

He stated that the foundations of Imperial policy had been laid and the framework of the structure was showing above ground. He emphasized the addition of special flights being carried out in the coming year and said it was proposed to make long-distance Empire flights a regular part of the training of Air Force squadrons.

The Minister called attention to the fact that the Estimates provided an increase ■ nearly 10 per cent ■ the Air Force at 3 per cent. below last year's cost, while proof of the efficiency of the air command was shown at Iraq, where the defence expenditure in 1921 was over £20,000,000, whereas it was now a tenth of that.

Later.

The House of Commons to-day carried by 225 votes to 112 the Air Estimates.

Captain Garro-Jones (Liberal) urged the disarmament of aerial forces. He mentioned that pilotless aeroplanes had been developed in the United States capable of conveying explosives ■ miles and dropping them. Supposing a continental Power developed them capable of flying a distance of 100 miles and built 10,000 such machines—"What would save our cities?"

Sir Phillip Sassoon, Under-Secretary of State for Air, stressed the vulnerability of London. The British attitude towards air disarmament, he said, was governed, firstly, by the urgent calls of the Empire for aerial transport; and secondly, by the imperative need for protecting a vital centre of the Empire.

When the programme was completed, he declared, Britain would not have the largest air force in Europe: therefore, she could not, in justice to the Dominions and to her own safety, act alone or take the initiative in air disarmament.—Reuter.

POLISH TEXTILE STRIKE

Government's Invitation to Mill-Owners to Talk

Warsaw, Mar. 10.

The Government has taken a hand in the strike of 200,000 textile workers in the Lodz district, inviting the mill owners to come to Warsaw and confer with the Minister of Trade.

The workers are demanding a 25 per cent. increase in their wages and the owners offer six per cent.: hence the deadlock.

Socialist circles are considering a sympathetic strike.—Reuter.

FROM THE FOUR WINDS

DR. C. M. STUBBS ON CHINA

The Nationalist Movement and How to Meet It: A Move towards Modern Thought

From Our Own Correspondent

London, Feb. 17.

A meeting was held on February 16 in one of the Committee Rooms of the House of Commons, under the auspices of the National Council for the Prevention of War. Sir Robert Hamilton, Member for Orkney and Shetland, was in the chair, and the speaker was Dr. Clifford M. Stubbs, formerly Professor of the West China Union University at Chêngtu. His subject was the Chinese question. Since Dr. Stubbs speaks Chinese fluently and has even written a book in that language he may be regarded as a reliable authority on the matter.

Limitations of Experience

He confessed his limitations of experience of the whole of China, as he had only lived in the West, but he had been in contact with the student and thinking classes, and he wanted to lay great stress on the fact that the China of to-day was not the China of 1842, or even of 1900—it was entirely different. Many people were inclined to compare the present state of the country with that at the time of the Boxer Rising. No greater mistake could be made. The Boxer rising was an effort on the part of the illiterate masses, who were out to kill. The Nationalist movement of to-day has developed largely as a result of the Great War. It is instigated by the educated and thinking classes as a radical step towards modern thought (so repugnant to the old China) and it is a move on the part of these thinking Chinese to regain their lost prestige and to assert some of that self-determination which is the right of all peoples. He might say that the Boxer Rising was a last desperate effort on the part of the old China to resist a movement which was even then at work in the direction of modernism.

The So-called Republic

We have at the present day a country which after the Revolution of 1911 became a republic instead of a monarchy. Far from being ultra-Conservative, China is now a fruitful soil for the seeds of Radicalism and even Socialism (though here Dr. Stubbs added that it was not fair to attribute the present day troubles to the Soviet of Russia) One significant change is that the student classes who formerly despised the profession of a soldier are now advocating some kind of military training for every man. Not, however, that they want the country to be dominated by the War-Lords, and there is still a strong feeling against the military as opposed to civil rule. For instance there are many cases of illegal taxation and public funds being wrongly diverted into military channels, so much so that owing to lack of money for education Peking University was for some time unable to open its doors. We are now faced with an entirely new China, whose altered psychology it is most essential for us to understand. That accomplished, we must act, in the right way and at the right moment. A policy of laissez-faire would be most undesirable. The speaker had heard (he hoped the accusation was unjust) the British nation criticized as "having a tremendous faculty for doing the right thing just a little too late."

Anti-Foreignism

One great factor with which we have to reckon is the anti-foreign feeling in China, particularly in Shanghai. Here in this great city with 8,000 British residents and a million Chinese and yet the latter have practically no voice in municipal and council matters. They feel, not unnaturally that they are treated as an inferior race. The unequal treaties too are another cause of this anti-foreign feeling, and the Chinese are aggrieved that the privileges enjoyed by foreigners in China are not reciprocal. They a brutal race who can only understand an idea that the British are stand arguments of force—not of reason. Hence their attitude towards the necessity for compulsory military training. They feel that they must meet force with force, and it is up to us by patience, forbearing and understanding to try to remove this conception of us. As regards the deplorable incidents of the last 18 months there ■ something to be said for the British for they have felt that they have only been defending their rights, but the fact remains that Chinese blood has been spilled on Chinese soil, and this has only strengthened the general impression of Western barbarism.

China will Emerge

Speaking from personal experience, however, Dr. Stubbs declared that in spite of the present unfortunate situation he did not believe that the troubles ■ China were so deep-seated as they had been for instance, in Ireland, and this Nationalist movement,—this putting away of old things—was all to the good. The country, he thought, would emerge from her present state as a result of this movement which was representative in particular of the people in the South and which was viewed with sympathy by all thinking people all over the country. The Chinese are not to kill or even banish the foreigner, but they want to assert their own individuality as a progressive nation amongst other nations. It is wonderful that there has been on the whole so little violence or bloodshed. Authority has still a remarkable hold over the populace generally and in dealing with these people we must forbear, not use force, if ■ can possibly be avoided.

Dr. Stubbs ended with the warning note that of course circumstances might arise in which the police felt compelled to fire on the mob. He earnestly hoped, however, that such circumstances might never arise as they would be fatal, and if there was any encounter it would inevitably throw back the whole work at which we are aiming, namely the establishment of better relations with China.

OUR LONDON LETTER

Shocking Railway Disaster at Hull; Pitiful Scenes on the Rails

From Our Own Correspondent

London, Feb. 17.

The railway disaster at Hull overshadows everything else this week. The trains involved were the outgoing train to Scarborough leaving this station at 9.5 a.m., and the incoming train from Withernsea. There was practically no fog at the time, and this circumstance makes the more mysterious the fact that these two trains, travelling in opposite directions, should have been moving on the same pair of rails and should have met under the Argyle-Street Bridge about 500 yards from the end of the Paragon Station platforms, in a head-on collision. It is suggested that the Withernsea train was approaching its destination at about 15 miles an hour.

The Scarborough train had not gathered any great speed, but there was a terrific impact between the two locomotives. The first coach of the Scarborough train was telescoped over its tender, and three-quarters of the heavily-laden first coach of the Withernsea train mounted right over its tender and engine. The second, third, and fourth coaches of the Withernsea train were also involved. The main loss of life occurred in the first compartments of the first coach of the express. Here were a number of boys and girls coming to school in Hull. One girl was killed outright, and several boys were very badly hurt.

Names of the Dead

The following is a list of the killed:—

- Percival Kitchen, 103, Bannister Street, Withernsea.
- Philip Escreet, fruit merchant, Humber-street, Hull.
- Gladys Ellen Boyd (aged 24), Sefton-Street, Hull.
- Arthur Jefferson Jackson, 10, Princes-street, Withernsea.
- Angus McKay (aged 32), Lascelles-avenue, Withernsea.
- Francis Jackson, St. George's, South Promenade, Withernsea.
- Arnoll Osborne, 2, The Crescent, Withernsea.
- Elsie Green, Kelsey, House, Lascelles-avenue, Withernsea.
- Alfred Severs, Holly-road, Withernsea.
- Frederick John Boodle (aged 12), Queen-street, Withernsea.

Mr. Severs, who was a member of the staff of the City Engineer's Department of the Hull Corporation, and the lad Boody, died in the evening.

Miss Boyd, one of the killed, was sitting in the train by the side of her fiance, Mr. Harold Audsley, of Sefton House, Bannister-street, Withernsea, who was among the injured. They had been spending the week-end together at Withernsea, and were to have been married shortly. Mr. Jackson, an assistant at a branch library in Hull, who was among the killed, was married only last August. Mr. Philip Escreet, who also lost his life, left home with his father and brother to catch the same train to Hull. They were a little late, and only Philip, who was aged 17, decided to run for it. His father and brother remained behind for a later train.

Both Withernsea and Hull are practically in mourning. All social and public gatherings have been postponed, except a newly summoned meeting to consider the question of holding a town's memorial service, and, if possible, of arranging for the funerals to be held on one day.

England Backs Up

Parliament restarted last week, and it is a long while since we saw more apathetic proceedings. We have passed the Address, and are now discussing the Supplementary Estimates. This is as far as we have got. Even the Government has not yet produced its Trade Union Bill, which, apart from the Finance Bill, seems to be the Bill of the Session. Meantime, trade in January was much better, exports being 5,714,454 higher. Most of the coal markets have apparently been recovered, and coal shipments are nearly normal. The number of unemployed is just over 1,300,000, which indicates a heavy drop. Still, there are plenty of evidences of the recent strike. Even the powerful Powell Duffryn Company, in South Wales, lost £218,000 last year, only paying a dividend out of reserve. Sir Burton Chadwick, M.P., Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade, speaking this week, was notably optimistic, making the following remarks: "Our duty is to look forward, rather than backwards, and before us I think we have the prospect of improvement. Not since the war has there been such a general feeling of optimist as to trade prospects. We see abroad expanding markets; we see the currencies of Europe in a much more stable condition than they have been for years; we see the bounty on exports, which their low currencies gave them, disappearing; and we have the reports of excellent harvests throughout the world. But more important than all, we find among our people the desire to get to work. There is a great desire, both on the part of masters and men, to discuss round the table the economic facts which dominate the fortunes of both.'

Winston's History of the War

Mr. Winston Churchill is writing the History of the War; his is quite the most entertaining up to date, though it is denounced by several papers, and disclaimed by the Admiralty and War Office. He tells for the first time the amazing story of the French Mutiny in the war; it took place in 1917 after the disastrous failure of Great Nivelle's offensive. We fought Paschendaele to distract the attention of the German Army—successfully; but it cost us 100,000 casualties.

THE LONELIEST DIPLOMAT

Dr. Chen of London: Shutters Up at the Chinese Legation

Sadness broods over the big house of the Chinese Legation in Portland-place, W., which since the spring of 1922 has been without a Minister, says the "Daily Mail."

With most of the windows shuttered, the small legation staff, with an equally small staff of servants, move about the richly furnished rooms like ghosts ■ the past.

It is Dr. Chen Weicheng, Chargé d'Affaires, who welcomes visitors, and though he, too, appears sad, he has on occasion a most charming smile.

"I am an optimist about China," he said yesterday. "So long as there are signs of willingness to negotiate shown by both sides there will not be trouble. I do not think that the situation is as serious as many people in England are left to believe."

It was in the Legation that Sun Yat-sen, one-time president of South China (he died in 1925), was held prisoner in 1896 by the representatives of the Chinese Imperial Government. He smuggled out a message in a coal scuttle and was released by British diplomatic intervention.

For nearly five years Dr. Chen, who disclaims relationship with Mr. Eugene Chen, the Cantonese Foreign Minister, has represented the Peking Government. A Minister—Dr. W. Yen—was appointed many months ago, but he has not yet arrived.

So "Dr. Chen of London," as he is sometimes called in diplomatic circles, reigns in diminished state—a Chargé d'Affairs who has to go out for meals because the big kitchens for cooking Chinese food are not opened.

LONDON, Mar. 10.—Viscount Cecil of Chelwood is making definite proposals at Geneva regarding disarmament.—Reuter.

GENEVA, Mar. 10.—At the Council of the League of Nations here to-day Mr. Chu Chao-hsin read the report of the League's Financial Committee, showing the progress made in regard to various questions. This was the first time Mr. Chu was heard in a public sitting.—Reuter.

LONDON, Mar. 5.—Drastic alterations in Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Company are recommended in the report of the directors, comprising general reorganization, appointment of new directors, cancellation of capital to the extent of £1,625,000 and subsequent restoration of the normal capital of £4,000,000 by the creation of new shares.—Reuter.

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A LETTER FROM INDIA

Mr. Pethick Lawrence on India's Greatest Need To-day: The Cotton Trade

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Calcutta, Jan. 27.

Mr. Pethick Lawrence, the Labour M.P., and a pioneer in the British women's suffrage movement, has just departed for Home after a lengthy tour in India during which he has been the guest of many of the leading Indian political leaders. During his stay he was present at the All-India Congress Conference and, therefore, had an opportunity of studying at first-hand the advanced movement for India's political freedom and the various cross currents of Indian political life. He has, therefore, been in a better position than most of the representatives of Labour who have visited this country to judge of the trend of public affairs and, apart from his well-known political bias, his opinion is well worth consideration. Interviewed just prior to sailing, he said that the most fundamental question of all in India is that of self-government. Complex and difficult as this question might be he was confident that it would be solved satisfactorily by the co-ordinated effort of all concerned. "I am leaving India very optimistic with regard to the future," he said. "I feel conscious of an awakening and vitalising energy. I believe that, however difficult its problems may appear, however rugged a path it may have to traverse in the immediate future, there lies in front the goal of a great and contented people taking a proud and valuable part in the British Commonwealth." That is a welcome note in the ears of British and Indians alike.

The Cotton Trade

Of recent years Japan has been a serious competitor with Lancashire in the cotton trade with India, and it was even reported recently that a certain Japanese firm had bought up some cotton mills in Bombay. Judging from the annual report of the Indian section of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, however, a reaction has already set in. It appears that the export of cotton goods to India during 1926 exceeded the level of 1925, and the report goes on to state that the figures of exports of cotton yarn to India show that the yearly decline has at length been checked, while Japanese figures show a corresponding decline. The economic prospects of the future of Lancashire's trade with India are perhaps more hopeful than they have been for some time, provided trade is not hampered by any barrier likely to work to the detriment of the Indian consumer and providing that the industry in Britain is allowed to continue without interruption. Probably Lancashire will regain considerably more of her volume of pre-war trade than was possible in recent years. The report hopes that the Indian Tariff Board will be satisfied that no higher duty should be imposed on Lancashire goods.

A Swarajist Rout

The extent to which the influence of the Swarajists has declined in the country has been strikingly illustrated by the utter rout of the Party in the Bengal Council, following a debate on the diarchy in Bengal, which had been introduced by the Swarajists who used for that purpose an amendment of refusal of the Government proposal for a grant of Rs. 24,774 for the salaries of two Ministers. After a spirited debate the largest party in the Council was defeated by the decisive majority of 94 to 38. After the resolution for the Government had been moved by the Hon. Mr. Moberly the amendment that the demand should be refused was moved by Babu Nalini Ranjan Sarkar. He said that during the last term of the Council thrice did the Government attempt to foist upon them a repugnant diarchy and thrice did the Government fail in this attempt. The Council threw out the demand not in a spirit of obstruction for obstruction's sake but because they were convinced that this constitution was more a hindrance than a step even to the progressive realization of responsible Government. The demand was not a request indicating a change of heart or an invitation to co-operate on honourable terms but it was a demand of unconditional subservience to the Government in their unreasonable insistence that their own idea of this constitution must anyhow be upheld irrespective of the rent interests of the people. It was therefore, a test as to whether the Government had succeeded in breaking the spirit of resistance that had grown in the country and could compel the members to surrender to their dictation. The substance of this speech was the trend of most the speeches of the opposition to the Government's resolution. The decisive result of the voting, however, proved that commonsense has at last returned to the Council, and that many even of those who profoundly dislike the diarchy are determined to work the Reform for what they are worth in order not to jeopardise the statutory enquiry promised by the Home Government in return for a true spirit of co-operation. In the meanwhile, it is worthy of note that the new spirit has not only appeared in the Bengal Council but that in the Bihar and Orissa Council the Swarajists have suffered a similar reverse.

Eradicating Malaria

India and the Malay States have been honoured by the visit of Sir Ronald Ross, the discoverer of the malaria germ, who has been studying the progress of measures for stamping out the disease in these two countries, and giving various local authorities the benefit of his valuable advice. Speaking to the planters of Terai Sir Ronald pointed out the need for the creation of a Malaria Control Board to fight the disease in India. Spasmodic work, he said, was of little use. "With the knowledge we have now," he continued, "the control of malaria is comparatively simple work." In the Federated Malay States he found anti-malarial measures in full force. "Not only is the Government interested but the rubber companies find it commercially profitable to expend money on a work which directly improves the efficiency of their employees. Large sums of money are now being spent with successful results. India, he regretted, was backward in respect of anti-malarial measures. The planting districts, he thought, could give a good lead in this matter.

The Council House at Delhi

Amidst brilliant scenes and with befitting dignity the new Council House at Delhi which is to the new quarters of the Central Legislature was opened by His Excellency the Viceroy. The importance of the occasion was emphasized by the message of the King Emperor which concluded with the following eloquent passage:—"I earnestly pray that in the Council House about to be opened wisdom and justice may find their dwelling place and that God's blessing may rest upon all those who shall henceforth serve India within its walls. The invitation of the Viceroy to open the Council House was made by Sir B. N. Mittra who in a happily phrased speech explained that the new building would house the Chamber of Princes, the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly, and gave a vivid account of the building's architectural glories, concluding with a tribute to all the officers of the Public Works department and others concerned in its erection. Lord Irwin's speech was on a very high level and those present were visibly impressed by the obvious sincerity underlying his remarks. The Council House, he said, would stand as the outward expression of the set purpose and the sincere desire of the British people, and brought home with especial significance the reality of the declaration of August 1917, and it was most appropriate that the inauguration of the new buildings should begin with the Council House. But this was not all, he said. He interpreted the circular Council House as, on the one hand, indicating the vital point in the structure of the British Empire that under one Crown it made the Sovereign States function in this House. On the other hand, the circle itself, in the words of the poets, stood for something more than unity. It was an emblem of permanence, and the poet had seen in a ring of light a true symbol of eternity. "May therefore, we and those who follow us witness so far as we may the fruition of these twin conceptions, and may men of every race, and class and creed here unite in a single high resolve to guide India to fashion her future well. Thus concluded the Viceroy's great address after which, declaring the building open, he proceeded to unlock with a golden key the door leading to the Assembly Chamber.

A LETTER FROM PARIS

To Argentina by Air: America's Demand for Antiquities: Bill to Check It

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Paris, Feb. 10.

A remarkable development in air communications is now being planned. A cable from Buenos-Ayres states that a contract has been signed between the Argentine authorities and a French company for a weekly air service between Europe and the Argentine Republic, to begin on September 1, viâ Toulouse, the Cap Verde Islands and Fernando Noronha, a large island off the coast of South America.

It appears from information obtained at the Toulouse aerodrome that the service at first will not be entirely by air, as the machines will not be ready for some time. The portion of the journey between the Cap Verde Islands and Fernando Noronha (2,300 miles) will be covered by steamer. Next year, however, the entire journey will be made by air, and Buenos-Ayres will then be brought within four days' journey of Paris, on condition of course, that the weather conditions are favourable.

The preparations are already well advanced. The sheds for the aeroplanes are ready, and will shortly be sent off for erection at the Cap Verde Islands and Fernando Noronha. It is estimated that, with the use of steamers on part of the journey, the time taken between Paris and Buenos-Ayres will be 91 days. The complete air service next year will require a fleet of 200 single-engined planes and 40 large machines with several engines. No private company would of course be likely to finance the undertaking, and the line will receive large subsidies from the French and Argentine Governments.

The Latest Scourge

"Elginism" is the latest scourge discovered by well-meaning physicians of poor, unfortunate France. To avoid any misunderstanding, it should be stated right here and now that "Elginism" is neither a new disease nor a system of philosophy. It can best be described as a commercial instinct to deprive one country of its antiquities for the benefit of another, and for the more immediate benefit of the persons concerned in the transaction. It takes its name from Lord Elgin, the British statesman who collected a lot of battered Greek statues and put them into the British Museum, where they are known as the Elgin Marbles.

In France, "Elginism" usually takes the form of buying and demolishing some ancient building which is too far gone to be worth the cost of restoring for the purposes of habitation and is valuable only for its carved stone-work, iron balustrades, oaken doors and other relics of past centuries. In some cases the whole of the external structure is taken apart, the stones are all numbered and shipped to America, where they are put together, and that the transatlantic admirer of French art may be sure of having the real thing.

M. Henri Auriol, a French deputy who has drafted a Bill to prevent this gradual destruction of the national patrimony, quotes a letter written, in quaint French, by an American agent, as an indication of the business-like manner in which the still surviving fragments of the past are treated. The writer says: "Do you know of anything in the way of tombs, columns, capitals, statues, altar-lamps or something Gothic. I don't care what it is, to furnish a monastery? I can take any quantity of ancient glazed tiles. I am building a Gothic chapel or monastery with old bits found in France."

Two Famous Singers

Xavier Privas, whose death took place the other day, was one of the old school of chansonniers whose works were heard in the better-class cabarets, and he was known as the "Prince des Chansonniers." Privas was a man of wide attainments and made some progress in scientific research before he gave himself up entirely to his penchant for poetry. The most popular of his songs was "*La Chanson des Heures.*" Several collections of his verses have been published under the titles of "*Chansons Chimériques,*" "*Chansons vécues.*" "*Chansons Françaises*" and "*Rondes pour les Enfants Sages.*"

Only three days after Xavier Privas' death, he was followed to the grave by another well-known song writer, Georges Villard. Like Privas, Villard interpreted his own works on the piano, but his genius took a form different from that of the cabaret singer, which expressed itself generally in tender and sentimental numbers. Villard won celebrity by songs in a lighter vein. Every Parisian remembers "*La Valse Bruns,*" "*C'était une petite bonne pas plus haute que ça*" and above all "*La Petite Tonkinoise*" which was sung and whistled all over France for years before the war, and is still popular. He created, in fact, a "*genre Villard*" and had numerous imitators. During the last few years his work took a more serious turn, and he wrote poems and sonnets which he published under the title of "*Cris des Nerfs.*"

Paris has still plenty of chansonniers left, but the tendency of most of them towards vulgarity is very marked. "*Il faut vivre.*" Several of the leading survivors have been consulted as to the election of a new "Prince des Chansonniers" but, with remarkable modesty, they all declined the honour and admitted that not one of them was in the same class with Xavier Privas.

Marie Bashkirtseff

Three relics of Marie Bashkirtseff, the extraordinarily gifted young Russian painter and writer, who died of consumption in 1884 at the age of 24, and whose tomb is one of the most prominent in Passy cemetery, were put up for auction in Paris this week. They all date from the time when she studied art at the celebrated Académie Julian —a name familiar to readers of "Trilby." One was a sketch showing the artist and some of her friends burlesquing a Fourteenth of July procession. Another was a pencil drawing of a group of comic personages among whom Marie Bashkirtseff herself and her faithful servant Rosalie could be easily recognized. The third relic was a letter from the artist to a friend.

There was a time, not so very long ago, when Marie Bashkirtseff, her romantic temperament and her early death made a strong appeal to the public imagination, and she became the object of a sort of cult. It may be that the hard realities of war have killed interest in consumptive geniuses. Marie Bashkirtseff's two sketches attracted very little attention at the sale and were knocked down for about £12. The letter was bought "on the nod" by a woman who, when her purchase was handed to her, changed her mind and refused to take the letter. It was put up again and sold for Frs. 205.

THE KEY TO CHINA

Soviet Intrigue and Sir A. Chamberlain's Ostrichlike Policy

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES."

The following noteworthy letter from Major-Gen. Sir Alfred Knox, late of the Indian Army and Conservative member for High Wycombe, appeared in the "Times" of February 14:—

SIR,—We learn to-day that the negotiations which Mr. O'Malley has been carrying on with native tact for over a month with the elusive Mr. Chen have once more broken down. On December 24 you published a letter from me foretelling this result and suggesting that the key of the China problem was in Moscow. Judging by their public utterances most of the prominent members of his Majesty's Government seem to think the same. Only the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, by his obstinately ostrich-like policy in this matter, has become a danger to his party, and, what is of greater moment, a danger to the vital interests of the country. It is impossible to find in his speeches even a reference to the machinations of Moscow in China. Mr. Snowden sees clearer. He wrote in the "Daily News" on January 30:—

The violently anti-British character of the rising in China is largely due to Bolshevist inspiration. . . . The just aspiration of the Chinese for national independence is being exploited for the political aims of the Communists.

Warnings Disregarded

The Foreign Office has had ample warning. Years ago Lenin said: "To-day China is seething and it is our duty to keep the pot boiling."

In the summer of 1925 occurred the Dosser case. In June of that year one Dosser, who had attempted to reach Hongkong, was discovered to be in possession of a packet of highly incriminating papers addressed to the Soviet representative. Among these papers was the following certificate:—

Certificate No. 43.—"The bearer of this certificate, Comrade Dosser, Party Card No. 493, has been sent by the Agitation Department of the Southern District of China to Hongkong to organize strike committees. All members of the Russian Communist Party are obliged to support him in the fulfilment of the above duties.—Witnessed by Seal, Agitational Department R.C.P. in Shanghai."

On July 4, while Dosser was on bail, Dr. Eugene Fortunatov, medical officer at the Soviet Consulate in Shanghai, was arrested on a charge of attempting to bribe the policeman who had originally searched Dosser and discovered the incriminating documents. Fortunatov was released on bail of Tls. 10,000; he absconded. Dosser was fined and deported. Does the Foreign Office consider the attitude of Soviet official representatives in Shanghai in this matter to have been correct?

Chinese University at Moscow

In January, 1926, a "Chinese university" was reported to be functioning in Moscow. Among other subjects the 250 Chinese students were receiving instruction in "the theory and practice of revolution."

The speeches of Bolshevist leaders and articles in the official Press have all along been engagingly frank. In March, 1926, Comrade Zinoviev, then Chief of the Third International, announced that "half the attention" of his organization would be "devoted to China," in order to bring "the already gained achievements to a decisive point." The "*Pravda*" in October boasted that "in China Britain has received a heavy blow." The same paper in December advised the Chinese to have nothing to do with the proposals of the British Memorandum, but to continue their march on Shanghai and "to drive the Imperialists out by force."

Last month Stalin said that the abolition of treaties was an old-fashioned demand, and should be followed by the nationalization of the railways, of factories, of land, mines, warehouses, banks, private property, jewels, and "the rest." The "*Isvestia*" boasted last month that—

New cadres of young Chinese are being now sent to China from the Communist University for Eastern Workers, and from the Sun Yat-sen University established last year in Moscow.

According to this paper, these graduates of the Moscow colleges "were entrusted with the work of the organization, tactics, and strategy of the Chinese attack against Imperialism." The "*Pravda*", in confirming the above report, stated further that already "the regiments marching forward against the British forces are composed of workers and students schooled in the famous Moscow Academy."

The Writing on the Wall

Bolshevist help was suitably acknowledged last December in a speech at Moscow by Comrade Tan Peng Siang, of the Chinese Section of the Communist International. He said:—

The real Chinese revolution began after the proletariat of Russia became the master of the country and was able to extend a helping hand to all oppressed nationalities. It is under the guidance and with the help of the U.S.S.R. that the Chinese revolution has undertaken to attain the following results:—(1) To clear the country of all foreigners, (2) to repudiate all the agreements, (3) to make the Customs independent of foreigners, (4) to close our waters of foreign vessels, (5) to return all foreign concessions to China, (6) to do away with all extra-territorial rights. All our victories are due to the help we have received from the U.S.S.R., and it is with your help that we shall sweep all the Imperialists into the sea. (Loud cheers.)

Will the Foreign Secretary read the writing on the wall and take action before it is too late?

Yours truly,

ALFRED KNOX.

House of Commons, Feb. 15.

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SPECIAL ARTICLES

MORE THAN MORALITY

A Sermon Preached in Union Church on Sunday Morning, March 7, 1927 by the Rev. E. F. Horst-Smith

"One thing thou lackest . . . He had great possessions" Mark X :21 and 22.

The Bible does not consist of scholarly essays and learned treatises. It is mainly biography. It contains numberless character sketches, sometimes drawn with very few lines. But the people it speaks about are those who lived and breathed and displayed all the varieties and peculiarities that go to make up real life. If we may liken the Bible to a picture gallery, then one of the portraits before which many visitors linger longest is that of the rich young ruler. His engaging personality with its many attractive qualities arrests the attention of every thoughtful student. Shall we notice some of the features of his character as sketched in these few verses?

I. His Moral Attainments

When this young man came to Jesus in his search for eternal life, Jesus began by raising a few very elementary questions. He quoted some of the commandments, not quite at random. Everyone knows that the ten commandments are divided into two main groups. The first four commandments form one group and deal with man's duty towards God, while the second group deals with man's duty towards his fellow man. You might say that the first group deals with religion, while the second group deals with morality. And it was from the latter group that Jesus quoted. The suggestion was perhaps this: We will begin at the beginning; let us start with questions of morality rather than of religion; with your duty towards man rather than with your duty towards God.

The young man may have felt that these questions were really too elementary to be raised at all; the answers might have been taken for granted; he did not need to be told not to commit adultery, or kill, or steal, or bear false witness, or defraud. These prohibitions were not necessary with a man like him. Laws of prohibition were not enacted for people of his type. And this was all to the good. The world would have fewer problems to meet if all men passed even these elementary tests. There might still be need for teachers and preachers, but lawyers and policemen would be out of work. Well, according to all accepted standards, this young ruler was a good man. He had every reason to hold his head erect in the presence of his fellows.

Now with moral attainments of this kind there is very often one blemish, namely pride. Moral people are usually too well aware of their morality. That is the defect of their particular virtue. It is therefore all the more pleasing to notice that this young man's morality was combined with an attractive humility and a readiness to learn. When he approached Jesus he knelt in His presence. That was a very different attitude from that of the pharisee of whom Jesus spoke in one of His parables—the man who, instead of praying, merely enumerated his own virtues. You have probably heard of the prayer of the little girl: "O God, make all bad people good and *all good people nice.*" It was a prayer of surprising insight, for one of God's chief difficulties is to make good people nice. Well, here was a good man who was nice. His morality was not cold and austere. He was an unusual man, full of charm and attractiveness. And this is proved by the effect he produced upon Jesus. Something is said of him that is not said of anyone else who came to Jesus—"And looking upon him, *Jesus loved him.*" And yet he was conscious of something lacking. This leads us to consider:

II. His Spiritual Aspiration

He recognized that something more than morality was necessary. He had kept the law—outwardly at least, but he had not obtained the peace that should have ensued. He had satisfied Moses, but Moses had not satisfied him. I wonder to what extent that is recognized to-day—that morality, though all to the good, is not enough. Morality is a manward thing, but we have Godward yearnings which it cannot meet. That is why missionaries come to China. It is fully recognized that China has her own moral teachings and we do not withhold respect for the guidance that her sages give on many of the human relationships. But what of man's relationship with God? What of the spiritual side of man's nature? Well, here was a young man who was concerned about those higher things. And what was it that he sought? Life, eternal life. That is is beyond morality. As the heavens are high above the earth, so are God's ways higher than man's ways and God's thoughts than man's thoughts; and so is eternal life beyond mere morality.

And what is eternal life? No one can answer that question in a word, the best we can do is to make halting attempts. But shall we be far wrong if we say that eternal life is union with God; it is spiritual fellowship with Him; it is to be "in tune with the Infinite." The Gospel according to St. John is the best text-book on this subject, for it was written by a Christian mystic, who understood more of this deep experience than the writers of the other Gospels. He tells of full, abundant, abiding life. It is not an experience that has to be postponed to a future time and relegated to a distant place, although we may well understand that it is not experienced in its *fulness* here on earth. But the beginnings of it may be known here and now. We are told in that Gospel "He that believeth on the Son of God hath everlasting life." It may be a present possession. The bond of mystic union may be created here. To say that this spiritual life is everlasting is not to say the principal thing about it. The fact that it continues into the next world is true, but it is hardly more than incidental. It is the nature of that life, its essence, that is all important. The character of that life is a cause, its continuance is an effect. The mystic union with Christ is of such an intimacy that death cannot destroy it. Jesus was the living example of eternal life. He said "I and the Father are one." Paul was another example. He was able to say, "I live, yet not I, but Christ liveth in me." He was bound to Christ in a union that could not be dissolved, therefore he was able to exclaim, "Who shall separate us? I am persuaded that neither life nor death shall be able to separate me." To possess such a life, such an experience, was the aspiration of this young man. Nothing less than this would satisfy the cravings of his spiritual nature. He realized that the mere performance of the elementary moral duties towards his neighbours could not secure him this. This longed-for experience belonged to an altogether higher realm, a loftier plane. But he was sure from what he had seen of Jesus that Jesus possessed the secret. The desire that dwelt in the depths of his spiritual nature called to the supply that dwelt in the depths of the heart of Jesus. 'Deep called unto deep,' deep need unto deep supply. "Good Master, what shall I do to inherit eternal life?"

> "O life! how blessed, how divine!
> High life! the earnest of a higher!
> Saviour, fulfil my deep desire,
> And let that blessed life be mine."

That was his quest, that was his spiritual aspiration. And that, moreover, is the gift that Jesus longs to give. The highest joy of both God and man is attained when that gift of eternal life is bestowed.

Why then was this aspiration not immediately met? Why was not this quest at once successful? There was a hindrance, there was a rival quest. Shall we then notice thirdly:

III. His Material Entanglements

We have spoken of his spiritual aspiration. But we are now to discover that he was not a man consumed by one solitary passion; he was not possessed of one single aspiration. There was another claim on his affections, another object of desire—"He had great possessions." Now, it goes against the natural bias of most men to regard wealth as a hindrance to anything. It is usually regarded as the indispensable means to the things that are desirable. That was the opinion of the disciples. They could not understand the situation; they were amazed beyond words. "Who then can be saved?" they exclaimed. Did you notice the paradox in our text as we read it? "One thing thou lackest . . . He had great possession." It was the thing he had that constituted his lack. That plus was a minus. His wealth was his poverty, for it was the one main hindrance to this young man's inheriting eternal life. Had he been a poor man, he would have received the treasure that day; he would have joined the band of disciples; he would have learned the secret of Jesus.

How is it that wealth stands in the way of spiritual attainments? It is obviously not bad in itself. Its uses are manifold, and incidentally Jesus, while pointing out its dangers, actually indicated one of its uses—it could be given to the poor. It could help to prove that he really had fulfilled the manward side of the commandments, as he had claimed to have done. There is no philanthropic undertaking that can proceed without money. Some people even speak of the dollar as almighty. What then is wrong with it? Nothing at all, if used aright. If it is consecrated it can express the soul's devotion. May we not sum up the position by saying that money is good as a means, but bad as an end in itself, it blocks the way to the higher ends. It engenders a false trust, a spurious satisfaction. It steals the heart. Jesus stated the case in two sentences: "How hardly shall they that *have* riches enter the Kingdom of Heaven." And then, when the disciples were at an utter loss to understand, He put it in a different way, inserting an explanation: "How hard is it for them that *trust* in riches to enter the Kingdom of God." You will see by the margin of some of your Bibles that some authorities omit the latter explanation. The expression does not occur in some ancient manuscripts. It may have been inserted later. But the words supply the explanation none the less, whoever offered it. Riches mislead the heart and claim the trust that belongs to higher objects, and impart a false sense of satisfaction. This then was the young man's hinderance, his wealth. His particular temptation was that of avarice. It is not so in every case. We are all made differently, for we have each had a different history and development. In some cases the hindrance is pride, or jealousy, or worldly ambitions of various kinds. Jesus has been likened to a physician and He is well able to diagnose our case. He does not generalize. He treats us all individually, knowing that we are all different. He diagnosed the case of which we have been speaking as one of avarice. "One thing thou lackeith," but it may be a different thing in every case. And the duty of every man is to listen to the voice speaking in his heart and telling him what, in his own case, that one thing is.

There is one other thing to be noticed:

IV. His Stern Duty

We have seen something of this young man's charm, we have spoken of his lofty ideals; we have seen that there was something hindering the fulfilment of his dreams. If we may revert to the medical metaphor, he had come to Jesus as to a physician and Jesus had diagnosed his case as one of a malicious growth. We need not generalize. As we have said, every case is different, so must the treatment be. If doctors had only one prescription for every disease, there would be no need of doctors. But here there was the need of a serious operation. Jesus made a stern demand of this young man. For he was no ordinary man; he was quite out of the common rank; he revealed altogether unusual possibilities; his was the stuff out of which leaders are made. Here was a potential Paul. It is doubtful whether up to that time Jesus had one disciple of anything like his calibre. Hence the great demand that Jesus made. Did Jesus wish to include this youth among his twelve intimate associates? Was Jesus looking out for a possible successor to Judas? The faults of Judas were already becoming clear. But it would be futile to exchange one avaricious man for another. Therefore if that was the purpose of Jesus, no test could be too stern to prove that avarice was eradicated. Perhaps Jesus does not make so stern a demand of the rank and file of His followers, but those who are to be leaders in His Kingdom must make the fullest renunciation. In their minds there must be no rival claims. What was this young man's attitude to this clear call of duty? He failed. He could not face it. Avarice had him in its grip. The material entanglements were too strong. He was perhaps better than the average; he passed the standard of Moses; but he did not reach the standard of Jesus. Did he come back? Who knows?

FROM THE CROW'S NEST

Those thousand and one inhibitions of our daily lives—whence do they derive their influence over us? We revere them as the still, small voice of conscience. We take for granted that each and every one of them "isn't done," though, were we to examine carefully into them, there is no reason why any and all of them should not be done and frequently—no reason other than that some self constituted *arbiter elegantiarum* stated that they must not be done, and we were ninnies enough to take his word for it. Are we the standardised product of orderly processes that have matured for centuries, or just plain cowards? The latter, by all means.

It begins with childhood. We are impressed with the admonition that if we give utterance to certain thoughts, blasting, swift and sure, will be our lot. The majority of us abide docilely by the prohibition, since we are scared stiff. Not so certain enterprising ones, however. These utter the forbidden words boldly and publicly. We close our eyes in terror, expecting to open them again on a scene of utter decimation. Nothing whatever comes off. The daring ones pass utterly unscathed. Our warning that something is bound to happen to them later on is met with loud jeers. We report to the higher authorities who assure us that retribution must overtake the wicked ones. It never does, however. They go through life unafraid of silly convention, gathering much that is profitable and which others are afraid to reach out for. It is one more instance of the huge success of the small boy on whom they sought to impress the wickedness of Elijah's mockers, and who, the recital finished, burst out with, "Go up, thou bald-head! Now bring on your bears! Who's afraid?" This young man became a director in five successful companies.

* * *

Yet mark the potency of the shibboleths that are foisted upon society and which but very few ever have the courage to question. A vast body of men with a grievance proceed to remedy that grievance. They are not to be placated with promises nor cajoled with pledges of reform. Their restlessness grows apace and they make things decidedly uncomfortable for their fellows. They are in embarrassing earnest and are on the very point of achieving their objective, when lo! comes a genius who solemnly assures them that what they are doing is in violation of the law! They are dumbstruck. They meekly turn tail and abandon everything they set out for. Such is innate reverence for law and order. Wonderful as it is, it leaves one with the impression of cowardice, of ultimate inefficiency. One is more than ever convinced that the very day Moses descended from Sinai armed with the law, the bar association of that day called a hurried meeting in order to set up certain nice little distinctions which the public swallowed hook, line, and sinker!

* * *

All this is prefatory to the question, "Why may not mustard be eaten with cold mutton?" Here is another of your senseless standard inhibitions, one that has disrupted families and communities alike. As much mustard on beef as you wish, it would seem. But so much as one grain on mutton, and you are sonofabitch the cat has dragged in. Now, there is no earthly reason why mustard should not be eaten on cold mutton, save that upon a remote occasion, some fathead with a bit of a pull ordained that it must never be done, and when pressed for a reason, simply flew into a rage and reiterated the prohibition.

It is such trifles as this that make for all the trouble in life. No sooner is a pronouncement of this kind made than someone attempts to prove its wisdom by concocting a parcel of lies to the effect that it is a survival of a provision in the sanitary code of the ancient Welsh bards. And since mutton is never mutton unless it is Welsh mutton, whatever the Welsh may have to say about it, goes. Next, some scientist gets busy and demonstrates that the meat-acids innate to mutton can never properly react with the essential principle of mustard. A third solemnly adduces statistics to show that, beginning with Oliver Cromwell, the *di-allyl isothyocyanate* of the mustard when combined with what our Chinese friends would call the "goodee juice" of the mutton, has been responsible for all the cancer in this world.

* * *

The fact of the matter is that the fathead who started all the pother had it in mind that mutton, particularly good mutton, has a flavour all its own and that a condiment tends to spoil rather than to enhance this flavour. In this he was neither more nor less than a liar. Not only is the flavour of mutton most wonderfully brought out by the addition of mustard, but one cannot be said to know what mutton really tastes like until he has tried the combination. It was simply the imposition of one man's taste on the community. There were the usual "oh's" and "ah's" and "isn't he wonderful," and the sheeplike relegation of individual desires to the dictates of fashion. None stopped to reflect that the enunciator was a tightwad who dreaded the extra expense of mustard.

* * *

It is this economic factor rather than any high idealism that is responsible for the vast majority of inhibitions to which we are slaves. For years, someone succeeded in disguising the grossness of the motive beneath highfalutin' philosophy. That time is past. The world grows inquisitive, and rightly so. If one develops a penchant for mustard on cold mutton, he no longer abandons this simply because he is told that "it isn't done." He wishes to know why it isn't done, and ninety-nine chances out of hundred, no one can give him a coherent answer.

These inhibitions have all along been part and parcel of a kill-joy campaign urged upon us by a handful who could never possibly enjoy themselves under any circumstances. They have dominated us overlong. And while we are not quite prepared to hurl the defiance of the small boy anent the mockers of Elijah, we are at one with the Irishman's dictum, "Be slay: and if ye can't be slay, be as slay as ye can."

R.R.L.F.

Mr. Chang Fu-chan, one of the leaders of the Right Kuomintang, has decided to leave Shanghai on a round-the-world tour to study the political and economic conditions of foreign governments. The first country upon which Mr. Chang will call will probably be Japan.

The Shanghai Students' Union met on Sunday afternoon at headquarters and passed resolutions (1) approving of the general decision to establish a commission form of government for Shanghai; (2) to issue a manifesto to this effect for the information of the people; (3) to hold a memorial service on Saturday for the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen on the second anniversary of his death; (4) to issue a special edition of the students' magazine for the occasion; and (5) to send delegates to different parts of the country for propaganda purposes. There were present officials representing the following departments:—General affairs, organization, propaganda, editorial, labourers and farmers, merchants, social, secretarial and finance. A report on the general situation was read.

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MODERN BANDITRY IN HONAN

VIII.—Who are the Bandits? A System Inextricably Interwoven with the Life of the People: Professional and Amateur Groups

By Our Special Correspondent

To answer the question "who are the bandits?" would have been very much easier in the days of the Empire that it is at the present time. Then the matter might, with fair accuracy, have been dismissed by the statement that bandits are those who have taken to highway robbery as a permanent profession Since the advent of the Republic, however, banditry has so tremendously increased, not only in the number of those who are engaged in it, but in scope, scale and the methods of operation, that to arrive at a comprehensive understanding of the various elements that go to make up the total personnel of all those now engaged in it requires some considerable analysis.

At the outset it should be emphasized that the analysis here attempted ■ confined solely to banditry as to-day carried on within the province of Honan. In other provinces banditry has also tremendously increased since the Empire fell, but the development has varied according to different conditions in different parts of the country and many of the facts mentioned here would not be applicable to, for instance, the "Red Beards" of the north.

A Regular System

It must also be pointed out that by bandits are meant those who are, at any one time, engaged in the actual business of banditry, because the personnel of those who live by robbery is constantly changing, not from year to year or month to month but, almost, from day to day. Banditry to-day, as far as the individual is concerned has of necessity become an occasional occupation. While changed conditions have afforded increasing opportunity for operations on a wholesale basis, they have, at the same time, interfered with the steady continuance of professional robbing. Banditry is no longer a mere profession. It has become a system. A system involving thousands besides those who actually "hold the pistol to the victim's head." A system inextricably interwoven with the conditions of democracy which the people of China have enjoyed since a number of their "advanced thinkers" succeeded in demolishing the worm eaten structure of Manchu domination for the benefit of them all. The "old established professional whose business had been in the family for years" has been forced to join the "combine" and can no longer carry on uninterruptedly as an independent. At times conditions, in the locality where he carries on operations may put a temporary stop to his robbing. Also on occasions he finds it convenient, profitable or expedient to parade under a new flag, and it is perhaps no exaggeration to say that there are scarcely any of the out and out professionals who have not at some time been further demoralized by one or more periods of service in the military "forces of the Republic."

Traditions Customs and Law

Still, in tabulating the identity of those who are at present engaged in banditry, we may well begin with the out and out professionals who have their homes in the region which is the cradle of banditry among the mountains of western Honan. Though they have, from time to time, turned their hands to other occupations they are still, first, last and always, bandits who, no matter what the lapses from "business" may be will always return, in the end, to the trade of their fathers, in one form or another. They have their bandit traditions, customs, law and language; form the nucleus of the bandit armies that, from time to time, go forth on tours of plunder and, if so dignified a term may be used in such a connection, are the thoroughbreds among the more numerous pariahs that yap about them, ape their ways and accept their leadership. Their numbers have been greatly increased in the past few years. Youths of adventurous natures have, for various reasons, taken to banditry, have eventually become identified with the bandit community and definitely adopted the profession of robbery as a permanent means of livelihood. They learn to speak the bandit language; conform to bandit laws and customs, and adopt their ways of life, and, if they are not themselves of bandit origin, they are, none the less, declared and recognized professionals, and will raise families of "bred in the bone" little bandits to carry on in the next generation.

The Amateur Brigade

These above mentioned robbers may be considered in a group by themselves which we will call the "professional" group. Another element among present day brigands may be called the "Amateur" group. They are those of various classes of society, in various walks of life, who take to robbery from time to time as opportunity may offer. They are, for the most part, already bad characters, ready to take a hand in any sort of devilment that would seem to advance their interests in any way. Some of them may drift into closer association with the "regulars" and eventually become permanent members of the "professional group," though many will come out in their true colours only when special opportunity makes it fairly safe and may, if they happen to fall into satisfactory and permanent jobs, drop banditry altogether. The sources of their origin are many and among them are to be found some of the lowest and most bestial types among all the robbers in Honan, since some of their motives for taking to the life are of the basest, as will appear in the next number of this article.

Roughly summed up, the "amateurs" may be said to include;—Local bad characters who take advantage of the presence of any bandit army to rob with impunity on the outskirts, or who join themselves to the army for a period of time; camp-following scavengers who curry favour with the bandits and, lacking the courage themselves to rob by force, pick up what they can that the bandits leave behind; adventurous and thoughtless youths who temporarily accompany the bandit raiders with no idea of permanently turning to robbery as a means of livelihood; captives who find favour in the eyes of their guards and, on their expressed desire, are eventually enrolled in the ranks of the bandits; soldiers who turn to banditry for short periods of time and for various reasons, and, lastly, soldiers who, openly, follow no other calling but who, in plain clothes, slip out of barracks at night, alone or in groups, and commit atrocities and robberies. This "amateur group" includes by far the majority of all those engaged in banditry at any one time and usually constitutes between two thirds and three fourths of any raiding bandit army in full swing. Some of them may return home with the original raiders and become out and out "professionals," but for the most part they seem to break up and scatter when a raid comes to an end, and may or may not take to banditry again at some later time when the opportunity again seems good.

Associate Members

There is one more general group which we may call the "associate" bandits. In general they are, like most of the "amateurs," recruited, in the first instance, by bandit armies on the march, but by force and not of their own free will. In other words they are forced to serve the bandits in various ways and become, for the time being really, though unwillingly, members of the bandit army. Among these may be found doctors, carpenters, blacksmiths, mechanics etc. The reason for their enforced association with the bandits is obvious when it is considered that there are thousands in the army with hundreds of horses to ■ kept shod, guns and other equipment to be kept in repair and various wounds and other injuries to be attended to. The bandits are, therefore, always on the lookout for trained men such as they may need who, willy-nilly, are enrolled in the "professional corps" of the army. These, however, are on quite a different footing from others that the bandits carry off with them as captives. While virtually prisoners, they are, so to speak, on parole, with freedom to go about as they please so long as they do not attempt to escape, and they are also permitted to steal as they like, and are, altogether, treated quite as fellow bandits so long as they "play the game." Most of these "associate bandits," having a special means of livelihood to which they can always turn, probably dissociate themselves from banditry as soon as they safely may, but, according ■ the testimony of those who have had an opportunity to observe, some of them are not at all dissatisfied with their lot, which enables them ■ bountifully lay up for themselves treasures here, if not hereafter, in perfect safety, since they always have an effective alibi if ever accused of being bandits.

Certain Important Factors

The above completes the general list of the thousands in Honan who have recently combined to plunder their fellow citizens, and we may pass on to the question of "Why are these men ■ occupied?" It would at first appear that in doing ■ we have to deal primarily with personal motives; the reasons which have induced so many to become bandits, and, therefore, with a purely personal problem. But there is another factor which enters in, viz., opportunity, which concerns prevailing conditions and ■ distinctly a social and political problem. These two aspects may be considered in turn, and, as will be brought out more clearly in a later article on the "Social and Political Conditions in Honan," the matter of opportunity is far and away the chief factor in accounting for the tremendous increase in organized armed robbery that has come about ■ the past few years. The bandits themselves recognize this and, refusing to take any personal responsibility whatever for their acts, establish a perfect "alibi," to their own satisfaction, by blaming it all on "the times."

In arriving at an analysis ■ the various motives that act as the impelling forces in the creation of bandits we may refer back to the three general groups into which the personnel of all the bandits has, for convenience, been divided, viz, the "professionals," "amateurs" and "associates." With the last we have nothing to do here since that group, not having taken to banditry of their own volition, have not been influenced in the matter of "first becoming bandits by any motive, and the professionals may also be quickly disposed of. It required no particular motive ■ induce those born of bandit parents to become bandits since they themselves consider that they have never been anything else, and their stepping out into active robbery at the appointed time was actuated by nothing more than that which induces any youth to take up, at a suitable age, his place in the business of life. There is, however, a motive behind the new methods they have adopted of sallying forth in armies for wholesale plunder instead of sticking to conservative highway robbery as their fathers did before them. They have developed a philosophy of their own which thoroughly justifies their conduct, in their own eyes, not only because "everybody's doing it" but as a righteous protest against the rottenness of the times. But this will be taken up in a later article on "Sidelights on Banditry."

Black Sheep of the Province

As to those who have joined the "professional" ranks in their own persons, the motives in most cases probably coincide with those which concern the "amateurs" and they may, in this analysis be considered with that group. At the same time many of them are "black sheep" from the more educated and wealthier classes and the impelling influences in most of their cases may very probably have been lawless ambition, lust for adventure or a desire to escape from a position of financial ruin and social ostracism brought about by gambling, excessive indulgence in opium and general evil and riotous living. So in our search for motives we will be chiefly confined to the "amateurs" and they will be considered separately under the six sub-divisions of that group.

Who and Why Are the Bandits?

The first sub-division of the "Amateur" group of bandits referred to comprises "local" bad characters who take advantage of the presence of any bandit "army" to rob, with impunity, on the outskirts or who actually join themselves to the raiding bandits for a period of time. The essential point in connexion with this lot is that they are already morally prepared to prey upon their neighbours and require only a suitable opportunity to put their desires into practice. Some of them may even already have dabbled in intermittent robbery when special opportunities presented themselves, but, as soon as a bandit army occupies their locality, they may at once extend their operations and, by banding together, may even take to sacking villages on the outskirts of the bandit headquarters. They may do this continuously and openly with comparative impunity so long as they do not wander too far from their professional protectors. Operating in a country temporarily paralyzed by fear of the bandits, who are known to be near at hand in force, they need fear no opposition at the hands of their victims and, being, more or less, recognized by the professional bandits as in the fraternity, they have only to withdraw nearer to the centre of "army occupation" whenever threatened by armed forces of soldiers or others. They are distinctly opportunists who, though not actually of the invaders work in at least co-operation with them, and their primary motive is undoubtedly one of greed, coupled, in many cases with a desire to satisfy their carnal appetites through unchecked indulgence in debauchery and dissipation at no expense to themselves.

The Motive of Revenge

But among those who act singly and, as a rule, associate themselves with the main bandit force, other motives are apparent. One that would never have suggested itself to me, but which I have learned is not at all infrequent, is that of revenge. A man has an enemy who he would gladly kill if he could and dared. The bandit army threatens the place where the object of his hate resides. He quickly offers his services to the bandits, volunteering to give them all the information which he has concerning the country and the financial circumstances of the inhabitants, and when the town in particular is raided he sees to it that his enemy is not among the survivors, and the more wealthy and powerful this victim may be the more easily is his revenge obtained. Here again is a case of satisfied desire with perfect immunity from unpleasant consequences as, in the general slaughter the death of the particular object of his interest should attract no special attention, and the most that could be said, in any case, is that "the bandits have done it."

I have been told on the best of authority that many an old score and ancient grudge has been settled in this way, and when it is considered that there are many reasons other than hate why one person may ardently desire the death of another, *e.g.*, the man who holds the mortgage on his property, or to whom he owes a stupendous gambling debt, or, again, of someone who is in possession of some damning secret, it will be readily apparent that there are probably a good many of this type of temporary bandit.

Sons of Judas

Desire for relief from anxiety due to financial pressure is also said to have forced many into temporary lawlessness. A merchant has had a reverse which leaves him perilously near to the brink of ruin or an accountant has falsified the books. Each knows where he can lay his hands on a goodly sum of money if the place is sacked, and hastens to put himself into a position to safely do so when the time comes. There are still others who are actuated solely by moral and physical cowardice coupled by a total disregard of their neighbour's welfare. When the home town of such a one ■ in imminent danger of attack he knows that every citizen within the walls is in equally imminent danger of coming to a sudden and violent, as well as painful, end in the very near future, but he secretly vows that he will take jolly good care to save his own skin whatever may happen to the others and, watching his opportunity, sneaks over the wall and hies him to the bandits with a price to offer. It is more than probable that he will be welcome for the sake of the information he is able to give, and he becomes an "Amateur" bandit for the time being.

These sons of Judas are some of the "amateur" brigands who earlier in this article were referred to as the "lowest and most bestial types among all the robbers in Honan." They are not only prepared to join in with the brigands in their programme of rapine and murder but are ready to save themselves from the chance of maltreatment by the bandits, if their town should be visited, by sacrificing those among whom they have been born and brought up and by whom they have been treated as friends and neighbours for the whole of their lives, at the same time assuring a bandit visit to their "home town" through the information they give concerning it. There are said to be many of them.

The Jackals

Others of their ilk belong to the next sub-group of the amateurs, being the "camp-following scavengers who curry favour with the bandits and, lacking the courage, themselves, to rob by force, pick up what they can that the bandits may leave behind." Many of them have been beggars, and hungry greed is probably the chief motive that has impelled them to follow the bandits. Mr. Anton Lundeen holds one specimen up to view in the chronicle of his experiences as follows:—"Here is an awkward-looking fellow, feeling around everywhere, pulling out drawers and opening doors. Surely there is no bravery in him. He is here to get what the real bandits leave behind. 'Oh, how I would like to find some 50 dollars. Then I would return home, satisfied,' he mutters." These servile, cringing human degenerates are despised and abused, though tolerated, by the bandits, but are always to be found slinking about in every bandit army and are, perhaps, the foulest and most loathsome example of degraded manhood brought to light by present-day wholesale banditry.

Out for Adventure

We have next to consider the "adventurous and thoughtless youths who temporarily accompany the bandit raiders with no idea of permanently turning to robbery as a means of livelihood." From the repeated testimony of eye-witnesses there are many such and it may be no exaggeration to say that half the personnel of any bandit army on raid is made up of boys under 20 years of age. The first inspiration to rise up in their young strength and, in one bound, attain to full-fledged, dominant manhood, was probably innocent of any intention to start in on a career of bloody crime and bestial debauchery. But among such companions and in such surroundings they very quickly become hardened, and mere youthful exuberance of spirits and the joy of excitement is soon replaced by cruel, murderous brutality and lust for replete indulgence of animal passions. It is said that some of the most atrocious acts of cold blooded cruelty are committed by the younger element among the bandits and it seems probable that most of the young chaps who "join up" for fun eventually become case hardened criminals for the rest of their lives.

There are also a large number of youths among the next sub-group of "captives who find favour in the eyes of their guards and, on their expressed desire, are eventually enrolled in the ranks of the bandits." It is perhaps only natural that the younger captives might more easily get on good terms with their captors, ■ also take more readily to the life that they lead, than those of maturer years, and terrible tales are also told of the deeds of young bandits who

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have been "promoted" from the ranks of the captives. Doubtless the various motives which induced them to take such a step include all that have previously been mentioned. But there can scarcely be any question that the instinct of self-preservation gave rise to the first conscious impulse that led to the determination to be identified with the robbers rather than with the captives if possible. They have at least this in their favour, and doubtless many captives who deliberately schemed from the very outset to get in with the bandits as sworn comrades did so, primarily, as a means to an end, and with the secret intention of escaping altogether at the first suitable opportunity.

Soldiers Turned Bandit

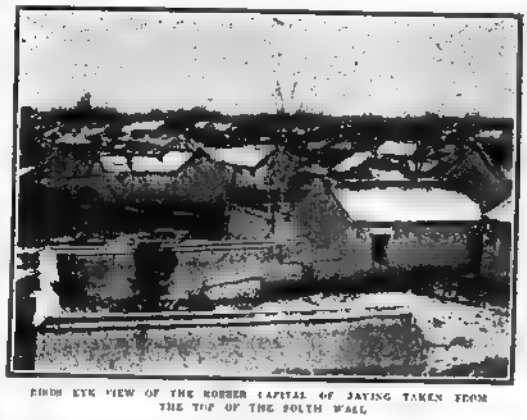
This completes the list of "amateur" bandits from among the civilian population and brings us to the important next sub-group of "soldiers who turn to banditry for short periods of time for various reasons." First among these we may consider soldiers enrolled ■ one of the units of some unfortunate general who has met defeat and (temporarily at least) military extinction at the hands of a rival, and who find themselves, for the time being, unattached to any one of the *recognized* divisions of the "national army." There are almost certain to be found in any such a unit some who "know the ropes" of banditry. The perfect solution of their sudden problem of unemployment ■ too obvious to be overlooked. They have retained their arms and amunition and all other equipment necessary to effective bandit activity. It is, as they know, a safe, quick raid, in the meantime, profitable way of getting back into some strongly established, and therefore recognized, division of the "army," with probable promotion for many of them. Is it surprising that they should hasten to associate themselves with some bandit leader of known repute and join in yet another little rampage of death and destruction across the province?

Then there is the individual soldier who, justly or otherwise, gets his dishonourable discharge. He is "on his own" with nothing but a bad character by way of written recommendation to a new job. There is, at best, but a doubtful chance of his successfully applying for admission to some other division of "government forces," even though it be in open and active warfare with the one he has just left. He is quite sophisticated in the system whereby the armed portion of the population live on the unfortunate and helpless majority who have no arms: by observation even if he has not done a bit of nimble finger work on his own at times. In casting about in his mind for a new means of livelihood would it not be strange if banditry did not present itself for consideration. True, there are some risks in it, but then, the times are such that there is risk in everything. Even the most law-abiding citizen is living under a condition of constant risk, both to life and property, and probably greater than that run by either bandit or soldier. But by way of compensation for risks he is certain of a good living; may even "come into" a snug little "nest egg," and, best of all, it is the most certain way of getting back into the "army" again, and, from the stepping stone of banditry, many rungs on the ladder above that which accommodates recently discharged soldiers. If he plays a strong hand as a bandit he might count on a non-com's stripes next time. Well, figure it out for yourself. What are the chances of his seeking to get under the wing of some progressive bandit chieftain as against seeking some honest job (not too easy to find) which will pay him a bare living wage and in which he will not only be out of the ranks of the spoilers but may even, himself, be victimized, either by bandits or soldiers, at any time. Put yourself in his place.

Fed up and Fully Primed

Next we may take up the case of the disgruntled soldier. He has not been kicked out, but he sometimes wishes that he had been. His grievance may be due to any one of a number of causes. Perhaps he has not been paid for a long time. He may be one of the illogical ones who considers that he is entitled to pay that has been promised to him even if he does pick up a bit for himself on the side, with the help of his "government" equipment. Or perhaps he is too simple or, as yet, honest to take advantage of his opportunities to collect what is coming ■ him directly, instead of indirectly, from the tax payer, who has to foot the bill in the end in any case. Or some nincompoop may have been bounded over his head to a non-com's job when it was really he who deserved the promotion. Or, again, he may have been roundly cursed by some officer when he did not deserve it.

It matters little what really causes his discontent. What does matter is the fact that he is thoroughly fed up (and God knows there is enough wrong going on in China to-day to cause even one of the privileged soldier class to feel fed up) and he is all primed for mutiny, rioting or



BIRDS EYE VIEW OF THE ROBBER CAPITAL OF JAYING TAKEN FROM THE TOP OF THE SOUTH WALL

any other devilment that may afford an outlet for ■s pent up feelings. Being in the army he is by no means ignorant of the existence and opportunities of banditry. It is quite probable even that his own unit contains some who have been recruited in bandit "round ups", and who are themselves thoroughly fed up with the humdrum military existence and restless for another session of "play-play" as the ex-bandit soldier designates open banditry. The chances are good that our disgruntled friend may associate himself in the mutinous schemes of some of these new found friends of previous experience, and await with them a suitable opportunity to make a get away. It comes, and away they go, with all their arms and a goodly supply of amunition, to join with others in an armed campaign that will afford the new recruit an opportunity ■ exercise all his martial abilities in a far livlier field of action than any he has yet experienced.

Soldier and Bandit Both

There remains but one more subdivision of the "amateurs" viz., "soldiers who, openly, follow no other calling, but who (in plain clothes) slip out of barracks at night, alone or in groups, and commit atrocities and robberies." The fact that such soldiers do not openly take up banditry does not alter the fact that their nocturnal activity is armed robbery, pure and simple. Any belated wayfarer is apt to be pounced upon by these disguised "upholders of law and order" and relieved of any of his possessions that may be considered worth taking. And instances are not lacking in which farmsteads, of even villages, are attacked and pillaged.

That the practice not only goes on, but is a matter of nightly occurrence ■ certain sections at certain times (depending upon what military force is in control) is no mere open secret but a universally known fact. It is no uncommon thing to find fresh corpses (half eaten by dogs) lying in the fields less than a mile away from the walls of almost any garrisoned city in central Honan. They are not the remains of murdered citizens, for such always receive decent burial as soon as found, but those of soldiers on "night duty," in plain clothes, on whom the table have been turned by some of their intended victims or who have fallen into a trap set by the local "Red Spears," and left untouched by any to be food for dogs as a mark of supreme contempt. The question may well suggest itself as to why soldiers are permitted the opportunity to carry on this criminal business. But the answer does not belong here. It comes under the subject of just that, (*i.e. "opportunity"*) which is the chief factor in the explanation of why so many thousands have become bandits in the last few years and will be taken up ■ the next and last instalment of this article.

An election of the executive officers of the Chinese Bar Association in Shanghai will be held on Sunday, the 19th instant, in the auditorium of the Shanghai College of Law ■ Rue Auguste Boppe.

MAIN STREET IN THE FORMER CAPITAL

THE local newspaper, "Russia," quotes a Petrograd Soviet official as saying that the Red Army, as such, will not interfere in the Chinese war, but the Soviet Government cannot and will not prohibit Soviet citizens joining the Cantonese troops.

A NEW Sino-Japanese Friendship Association has been formed in Peking and the promoters propose to establish a branch in Shanghai. Among the founders are two former Chinese premiers who made names for themselves under the Manchu and the Republican *regimes*, Generals Chao Erh-hsun and Wang Shih-tsen, Mr. Yu Ya-ching, former chairman of the Shanghai Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, is one of the directors.

LAO GOO ON CHINA'S TROUBLES

I.—That Question of Getting Back the Foreign Concessions

BY A CORRESPONDENT

Readers may not have forgotten the pithy observations of "Lao Goo" on events in China. "Lao Goo," in point of fact, is an imaginary character. He has been imagined by our correspondent, who has lived for many years in China, speaks the language fluently, and has a large circle of Chinese acquaintances, who embody the opinions that his (our correspondent) is hearing every day of the week from his acquaintances.

Lao Goo folded his last paper and stacked it with exact neatness, reached for his pipe and leaned back in his chair with that twinkle in his old eyes that always presaged an interesting monologue.

"I am more and more impressed with the sensitiveness of this generation to the signs of the times. In matters of world-wide importance our young men are singularly misinformed and misdirected, but when it comes to affairs that affect themselves very vitally they are never very far from playing ■ safe.

Not So Eager Now

"You will perhaps have noticed that of late there has been less talk than usual about the returning of the concessions to China by these young men. At the time that the Nationalist government is most vociferative on this subject and seems about to have accomplished its end our young men in Shanghai suddenly lose interest."

His grandson admitted having noticed it and asked the reason. Lao Goo went on:

"You are perfectly familiar with facts of the agitation for Chinese membership on the Shanghai Municipal Council. How, when it was first agreed that the Chinese should have three members, the various factions became embroiled in a quarrel and were unable to elect any one at all: how the matter simmered along until a few weeks ago when it was again brought forward and this time made perfectly plain—that the three Chinese councillors would differ in no whit from the members duly elected by the foreign community.

"You remember also how you spoke of these things as constituting the greatest victory yet gained by the Chinese in their controversy with the foreigners over Settlement control, yet it ■ no sooner gained than certain very astute young men discover that they no longer want it." And the old man smoked quietly away, a far-off look in his eyes, until his grandson broke the silence with a request for the explanation.

The Cold Douche of Reality

"I am not in the confidence of these young men, nor do I care to admit that my mind runs in the same groove with theirs. But as it was my business for over a half century ■ guess what people were thinking and their motives for public actions, I can see very satisfactory reasons for this rejection of the thing for which they have clamoured so long. These young 'leaders'! (he gave a peculiar stress to the word). In my official life I always set myself a goal—an irreducible minimum—and though I started out with far greater demands I was pretty sure of getting in the end just about what I wanted and the main point is that I was perfectly satisfied. These young men to-day in their hearts do not really expect to get any of their demands, and when they do get them they are so unprepared to receive them that they begin to find fault at once.

"In this particular case of the Council they have suddenly ■covered that membership in it is simply impossible for them. The Settlement is rapidly filling up with foreign soldiers and thousands more are soon to arrive. Every government that has nationals here is sending troops for their protection. America has made a great show of landing no men but her war-vessels are here and large forces are ready for an immediate landing. The first question that the public will ask of these Chinese councillors is 'What contribution can you make to the public defence?'"

To Whom to Apply?

The old man stopped and looked squarely at his auditor as if demanding an answer. Nien Ching replied: "With so many thousands of Chinese soldiers everywhere it certainly ought not to be difficult to procure enough for merely defensive purposes."

"To whom then would they apply?" There being no answer, the old man continued:

"These myriads of soldiers in our distressed country, irresponsible as they seem to be, are yet one and all enlisted under some one of the great military chieftains to whom application would have to be made. To which one of them would you apply? I presume that the people of Shanghai would hardly make such a request of Marshal Chang Chung-chang or Marshal Chang Tso-lin"—at which even his melancholy grandson smiled quite cheerfully.

"Wu Pei-fu would be in the same class and the choice would be narrowed down to Marshal Sun Chuan-fang and Marshal Chiang Kai-shek. Let us deal with the latter first. The Nationalists would be delighted to have a large force of their own safely ensconced within our boundaries and contributing to our defence, but there are several practical difficulties. First, how would they get here? They have been endeavouring to get here in full force for quite a bit but are still quite a way off. Their enemies control the Yangtze from Kiukiang down and the most adept smuggler could hardly hope to get a force of soldiers slipped through. But let ■ wave away that difficulty and take up the second: Granted that they might be secured, how could they be expected to co-operate with the British soldiers who are coming in force? Think it over!

An Awkward Dilemma

"Our councillors would be forced to turn ■ Marshal Sun Chuan-fang and let us imagine the form the request would take or rather the Marshal's answer. If they say it ■ for defence, the Marshal will reply that for the best of reasons he is already defending Shanghai to the best of his abilities and will continue to do so. Suppose they should be so tactless as to hint of his possible defeat and the dangers to Shanghai from his struggling soldiers, the Marshal will reply with the question: 'Then you are asking me to lend you soldiers to protect you and the foreigners against myself?' It would require considerable more ability than any of these young men have yet showed to give a tactful reply to this question."

II.—Foreign Aid for Which Chinese Secretly Long

"Let us suppose" Lao Goo continued, "that the foreign members of the Council would good-humouredly excuse their Chinese colleagues from all protective responsibilities, what further offices could they perform at this critical juncture in our affairs?

"It might be suggested that they would be invaluable ■ negotiators between the Municipal Council and the Chinese rulers of our country. Here we are faced again with some blunt facts: chief of which is that the *de facto* ruler of Shanghai, this province and its environs is Marshal Sun Chuan-fang. I have looked over the list of those who have been prominent in the Chinese Ratepayers meetings and it is an open secret that quite a few of those mentioned would find the task of negotiating with Marshal Sun Chuan-fang a bit embarrassing. While the Marshal's eye would gleam with delight at having a visit from these gentlemen it ■ quite probable that they would be indisposed to make him such a visit at the present time. He might insist on their remaining longer than their business intreats would permit. I am quite sure these men would insist firmly on long-range negotiations, if any at all with Marshals Sun, Chang and Chang. Even then, are there any candidates for such an office?

"There is no particular need for any negotiations at present with the Kuomintang. Nor is there much likelihood of such need in the future. If the Kuomintang armies ever get here, it will be because they have triumphed in the field, and in that event we may very safely count on the probability that neither foreign nor Chinese members of the Municipal Council will

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do any negotiating with them. That task will be assumed by the military forces that have come to China for just such a contingency.

Which Way the Cat Jumps

"In short these estimable young men are discovering that in times of real stress they will be useless and they prefer not to be put to the test and have their failure heralded throughout the world. That in my opinion is the real secret of their late action in resolving to elect nine instead of three and making it very plain that it will take a long time to get it accomplished. They are waiting of course to see which way the cat jumps. If the Kuomintang actually become the real rulers of a united China the problem will be a very different one. If they are beaten, they will have less backing than ever.

"What would happen if the Municipal Council and the Consuls would suddenly agree that there should be nine members elected by the Chinese? Would the aforesaid gentlemen accept such a concession? They would not, for exactly the same reasons that they find three inadequate at the present moment, though of course they could give other reasons for public consumption.

Simple but Sound

"I have been much interested in the state of mind that is revealed by several articles that have appeared of late. President Tsao of Tsinghwa College made the foreigners laugh because his proposal was so childishly simple, but it is really what a great many sensible Chinese are thinking. Mr. Tsao realizes that the foreign governments have made efforts to negotiate with

THE GREAT BETRAYAL

By Arthur de C. Sowerby

To say that the Shanghai community was stunned on reading the long delayed text of the Chen-O'Malley Agreement regarding the sacrifice of the Hankow British Concession, as published in the "North-China Daily News," March 3, is to fall far short of expressing the truth. Ever since it was announced that the agreement had been signed and the bare statement made, through Reuter's, that the Hankow British Concession was to be taken over and then handed back to the so-called Nationalist Government, a feeling of uneasiness and impending doom has been gnawing at the inner consciousness of most foreign residents in China, for it looked, on the face of it, like an abject surrender on the part of a once proud World Power to an upstart self-styled Government whose method of obtaining recognition was a resort to mob law and violence. But most people felt that there must be something behind it all, something that would be brought to light in the fullness of time which would show that there was a *quid pro quo* in the agreement arrived at, some kind of safeguard of the British interests involved.

That feeling of uneasiness has now given place to one of dismay, for now that all the documents have been made available to the public it transpires that there is not one saving clause in the surrender.

ment, who, we must assume, is kept at the end of a string like a puppet by the Foreign Office—and the upshot of it all is that on March 15, 1927, the British Concession is to be handed over to the self-appointed, so-called Chinese Nationalist Government, lock, stock and barrel, with no guarantees of any sort beyond the bare word of the very Government that egged on the mob to rush the Concession.

No compensation is to be given to the wretched people who were driven from their homes, and whose property was destroyed by the mob that was incited to violence by that same Government. No guarantee has been obtained for the integrity of the money invested by Britons in municipal loans. Nothing but an abject surrender of British interests and British rights

A Chinese Dictator

The fact that three seats are allotted on the new council to the British will avail the latter nothing, since the Chinese will be in the majority, while the members of the council, Chinese or British, will have little or no power against the Director, who is to be Chief Executive Officer of the District and *ex officio* Chairman of the Council, and who is not to be elected by the ratepayers or the Council but is to be appointed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the so-called Nationalist Government. In other words, the Cantonese communists (for that is just what these so-called Nationalists are), by inciting the people to mob violence and an anti-British demonstration, seize the British Concession, delivering out the

agreement, that depends upon the sincerity of the Cantonese Communists for its proper carrying out, with these same Cantonese Communists. Has there ever been a greater folly, a more flagrant betrayal of trust, a more shameful case of peace with dishonour?

It is high time for British residents in China, and for those in the homeland who have interests in China, to put up the strongest possible protest against what has been done, and to demand that before anything else is signed away in this reckless manner or any further agreements entered into with any government, legal or otherwise, in China, those so vitally interested shall be given a voice in the matter?

Vast British Interests

British interests in China have been estimated at anything from £300,000,000 to £500,000,000 annually, and it is outrageous that such vast interests should be jeopardized by such stupid acts as the rendition of a British Concession to a mere faction that has called itself the Government in the mess of struggling factions in China, and at that a faction that is admittedly hostile to Great Britain and that has for its definite aim the destruction of British interests in the country. Great Britain as a nation and all Britons in China are only too anxious to see this country delivered from the turmoil and chaos in which she now finds herself, and are more than desirous of living peaceably with the Chinese to the mutual benefit of both peoples, but

MY ATTEMPT TO LEARN CHINESE

By Lady Susan Townley

Lady Susan Townley lived in China when her husband, Sir Walter Beaupré Townley, was Secretary of Legation and Councillor of Embassy at Peking.

When my husband was appointed to our Legation at Peking, I went there, as so many have done before me, full of good resolutions to master the Chinese language as quickly as possible, not only with the praiseworthy intention of becoming an efficient mistress to the variegated assortment of "boys" and "coolies" who made up our establishment, but also that I might have the fun of bargaining in their own lingo with the natives in the bazaars.

But after a few desperate attempts to learn the use of even the simplest household words, I renounced my studies, and I think my readers will sympathise with me when I tell them a few of the difficulties which finally defeated me.

To begin with, I have no hesitation in saying that the Chinese language is the most imperfect, clumsy, and awkward system ever invented by the ingenuity of man for the purpose of intercourse between human beings. Not only is the *spoken* language quite different from the *written* one, but as there are in Chinese only 500 syllabic sounds to do duty for the thousands of words necessarily employed in daily intercourse, a dozen or more different meanings are attached to each word, which in every case is

THE BOOK PAGE

SOVIET RUSSIA SURVEYED

A Calm Record of Bolshevik Policy

BOLSHEVIST RUSSIA.—By Anton Karlgren, translated from the Swedish by Anna Barwell. (Allen and Unwin. 12s. 6d. net.)

This is probably the most important account of town and country conditions in Russia that has recently been published in English (writes a "Times" reviewer). The author is Professor of Slavonic in the University of Copenhagen, and has visited Russia yearly from 1904 to 1916. The present volume is the record of a very thoroughgoing and, in the main, very objective investigation of town and country conditions in 1924. The book is based on a real knowledge and understanding of the principal aspects of Russian life. It shows discrimination throughout, and is well written and admirably translated. As was inevitable, it is full of irony, for it is a calm and critical record of a whole number of fiascos and volte-faces of Bolshevist policy. For the most part these are recorded in the often astonishing admissions contained in the speeches of the most responsible of the Commissars, Dzerzhinsky, Rykov, Semyashko, Trotsky, and (especially) Lunacharsky. But for his account of living conditions, the author is not only able to rely on extremely frank and detailed publications of Bolshevist authorities, especially a searching investigation of rural life by Yakovlev, but is also able to supplement it at first hand with his own observations and with a number of pithy comments made to him, especially by officials and by peasants. These last are peculiarly valuable.

Power of the Proletariat

Professor Karlgren begins with a long chapter on "The supreme power of the proletariat." He is historically exact in attributing the initial success of the very small Communist Party in 1917 to two war-cries—namely, "immediate peace, and an immediate general distribution of land amongst the peasants." He gives their numbers at the end of 1917 as 35,000. We may add that at the time of the March Revolution in that year, the active members of the whole Social Democratic Party, including both Bolshevists and Menshevists, numbered about 40,000. He puts the figure of the Communists at the time of writing as about 1,000,000. To these may be added the Komsomols, or Communist youths, numbering at the outset of 1926 1,700,000, and the Pioneers, or child Communists, numbering 1,800,000. But these last range from the age of seven years, and cannot be taken very seriously. Nor does experience at all suggest that they will all grow up in Communism. Present figures, especially of Communists in process of education, even indicate the opposite conclusion. Soviet elections he describes in detail, giving instances where dissent from the list supplied in advance by the local Communist cell was followed by immediate punishment. He comes to the conclusion that the whole Soviet system is an illusion, that the artisan class have no share whatever in decisions of policy, that any difference of opinion is as sharply suppressed within the Communist ranks as anywhere else, and that all power rests with the few leaders in the Kremlin, who have been able to do but little to secure a supply of capable successors.

The Industrial "Advance"

"The amazing industrial advance" is closely analysed. The starting point chosen by the Communists is 1921, after three years of the application of real Communism, and Professor Karlgren dryly remarks:—"If only Bolshevism had continued its original industrial policy for a few more months, it would have been possible to report an increase not only of some hundred but of some thousand, or possibly even million per cent." As to commerce, Dzerzhinsky writes:—"We do not understand commerce." Under real Communism 58 per cent. of supply was done illegally but openly by "sack carriers." On the introduction of Lenin's "so-called new economic policy," which was in reality, simply a return to capitalism, the new profiteers or Nep men "in a moment" secured "80 per cent. of the wholesale and over 90 per cent. of the retail trade." The alternations by which they have since then been let alone or squeezed are followed in detail.

Bolsheviks and Moujiks

The most interesting and original chapter is on "The Bolshevists and the Moujiks." Very impressive is the account of the ruins of the country houses. This was the work of the peasants themselves, though with encouragement of the Bolshevists before they had seized power. The peasants also made their own distribution of property. As is well known, over three-quarters of the cultivated land was in their hands before the Revolution, and each village seized the neighbouring estate, so that where these were rare the peasants' gain was inconsiderable. The rest of the story of Bolshevist peasant policies is simply a series of humiliations for them. The peasantry soon brought to nothing the gospel by which "the land is ours but the corn yours." They grew only what they were allowed to keep, and the cultivated area appears to have shrunk by three-quarters. This, of course, though assisted by other causes, led to the great famine. Soviet model farms were greatly resented, and proved a complete failure, owing to the laziness of the new colonists and their ignorance of essentials.

After the famine the peasants themselves abolished the old system ridiculous and impossible strip-system, and turned their land to all intents and purposes into heritable holdings. Agricultural cooperation, so promising when the Bolshevists seized power, became a dead letter under official control. Bolshevist exactions in taxes, coupled with the enormous rise in prices of manufactured goods, led among the peasants to a general buyers' strike; "in part involuntary, but in part too, of set purpose," so that even the limited supply of manufactured goods remained without purchasers. Equally effective was peasant action in the autumn of 1925, which completely upset the Government's programme for export and trade balance. Further concessions were extorted, taxation was diminished by one-third, and the Government, as in so many other matters, was compelled to reverse its course and to give full encouragement to the richer and more individualist peasants, encouragement which apparently is about to be withdrawn again, with what results we have yet to see. The last chapter deals very fully with Bolshevist educational policy, and marks a collapse (admitted in the plainest terms by Lunacharsky) in the programmes of child-welfare, primary and secondary education, and to a very great extent in higher education.

Professor Karlgren summarizes what he calls "the proletariat's profit sheet" as a result of the Revolution. The peasants, as has been seen, are entirely hostile. They have got the land and they want none of Communism, but he rightly emphasizes that the artisans, even if their share in power is an illusion, are braced by the appearance of it and that many of them are really devoted to Communism. He also confirms all other reports in saying that practically everyone believes in the likelihood of a world revolution.

THE "CHINA WHO'S WHO"

The 1927 edition of the "China Who's Who" is a work which should prove invaluable to business men and others whose main interest lies in this country. Since last year over 100 new names have been added, and at the time the volume came off the press it could honestly be regarded as complete. The "China Who's Who" is modelled along the lines of the British and American "Who's Who." Each name is accompanied by a summarised autobiography. A useful obituary list is also included.

THE NEW HONG LIST

Well-known Work of Reference Appears in New Form

North-China Desk Hong List, 1927. Crown 4-to; 980 pages. Published at the North-China Daily News Office. Mex. $10 with map of Shanghai; $9 without map.

"When will the Hong List be out?" is the question most frequently asked over the "North-China" telephone from New Year's Day till the day of publication. It may be well to explain that the Hong List does not attempt to publish on January the first. It is during the first few weeks of the year that most business and residential changes take place, and it is to include as many of these as possible that a later date is fixed. A directory published the beginning of March is therefore correct for a longer period than one published on any other date.

The Hong List for 1927, now being issued to subscribers, appears in a new form. The old bulky oblong volume, so familiar to the business man, this year gives place to a quarto sized volume, giving three columns to a page instead of two as heretofore. In its new shape the work comprises just 900 pages. The Shanghai Hongs Section accounts for no fewer than 260 pages, giving nearly 4,000 entries of foreign and Chinese business firms, official bodies, and institutions, etc., while the Shanghai Who's Who Section contains the names of about 11,500 men and women engaged in business in the city.

The Agents and Trade Directories Sections have been carefully revised, the former giving particulars of about 2,500 agencies held by local firms, while the latter gives some 130 trades and professions under which the various business houses are classified. The Street Directory giving after each street the Chinese characters with the foreign pronunciation, and the direction of each throughfare, is followed by the residential section, containing the addresses of about 10,000 foreign residents.

Turning to the Outport Section, we find listed no fewer than 86 cities of Northern and Central China, some of them appearing for the first time in this work, while most of the other sections show considerable additions. Fifty pages are devoted to the Outport Who's Who, giving approximately 10,000 foreign residents in the various cities listed.

Special sections are again devoted to the Protestant and Roman Catholic Missions, the Diplomatic and Consular Service in China, the Mercantile Marine officers serving in Shanghai and on the Yangtze, the principal railways in Northern and Central China, with their foreign and Chinese staffs, the foreign Naval Squadrons on the Yangtze, Harbour regulations, National Holidays, etc.

The work has been brought well up to date, the staffs of many Shanghai firms and some of the principal outport business houses being corrected up to the time of going to press.

For local business firms the map of Shanghai, printed from plans prepared by the Municipal Council, is indispensable, adding to the value of a work which is an absolute necessity in every business house.

CHINESE PROVERBS

This revision with the addition of 600 proverbs by Rev. W. Scarborough's 1875 collection by the Rev. C. W. Allan, Changsha, Hu. places the interested reader or serious student of Chinese under further obligation. The opening Table of Contents arouses the appetite, while the detailed Index at the end aids digestion. For quick and ready reference, the book is all that could be desired. Quotations from the Classics may not be heard so frequently, but proverbs are on the lips of all Chinese from the highest to lowest.

"In the Sayings of the Sages."

"Grows the Wisdom of the Ages."

The Chinese people may be largely illiterate, but few of them are ignorant in their own sphere. Experience as teacher, with Memory as keeper have made this people worldly-wise. In tea-shop discussions, an apt citation will often outstrip laboured logic for quick decisions.

Allusions, obscure to the average foreigner, are explained in the notes that follow translations. The early effort of Doolittle and the brilliant treatise of Dr. Arthur Smith have by no means exhausted the subject. If one should ask, "Have the Chinese a sense of Gratitude?" in this book, you may find 19 proverbs on that topic. Other virtues or vices may be traced by synonym or antonyms.

With more than 400 pages, for $4.50, this is a worth-while, worth-price book. Published by the Presbyterian Mission Press.

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THE WOMAN'S PAGE

THE 1927 DANCE SEASON

Exit The Tango

The New Year has opened on a definite Charleston note according to Mayfair. "Two Charlestons in four dances" is the order of the night in the smart haunts. Foxtorts are Charlestoned—distinctive Charleston music is a thing of the past. There are Charleston balls. At private dances in Mayfair pretty girls oblige with a solo Charleston for the amusement of the party—some bearing well-known names perform better than professional specialists. They are Charlestoning at hunt and county balls, haunts of crusted conservatism; and in musical shows. The mussial comedy juvenile lead must work in a Charleston now, or lose favour with his female following.

The significance of the Charleston is simply that it has given a new lease of life to jazz dancing generally. The music of the foxtrot still enraptures the vast dance public; but the mere walk to that music, which the fortrot had become, was beginning to discontent the younger generation of dancers. Dances clubs noticed it, and so did cabarets and dance-restaurants. The dance-caterers and maitres anxiously sought for a new dance. The tango was pushed, but was only a moderate success. The waltz was encouraged by additions to the dance programme, and by alluring new waltz numbers. The paso ' doble was revived, and the schottische. None was a hit. Then came the Charleston. At first it was derided; then it aroused some interest; then, on the Riviera last season, one found girls and young men amusing themselves trying its peculiar twisting steps, holding on to the backs of chairs; and this winter it achieved the importance of a craze. It has also been called a disease.

Pass in New York

The dance is almost dead in New York, but that is because New York never took up the flat Charleston. The side-kicks and non-progressive movements of the original Charleston make it an impossible dance for the latter-day crowded ballrooms. People get kicked and impeded, and complain. Consequently the original ban on it has never been lifted in New York dance places. On the other hand, the ban has disappeared in England. It was imposed in some dance restaurants and halls when he dance first became popular, not because the Charleston was thought immodest, but because it was a nuisance. The introduction of the flat Charleston killed the ban by wiping out at a stroke all kicks and non-progressive movements. Now, one Charlestons with short little staccato steps, keeping the rhythm, which is all that matters in the dance—the steps are relatively unimportant. The end of the craze is not in sight. The fact that so many young people dance it solo, do a few steps in the street, in hotel lounges, while dressing, promises it a considerable life.

Paris Prefers Waltzing

The tango, still highly popular in Paris, is scarcely danced at all now here, but the waltz, tender and longorous, is very much in favour. The paso doble has vanished, and so have the "blues;" while the bands in the fashionable places are about equally divided in their preference for the fast foxtrot and the slow foxtrot. The former is danced with three steps, but the invitation to "Charleston it" is so great that most couples slip into a Charleston.

Dance parties in Mayfair are more amusing than they have ever been before, thanks to the Charleston and a new spirit of laughter and informality which it seems to have brought in.

PARIS FASHIONS

New Spring Styles

The new spring tailor-made costumes are neat and trim; the skirts are short and slim, sometimes with pleats, and sometimes with no fullness; coats, short and gently shaped to the figure, are fastened with two buttons, while two more buttons give a double-breasted look. Another sort of coat is loose with a belt round the hips and pockets. The long coat, which is worn over a dress, reaches within a couple of inches of the edge of the skirt; the line is straight and the collar flat.

The new tailor-made dresses are trimmed only with incrustations, which give them shape and decorate the seams. On the hips little diamond shapes, darts, and arrows are incrusted so finely that they look like a pattern. Seams are inverted und incrusted. Long, narrow panels on long coats open and turn back to make pockets. On some coats there is a suggestion of fullness in the back which is corrected in an inset belt round the hips. Backs are not bloused, but are slightly eased into a tight hip belt.

Bright Colours

The colours are light and there may be an indefinite pattern. Light grey, beige, sand, and light brown tweeds are among those used for tailor-made and travelling coats; a fine navy blue material like serge is also used. There are neat navy blue two-price suits with fine satin pipings for town wear and navy blue coats and skirts to be worn with short blouses.

A novelty is the grey flannel skirt, over which is put a bright royal blue flannel coat trimmed with brass buttons. Another grey flannel suit has a straight skirt and a coat made to look like a knitted sweater.

The blouses which are worn with coats and skirts may be of jumper shape or be tucked under the waist belt. They are made of materials which match in colour. A peach-coloured cloth suit has a silky jumper blouse with a peach-colour pattern. A grey tweed has a grey and white checked gingham blouse. Since many coats and skirts are made of light-coloured cloths, and worn with blouses to match, it is clear that spring clothes will be bright. Shoes, stockings, hats, gloves, and bag will be chosen to go with the suit, and if a flower or a handkerchief does not brighten a breast pocket a jewelled pin may be there.

THE FAN

Enormous fans are being made in Paris to go with the more fragile evening dresses. Usually they are in a strongly contrasting colour, and, in some respects, they take the place of the train in giving additional importance to the dress. The majority are made of long, uncurled ostrich feather. In shape the fan is oval and the sticks fairly long. The long stands of the feather overlap each other and give it a rich, fluffy appearance which, nevertheless, has the pleasing lines of wind sweeping over grass.

The brightest possible greens and black are among the most effective colours. Both are used with white or pale dresses, and at a first night last week a dress of palest yellow velvet was given almost its whole point by an immense fan of sweeping sable plumes, which the wearer carried almost as though it were a bouquet. Fans are also made to serve a double purpose. Some of them look exactly like large feather muffs. Here the sticks are very short indeed, and the feather is made to bend over from the end of the sticks. The whole makes a curve which falls over and covers the hands and arms.

When the fan is open at its widest, the muff is very large indeed, and the extreme tips of the feathers curve up in little curls. It may, however, be used at half-mast. When it serves its legitimate purpose as a fan, the long, waving plumes are very graceful, and in black particularly they set off the lines of the arms and hands.

SPRING SUIT OF BEIGE LEFT

CONCERNING THE TEA CADDY

Derivation from Chinese Catty

In his diary of 1662, Samuel Pepys wrote: "Home, and there find my wife making of tea which is good for her cold. In those early days the word was pronounced "tay," and the beverage itself was very expensive, costing over five guineas a pound, and being of a quality inferior to the 18th Century prices fell.

The cheapest quality was bohea, ranging from nine to 25 shillings a pound, while green tea ranged from 11 to 30 shillings. Tea dust could be bought by the thrifty housewife at ten shillings a pound. The excessive duty was responsible for the almost prohibitive prices. Yet the 18th Century was distinctly a tea-dringing age. Doctor Johnson was an excessive tea-drinkor, sometimes consuming as much as 20 cups at a sitting.

An Old Custom

Owing to the high price of tea, our ancestresses kept it in a special receptacle called a caddy. The word caddy is derived from the Chinese pound, which is called a catty, and is equal to a pound and a third avoirdupois. These first caddies were wide-mouthed bottles of blue and white porcelain, similar in shape to the ginger jar. After a time they were fitted into dainty little boxes provided with lock and key, to safeguard the treasured store. Usually these boxes were divided into two divisions, one for black tea, one for green tea. Sometimes there was a central compartment in which stood a cut glass sugar bowl.

But tea-caddies were not confined to porcelain only. Woods of all kinds, tortoiseshell. Battersea enamel, Sheffield plate, pewter, and silver have all been employed in the production of the English tea-caddy. The custom in former times was for the boiling water to be brought in on the afternoon tea-tray by the maid, and the mistress herself would make the tea. The tea-caddy, therefore, had to be an ornament fit for display among visitors. As the price of tea became lower the quality of the tea-caddies deteriorated. In the early years of the 19th Century they became bulky, and were generally made of mahogany or rosewood.

Some Early Specimens

Among the earliest caddies still preserved are those of the Chippendale period. As a rule the boxes were casket shaped with curved outlines and richly carved lids and feet. Mahogany was the wood most frequently used, although satinwood, harewood, rosewood, and fruit woods delicately inlaid with knobs of ivory, ebony, and silver found a place. Hepplewhite's casket outlines were simpler and more dignified than those of Chippendale. Instead of feet he usually fitted a plinth, and, while mahogany was much in use, delicate veneers were in great demand. The period that is of most interest to the average collector includes the last quarter of the 18th Century and the first quarter of the 19th. During this time tea-caddies were produced in great profusion, revealing the influence of Sheraton, the Adam Brothers, Pergolesi, and Angelica Kaufman.

Typical specimens of this period include rectangular boxes with tortoiseshell or ebony sides and tops, the edges and handles being of ivory. No feet were fitted to the models.

FOR THE BATH

Dainty Gifts for a Woman

It's Like a dream of last summer to step into a bath carrying the fragrance of balsam that comes in light puffs of sea-salt. Give a package of these or a bottle of bath-salts in the luxurinnt scents of rose, violet, spicy carnation, jasmine, geranium, delicate lavender. And, to go with them, a generous box of talcum with a large soft puff.

Soap's more than soap when it is fragrant with jasmine and three cakes are arranged like steps in a dainty box. Or it may come in a large rosy cake redolent of geranium, or an amusing wooden bowl that floats gaily about in your bath, having a whiff of potpourri wherever it goes. This soap is accompanied by a bath-brush. There are boxes floating with the fragrance of a whole garden and bland soaps of pure oils which you can tie up with a jaunty ribbon and send forth with confidence.

You can hover for hours over the perfume shelves choosing here a sophisticated scent for one person, there an elusive fragrance to fit the delicate personality of another; for a third a delectable paste perfume—a touch of it with the little finger behind the ears, at the throat and temples, on the wrist, and there floats with her the enchantment of a garden at dawn.

COMMON SENSE IN MARRIAGE

Two Writers Who Sound Authoritative

"When I think of the really appalling difficulties presented by the job of living in the same house with the same person for years and years I realize that the odds against making a success (as distinct from a mere competence) out of it are so heavy that only sportsmen need apply." says Storm Jameson, the novelist, in an interesting interview on marriage, recently.

"I believe also in a saving arrogance. It is every woman's intellectual duty to realize that she is the natural head of her house. If she finds herself wondering just when and why the pleasant youngster she married turned into this rather dull husbandish creature she may find an answer in the fact that (out of a mistaken sense of duty) she made him into the head of the house. Being head of a house is not a job for a man. He can be the centre of it. His wife can arrange their joint life round him but it is she who must do the arranging and be the head, leaving him to run his business (an extension of the toy soldiers on his nursery floor). She may want to run a business herself, and then she will have to function as the head of two concerns, with two centres to her life. If she makes a success to that she is perhaps lucky, but she is also uncommonly clever and deserving of the most respectful admiration.

The marriage side of her job remains the more difficult of the two. Hard work and brains alone can run a successful business. To run a successful marriage requires hard work, brains, and in addition the wisdom of the serpent, real kindness and a sense of humour well under control."

The Man She Never Meets

The late Robert Barr, novelist, had something similiarly common senseful to say:

"Doubtless there exists in this world precisely the right woman for any given man to marry, and vice versa; but when you consider that a human being has the opportunity of being acquainted with only a few hundred people, and out of the few hundred that there are but a dozen or less whom he intimately, and, out of the dozen, one or two friends at most, it will easily be seen, when we remember the number of millions who inhabit this world, that probably since the earth was created the right man has never yet met the right woman.

The mathematical chances are all against such a meeting, and this is the reason that divorce courts exist.

Marriage at best is but a compromise, and if two people happen to be united who are of an uncompromising nature there is trouble."

NEW FACES FOR OLD

I have just been looking at a series of photographs of men and women of the "Before" and "After" description. Poor souls, obsessed by thoughts of advancing age, they had placed themselves in the hands of the beauty specialist, wrinkles and all. The rejuvenating process complete, companion pictures were placed side by side, one taken before and the other after treatment. What a contrast! "I prefer them before the cure!" was the verdict of a group of critics, and I could not but agree.

True, in the second photograph all trace of wrinkles was removed, crooked noses were made straight, receding chins jutted out, sagging skin took firmer lines. No one could say that the artificial beautifier had been proved a fraud. He had done precisely that which he set out to do—but he can scarcely have imagined the consequence. Out of the original faces, plain and bearing the marks of age, there looked something individual, that elusive something which is character. Out of the new faces, sleek and smooth as an apple, there looked—nothing!

Nature, it seems, knows her own business best, and Nature abhors a vacuum. Consider the awkward dilemma of the beauty artist who, having cast out the spirit of age, could not find the recipe of the spirit of youth wherewith to replace it. Yet one has seen that youthful spirit survive in the oldest face, rugged and fretted with care.

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Per str. President Grant, March 3. From Kobe.—Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Aubrey, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Beaven, Mr. J. C. Black, Miss Rutt, Chester, Mr. C. Cumming, Mr. J. B. Cosbey, Dr. W. DeVlugt, Mr. P. K. Gravely, Mr. John Irvine, Mr. R. W. Lyon, Rev. R. P. S. J. Morrissey, Mr. Knut Sorensen, Mr. John Struther, Mr. H. A. Towne.

Per str. President Jefferson, March 3. From Hongkong.—Mrs. S. M. Angle, Mr. A. G. Baker, Miss L. P. Bonny, Mr. G. H. Calhoun, Mrs. L. M. Cohen, Mr. J. H. Corkery, Mr. C. K. Edmund, Mr. F. Eberhardt, Mr. S. B. Ellis, Miss D. Fanson, Mr. and Mrs. A. Greiner, Mr. and Mrs. A. Gerry, Mr. A. T. Gillispie, Mr. Leigh Garner, Mr. P. E. Gleichauf, Mr. and Mrs. S. High, Mr. A. R. Gallimore, Mr. W. S. Hurd, Mr. and Mrs. G. D. Happer, Dr. and Mrs. G. W. Huntington, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Hay, Miss Hay, Mr. C. A. Hayes, Mr. W. D. King, Mr. H. W. Miller, Mrs. J. R. Morris, Mr. C. E. Meyer, Mr. J. V. Murray, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Page, Mrs. W. R. Purnell, Master W. R. Purnell, Jr., Mrs. J. M. Ross, Mr. F. L. Robbins, Commander P. H. Rolfe, Dr. S. S. Strahan, Mr. H. V. Stockley, Mr. G. Sandman, Miss G. E. Zeele, Mr. G. de Vivanco, Mr. W. F. Wiegand, Mr. J. W. Wilson, Miss M. Sawbridge, Mr. H. L. Sherman, Mrs. Louise G. Smith, Miss Betty Smith.

Per str. Loongwo, March 4. From River Ports.—Mrs. Drakeford and family, Mr. Hicks, Miss Jack, Miss McRev. Longley, Rev. Morgan, Rev. Rev. Anderson, Rev. Knife, Rev. [illegible], Mr. and Mrs. Ladgard, Mr. and Mrs. Stevenson, Miss McDow[illegible], Miss Myelve, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Bannan, Miss Barbez, Mr. R. A. de Jaurins, Dr. and Mrs. Best and three children, Mrs. and Miss Jenkins, Mr. and Mrs. E. Chapin, Mrs. Suitor and child, Mrs. Tribe, Mr. Leslie, Mr. Hause, Rev. Huart, Rev. Dorrensere, Sister Urizar, Sister Eoreino, Sister Chepiten, Sister Vicandlix, Mr. A. H. Smit.

Per str. Paul Lecat, March 7. From Marseilles.—Mrs. Otto, Mrs. Wando Suk, Mr. and Mrs. Bardac and Mlle Martel, Mr. Jaffe, Mrs. Arcus, Mr. Buichiro Suto, Mrs. Veuve Blanaime, Mrs. and Miss Kabalkin, Mr. and Mrs. J. Storch, Mr and Mrs. Menasche, Mr. R. Fujita, Mr. M. G. Marchant, Mr. De Froissard Brossia, Mr. Guichard, Mr. Donase, Mr. Gorron, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Midgley, Mr. H. F. Henley, Mr. P. L. Newman, Mr. R. H. Bouroe, Rev. J. H. Franklin, Rev. J. F. Watson, Rev. D. B. MacQueen, Miss Karcran, Capitaine Joy, Lieutenants Cazes and montalti.

Per str. Macedonia, March 7. From London.—Mr. A. N. Marshall, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Buckley, Mrs. A. Fenton, Mr. and Mrs. T. Wisher, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Aiers, Mr. and Mrs. N. R. Dick, Mr. H. C. Aiers, Mr. W. F. Johnston, Mr. A. Reed, Mr. H. E. Adams, Mr. W. Forrester, Mr. and Mrs. J. Whitney, Mr. A. V. Sennitt, Mrs. E. Brewer, Mr. W. Thornley, Mr. H. Mills, Mr. G. M. Campbell, Mr. W. A. Willis, Mrs. Willis, Mr. and Mrs. J. Cressey, Miss K. Trumm, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Pearl, Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Hemmings, Mrs. E. Drane, Miss D. A. Parr, Mrs. M. Wood, Mr. T. H. Walker, Dr. M. Hudden, Pay.-Com. and Mrs. Thomson, Mr. J. G. Mann, Mr. E. C. Robinson, Mr. Oswald, Mr. Wheen, Mr. P. A. Sellers, Mr. J. G. L. Van Senden, Mrs. Towlson, Mrs. N. Cook, Mr. G. Archer, Mr. Gerrard, Maj. H. Tatlow, Mr. A. Bartlett, Mrs. E. Brown, Capt. and Mrs. F. Smith, Miss J. Robertson, Mr. Obbinson, Mr. N. Cook, Miss R. D. Howard, Mr. C. Newton, Mr. Mitchell, Mrs. Huttenback, Mr. McGrath, Mr. and Mrs. H. Atkins, Mr. and Mrs. A. Burgess, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Wilson, Mr. G. H. Skellington, Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Harris, Mr. W. Stead, Mr. P. Marshall, Mr. W. Galloway, Mr. F. Winkler, Mr. P. Brown, Miss S. Bentley, Mrs. D. M. Paget, Mr. C. S. Hanscombe, Mr. B. Stell, Mr. J. E. Hope, Miss Vale.

Per str. President Van Buren, March 8. From Kobe.—Mr. H. A. Diment, Miss Hazel Fulmer, Mrs. Winifred Northey, Mr. James Seebach, Mrs. Anna K. Vargas, Mr. Samuel Walker, Mr. Frank Winetzki, Mr. Water Winetzki.

Per str. Antenor, March 8. From Liverpool.—Mr. D. H. Banner, Mr. R. Bloor, Mr. E. F. Bothwell, Mr. W. Buchanan, Mrs. Buchanan, Miss E. H. Campbell, Mr. J. N. Cunningham, Mr. D. D. Dryden, Mr. J. Law, Mr. G.M.S. Lee, Mrs. Lowe, Mr. W. Mackenzie, Mrs. Martin, Miss W. Martin, Mr. H. L. Molyneux, Mr. J. C. Parkin, Miss P. M. Paul, Mr. C. Rogers, Mrs. Rogers, Miss E. Rogers, Miss S. Rogers, Miss E. Rogers, Mr. C. F. Shackleton, Mrs. Shackleton, Master J. F. W. Shackleton, Master J. E. Shackleton, Master J. E. Shackleton, Master P. Shackleton, Mrs. Springfield, Miss F. L. Webb, Mr. G. F. Wheatcroft, Mr. A. Wood. From Hongkong.—Mrs. L. Wilkie, J. Wilkie, Mr. L. Yates.

Per str. Tuckwo, March 8. From River Ports.—Mr. C. R. Shaw, Mr. L. M. Wilson, Mr. Crooks, Mr. H. Brownlaw, Rev. G. A. Clayton, Rev. and Mrs. P. E. Shults and child, Mr. F. G. Stikes, Rev. and Mrs. Hertzberg and three children, Mrs. Butka and two children, Rev. R. E. Wood. Mr. W. E. Strickland, Mr. G. M. Jameson, Mr. B. D. F. Beith, Four Naval Ratings, Miss Quinn, Miss L. F. Jones, Mr. M. Bunge, Mr. C. C. Brisher, Mr. J. F. Feely.

Per str. Luenko, March 9. From River Ports. Mr. R. L. Gregory, Mr. S. Ledsen, Mr. E. Rochette, Miss Hammerlind, Miss Bjrakgren, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Johnson and three children, three Petty Officers, R. N.

Per str. Katori Maru, March 10. From Europe.—Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Parsons, Mr. H. Seegel, Miss E. D. Hume.

Per str. Changsha, March 10. From Nanking.—Mrs. Lochlan and child.

Per str. Hsin Ningshao, March 10. From Ningpo.—Mrs. F. Dickie, Miss Nash, Mrs. A. H. Barbane, Miss B. Edgar, Mrs. G. W. Bailey, Mr. C. Fairclough, Miss A. Tramair, Miss R. M. Ford, Miss Gibb.

OUTWARD

Per str. Nellore, February 26.—For Bombay.—Mr. C. B. Brook, Mr. F. J. Billimori, Mr. T. F. P. Ferrier, Captain Middleton, Miss C. Stonham, Mr. C. C. Shilton, Mr. H. G. Turner.

Per str. Shanghai Maru, February 27.—For Japan.—Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Viking, Miss L. Welch, Mr. and Mrs. Welch, Miss L. E. Brodbeck, Mr. Griggs, Mr. W. W. Wuensche, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Fitch and child, Miss J. MacGregor, Miss Edith Bishop, Miss Esther Helsby, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Briggs and two children, Mr. W. J. B. Waite, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Kilbourne and three children.

Per str. Hsin Peking, February 28.—For Ningpo.—Mrs. Grant, Mr. J. Smnden, Mr. Malichenko.

Per str. Luenho, February 28.—For River Ports.—26 British Naval Ratings, Mr. W. H. Timbrell, Mr. C. J. Gunn, Mr. J. W. Mulkey.

Per str. Poyang, February 28.—For River Ports.—Mr. Leckie, Rev. Jose Revuetta, Thirty Naval Ratings (8 men in Saloon).

Per str. Tingsang, February 28.—For Northern Ports.—Mr. and Mrs. Bucknell and child, Mrs. Miss and Master Pellew, Rev. and Mrs. E. J. Harpur, Mr. Hultmann.

Per str. Kutwo, February 28.—For River Ports.—Mr. Miskin, Mr. and Mrs. Dailey, Ensign W. P. McGer, Mr. Smith, Mr. Turner, Mr. Jones, Mr. Biggins, Mr. W. V. B. Hughes, Rev. G. W. Sheppard.

Per str. Sulyang, March 1.—For Hongkong.—Mr. C. A. Brooks, Mr. O. E. C. Hulton.

Per str. Kungwo, March 1.—For River Ports.—21 British Naval Ratings, Lt.-Cdr. Hamilton, Mr. V. Tucker, Mr. Batchkiss, Mr. Southwick, Mr. Radden, Mr. W. C. Harston, Mr. Sweeney, Mr. Newbigging, Mr. Sobbs, Mr. Witte.

Per str. Shunlion, March 1.—For Northern.—Mr. and Mrs. Weigall, Mr. and Mrs. W. Clair, Mr. Balfour, Mr. A. M. P. Remedio, Mrs. Evans, Mrs. Rees, Mr. Anastasells, Mr. Halsall, Lieut. Gleitge, Mrs. Olivers child (Boy), Mrs. Melchers, Mrs. Kohts, Three Fathers (Bishops 2), Mrs. Olivier, and three children, Mr. W. Burton, One Naval Rating "P" Class.

Per str. Mantua, March 1.—For London.—Mr. R. G. Allen, Mrs. Bewick, Rev. W. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. M. Baker, Miss E. Berg, Mr. P. A. Booth, Mr. G. F. H. Bichard, Mr. T. S. Bustard, Dr. and Mrs. E. Cundall, Miss C. Carleton, Mrs. Charleton, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Devine, Dr. and Mrs. E. J. Dovey, Miss A. Edwards, Mr. R. Ellis, Mrs. D. Forbes, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. E. Forsyth, Mr. and Mrs. R. I. Fernandez, Mr. H. H. Fowler, Mrs. Grandmann, Mr. E. Gosling, Mr. S. A. Grew, Mrs. E. Gideon, Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Harvey, Mrs. Hnratin, Mr. R. F. Horland, Miss B. Jokobsen, Mr. E. H. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Kinipple, Mr. H. M. King, Mr. A. E. Lang, Mrs. D. Mackenzie, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Maughan, Mrs. Monet, Miss Monet, Mr. R. E. Maclaint-Clarke, Mr. E. R. Morriss, Mrs. J. A. Noble, Mr. T. L. Noble, Miss M. G. Ritzie, Miss M. Petersen, Mr. R. Peden, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Popple, Mrs. R. S. Pratt, Mr. and Mrs. D. P. Ricketts, Mr. W. C. Ruxton, Mr. J. W. Ross, Mr. M. Richards, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Sampson, Mrs. T. Stoddart, Mr. and Mrs. J. Stirling, Miss J. M. Stirling, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Simpson, Mr. H. V. Starling, Mrs. W. Scott, Mr. G. E. Strutt, Miss M. Scott, Mrs. E. Snow, Miss B. Stabell, Mr. A. J. Tillard, Mr. and Mrs. R. Upward, Mr. F. E. Urry, Mr. C. D'O. Umfreville, Miss V. Vinsens, Mrs. H. Villiers, Mr. P. Wyler, Mrs. H. G. Wright, Mrs. T. Wilkinson, Rev. and Mrs. A. E. Wandel. Mrs. Wolfendale, Lt.-Comdr. P. E. J. Walker, R. N. Mr. C. P. Wade, Miss Dahl, Lt.-Col. A. S. Cantrell, R. N. Lt. I. H. Pugh, Mr. A. N. Warrack, Mr. A. Martin, Mr. L. Dixon, Mr. T. Smith, Able Seaman, Sister T. R. Ramas, Sister J. Jacob, Mr. M. Cook, Miss E. B. Holman, Miss M. E. Pirie, Miss R. M. Elwin, Mr. C. K. Elderton, Mr. T. Bryant, Mr. and Mrs. M. Uchida, Mr. S. Kana.

Per str. Hsin Peking, March 2.—For Ningpo.—Rev. Delight.

Per str. Kaiping, March 2.—For Chinwangtao.—Mr. E. H. Tergett.

Per str. Soochow, March 3.—For Tsingtao.—Mr. and Mrs. Mowatt.

Per str. Sulwo, March 3.—For River Ports.—Mr. M. Djugli, One Naval Rating, Mr. and Mme. Paullain, Mr. and Mrs. G. Pill, Mrs. Statz, Mr. L. C. Arlington, Mr. C. F. Johannaber, Mr. G. Gjennes.

Per str. Hanyang, March 4.—For Tientsin.—Mr. F. C. Wood, Mr. W. E. Poggenburg.

Per str. Shantung, March 5.—For Hongkong.—Mrs. Kennedy, and four children, Mr. Edmondson, Mr. H. M. Saydah, Mr. Gairn.

Per str. Fengtien, March 5.—For Northern Ports.—Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Austin, Mr. and Mrs. A. Hurlimann, Miss Cassels, Mrs. Gelwicks, Miss Gerhardt, Miss M. M. Walsh, Mrs. F. T. Vaughn, Mr. George B. Grose, Mr. L. D. McNicol, Mr. Eckford, Mr. E. Kockes, Dr. M. Pool, Miss H. E. Barton, Miss L. L. Holmes, Miss V. L. Miller, Mrs. Kingsman's (nurse Chinese). Mrs. C. de Beauclair and two children, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. McCardy and child, Mr. Sher, Mr. Weigand, Mr. Solvitz, Mr. A. Corrie.

Per str. Loongwo, March 5.—For River Ports.—Mr. E. Tamburin, Mr. C. Payzini, Dr. O. Garrels, Mr. E. Siebert, Mr. Durrance, Mr. Mead, Mr. Small, Mr. C. Roesholm, Maja Magruder, Mr. Lenox Simpson, Mr. H. Henisberg, Mr. Y. Y. Koh, Mr. T. Y. Ho, Mr. and Mrs. Lorell and child, Mrs. Kerriloff, Mrs. Ancell, Mrs. F. J. Tooker, Miss Chester, Mrs. Davis and two children, Mr. O'Leary, Mr. Kepler, Mr. A. C. King, Mr. C. H. Hanscomb.

Per str. Patroclus March 5.—For Hongkong.—Mr. D. Timmins, Mr. M. H. Tonty, Mr. C. R. Duckitt, Mr. Cotton. Mr. Towne.—For Singapore.—Mrs. B. Reid, Mr. and Mrs. P. Markham, Mr. A. C. Scott, Mrs. C. Fortreyn, Mrs. P. Hogsmann, Miss J. Gantaher, Miss T. Baronnill, Mr. N. E. M. Gunnis.—For London.—Mr. A. L. Dickson, Mr. R. M. Nash, Mrs. Walter Fisher, Mrs. A. E. Jones, Mrs. A. S. Allson, Miss K. J. Allson, Mr. R. W. Woollard, Miss E. J. Lamborn, Master A. D. Macgregor, Mr. and Mrs. O. H. Enstace, Mrs. A. H. Hatherly, Miss N. Hatherly, Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Masters, Mr. W. H. Lowe, Lieut. Comm: I. J. H. Lloyd, Mrs. R. C. Master, Mrs. D. B. Walker, Miss M. Cook.—For Marseilles.—Mr. and Mrs. N. C. Macgregor, Mrs. R. W. Woollard, Miss D. M. Woollard, Miss M. Connar

Per str. Kanchow, March 6.—For Canton.—Mr. Law, Mr. Smith, Mr. G. Hooster.

Per str. Shasi, March 6.—For River Ports.—Mr. Sorron, Mr. Deas, Mr. and Mrs. Cornish and child, Mr. C. E. Meyer, Mr. A. K. Krantzer, Mr. and Mrs. G. J. Berman, Mrs. Telberg and child.

Per str. Yingchow, March 7.—For Northern Ports.—One Franciscan Sister Mr. D. Fraser.

Per str. Chang Sha, March 7.—For River Ports.—Rev. Huarte, Rev. Dorenzoro, Mr. A. Galibe, Mr. F. V. Lindi, Mr. D. Ellider. Mr. E. M. Oshanin. Mr. Dunn.

Per str. Kiukiang, March 8.—For Hongkong.—Mr. H. Christensen, Mr. Moore.

Per str. Kitano Maru, March 8.—For Europe.—Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Knoth, Mr. and Mrs. Bugers and Infant, Mr. and Mrs. N. S. Dearden and Infant, Miss E. M. Holdbrook, Mrs. G. Enland and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. E. Ring, Mrs. Drake and 2 children, Mr. J. R. Broadley, Mr. D. Ramsay, Mr. R. C. Martin, Mr. M. Haruna.

Per str. Kashgar, March 8.—For London.—Mr. E. Alfredson, Mrs. G. Anvill, Mr. A. Barr, Capt. and Mrs. J. B. Bailey, Mr. C. J. Bull, Miss Castile, Miss Chin Li Chao, Miss Crust, Mr. E. L. Dromgole, Mr. R. H. Eckford, Mr. J. Gardner, Mr. M. Ganly, Mrs. H. Goffe, Miss Geary, Mr. H. Glover, Miss Hendorson, Mrs. M. L. Honcock, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Jenkins Mr. J. W. L. Kimmins, Miss Lindblad, Mrs. T. Lupton, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Mockett, Mr. C. Murray Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Major, Miss A. Mc, Miss P. Mc, Col. R. M. C. Ruxton, Mrs. Ruxton, Mr. H. E. Swaine, Mrs. Starling, Mr. B. W. Sampson, Mr. and Mrs. N. Truelove, Miss Rose Tebbutt, Mrs. J. Wahlquest, Mr. W. Bowden, Mr. W. Moody, Dr. C. A. Hayes, Rev. A. R. Gallimore, Rev. W. D. King, Miss M. Shumate, Mr. E. H. Siebs.

BIRTHS

BRIDGES.—On March 5, 1927, at the Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. F. S. BRIDGES, a son.

CARVALHO.—On February 28, 1927, at the Hospital Ste. Marie, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. F. R. DE CARVALHO, a son.

PALMER.—On March 3, 1927, at Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. W. J. PALMER, a son.

TIMMIS.—On March 7, 1927, at 26 Connaught Road, Shanghai, to COLIN and ELLIE TIMMIS, a daughter (WENDY DEAVILLE).

WALLER.—On March 4, 1927, at the Country Hospital, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. ARTHUR J. WALLER, a son.

MARRIAGES

IOCHVIDOFF — SHAPITRIC. — March 10, 1927, at Oheb-Rachel Synagogue, 162 Seymour Road, Shanghai, VERA, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. SHAPITRIC of Shanghai, to BORIS son of HAYM IOCHVIDOFF of Werkneoudinsk, Siberia.

WINGFIELD — FLYNN. — On Saturday, March 5, 1927, at the British Consulate-General, Shanghai, at 10.30 a.m., by E. G. JAMIESON, Esq., C.M.G., and later at St. Joseph's Church by the REVEREND FATHER S. J. JACQUINOT, KEITH EDWARD WINGFIELD, to KATHLEEN MARGUERITE FLYNN.

SICCAWEI METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

Day of Month		Barometer		Wind		Hygrometer 9 a.m.		Thermometer in Shade		Weather conditions
		9 A.M.	Att'ched Therm.	Direction a.m.	Force (1-12)	Dry	Wet	Max.	Min.	
Mar.	4	30.30	30.0	W S W	1	43.0	39.6	57.7	30.2	R.
"	5	30.34	30.7	N E	1	46.4	40.0	55.6	34.6	R. C.
"	6	30.36	30.0	S E	1	46.4	41.0	55.8	34.3	R.
"	7	30.10	30.9	S E	4	49.3	48.9	58.1	43.5	C. R.
"	8	30.01	32.0	W S W	3	47.9	46.2		47.0	C.
"	9	30.29	31.0	N W	2	45.7	42.8	57.0	33.4	R. C.
"	10	30.23	32.0	S W	2	46.6	45.2	61.9	36.7	R. C.

Explanation

B—blue sky D—drizzle H—hail M—misty (hazy) R—rain T—thunder
C—clouds F—fog L—lightning O—overcast (dull) S—snow Z—calm

SHANGHAI THERMOMETER READINGS FOR THE WEEK

In the open air in a shaded situation in the Foreign Settlement

Date		Thermometer (Fahr.) Minimum 1927	Minimum 1926	Maximum 1927	Maximum 1926	Rainfall Inches 1927	Inches 1926
Mar.	4	45.0	43.0	56.0	64.0	Nil	0.47
"	5	39.0	41.0	52.0	46.5	"	trace
"	6	38.0	40.2	53.5	51.6	"	Nil
"	7	45.0	40.0	58.0	52.2	1.20	"
"	8	44.0	38.2	58.0	56.2	0.56	"
"	9	32.5	41.0	56.0	51.0	Nil	0.16
"	10	40.5	42.0	61.5	56.0	"	0.06

DEATHS

ANDREWS.—On Saturday, March 5, 1927, at her residence 23 Wong-ka-shaw Gardens, MRS. ALICE ANDREWS, beloved wife of CAPT. W. J. ANDREWS, aged 42 years.

BIDWELL.—On Sunday, March 6, 1927, at Sisters of Mercy Hospital, London, England, GORDON STUART VALENTINE BIDWELL, dearly beloved husband of ETHEL MAUDE BIDWELL, aged 49 years. (By cable).

EICKHOFF.—On Sunday, March 6, 1927, MRS. SOPHIE EICKHOFF, beloved wife of E. W. EICKHOFF, aged 49 years.

HOEVIK.—On March 7, 1927, at the Paulun Hospital, Shanghai, HANS ANDREAS HORVIK, merchant and Norwegian Honorary Vice Consul at Hankow, aged 38 years.

IVERSEN.—On March 9, 1927, at the Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai, JOHAN LUDVIK IVERSEN, Norwegian subject, Master of the s.s. "Ravenfjell," aged 47 years.

MARQUES DA SILVA.—On March 10, 1927, at the General Hospital, Shanghai, MRS. MARIA FRANCISCO D'ALMEIDA MARQUES DA SILVA, aged 75 years.

MERRIMAN.—On March 10, 1927, at Shanghai, IRENE CARPENTER MERRIMAN, widow of the late WILLIAM LAND MERRIMAN.

PALMER.—On March 10, 1927, at 282 Yu Yuen Road, Shanghai, ERNEST RICHARD PALMER (Shanghai Mutual Telephone Co.) in his 55th year. Deeply regretted.

THOMSON.—On March 9, 1927, at 369 Route Cardinal Mercier, Shanghai, ANNIE, the beloved wife of J. C. THOMSON, in her 69th year.

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